

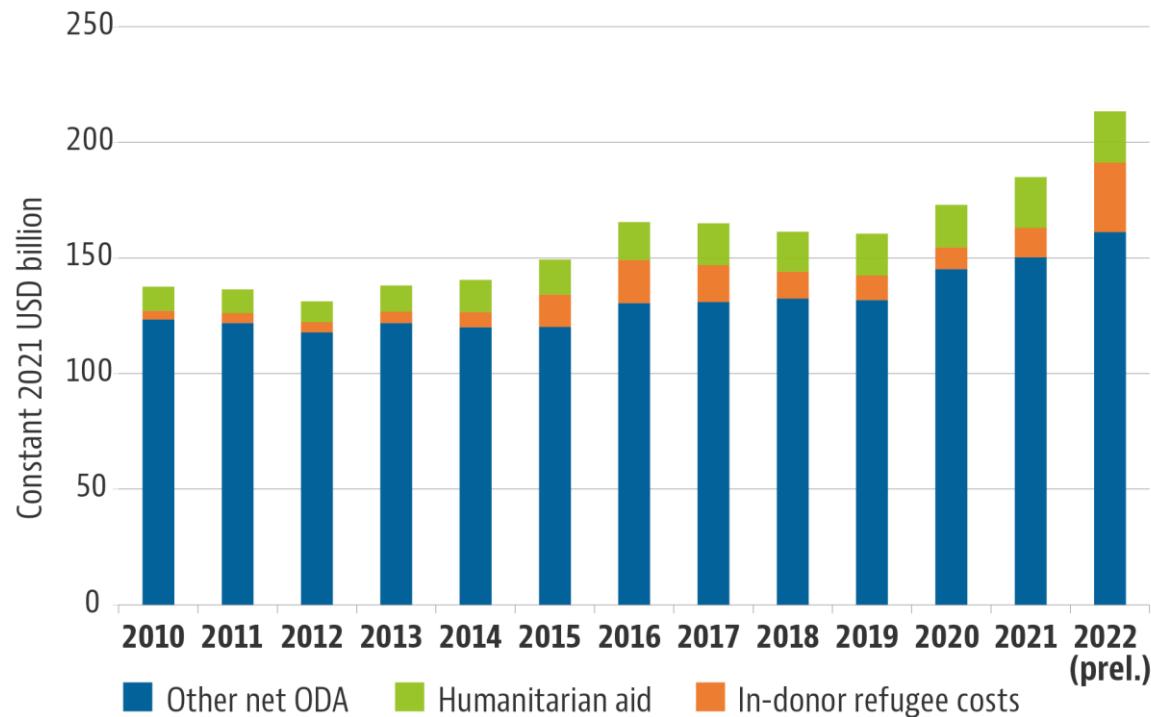
OECD DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE

# ODA Figures and Trends in 2022

12 April 2023

# Official Development Assistance surpasses record levels

## Rising in-donor refugee costs and support to Ukraine drive up ODA



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (2023)



- In 2022, ODA surpassed its record levels: **USD 204 billion**
- **+ 13.6%** in real terms compared to 2021, representing 0.36% of DAC members' combined GNI
- **USD 29.3 billion** in the form of refugee costs in donor countries
- Excluding in donor refugee costs: **+4.6%**



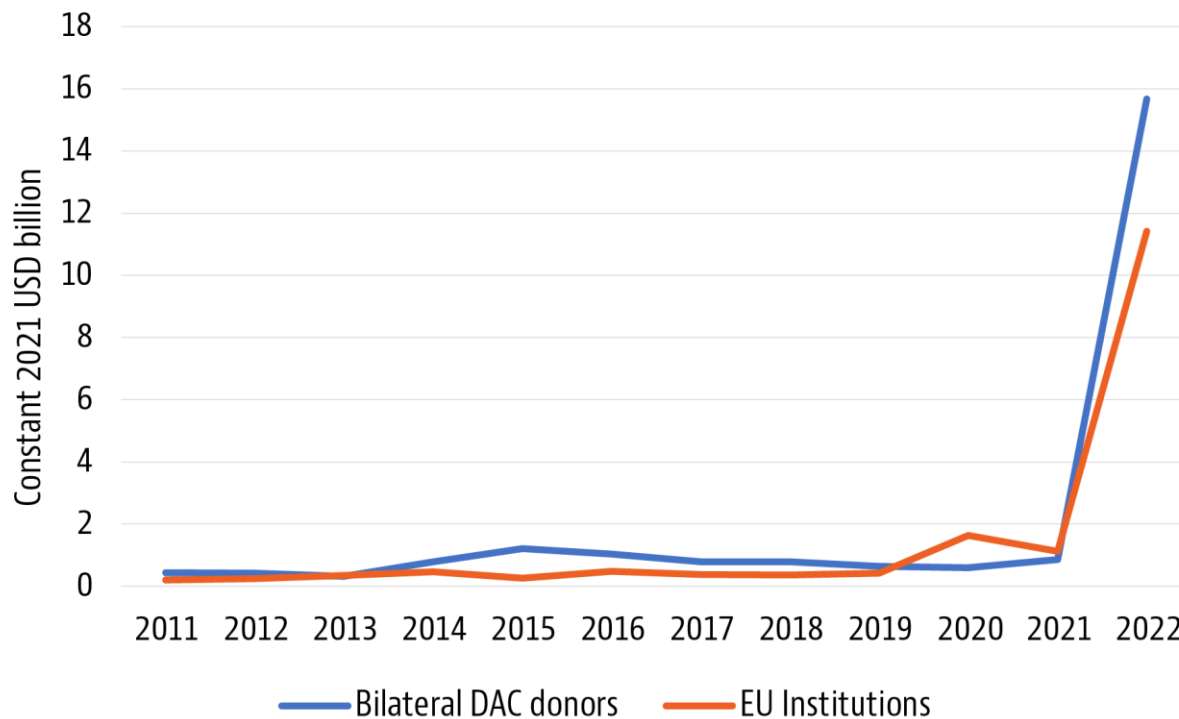
# Official Development Assistance to Ukraine



## Aid to Ukraine

Bilateral net official development assistance, USD billions, 2011-2022\*

\*Data for 2022 are preliminary



- DAC member countries: **USD 16.1 billion**, of which humanitarian aid **USD 1.8 billion**
- EU Institutions: **USD 10.6 billion**, of which humanitarian aid **USD 278 million**

Source: OECD (2023) DAC Statistics



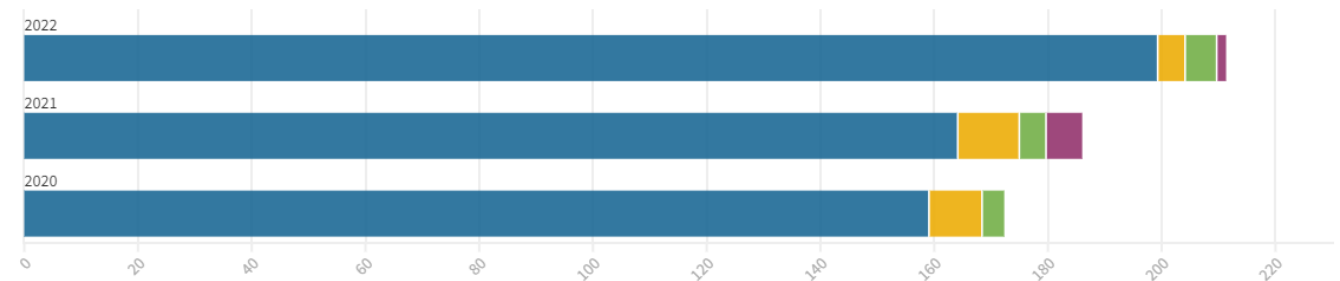
# Official Development Assistance for COVID-19





- In 2022, ODA for COVID-19: **USD 11.2 billion**
- **-45%** compared to 2021
- Of which COVID-19 prevention: **USD 7 billion**
- COVID-19 vaccines: **USD 1.53 billion**

## ODA for COVID-19

 DAC countries provided about USD 47 billion for COVID-19 response over three years, much of which seems to be additional

USD billions, constant 2021 prices

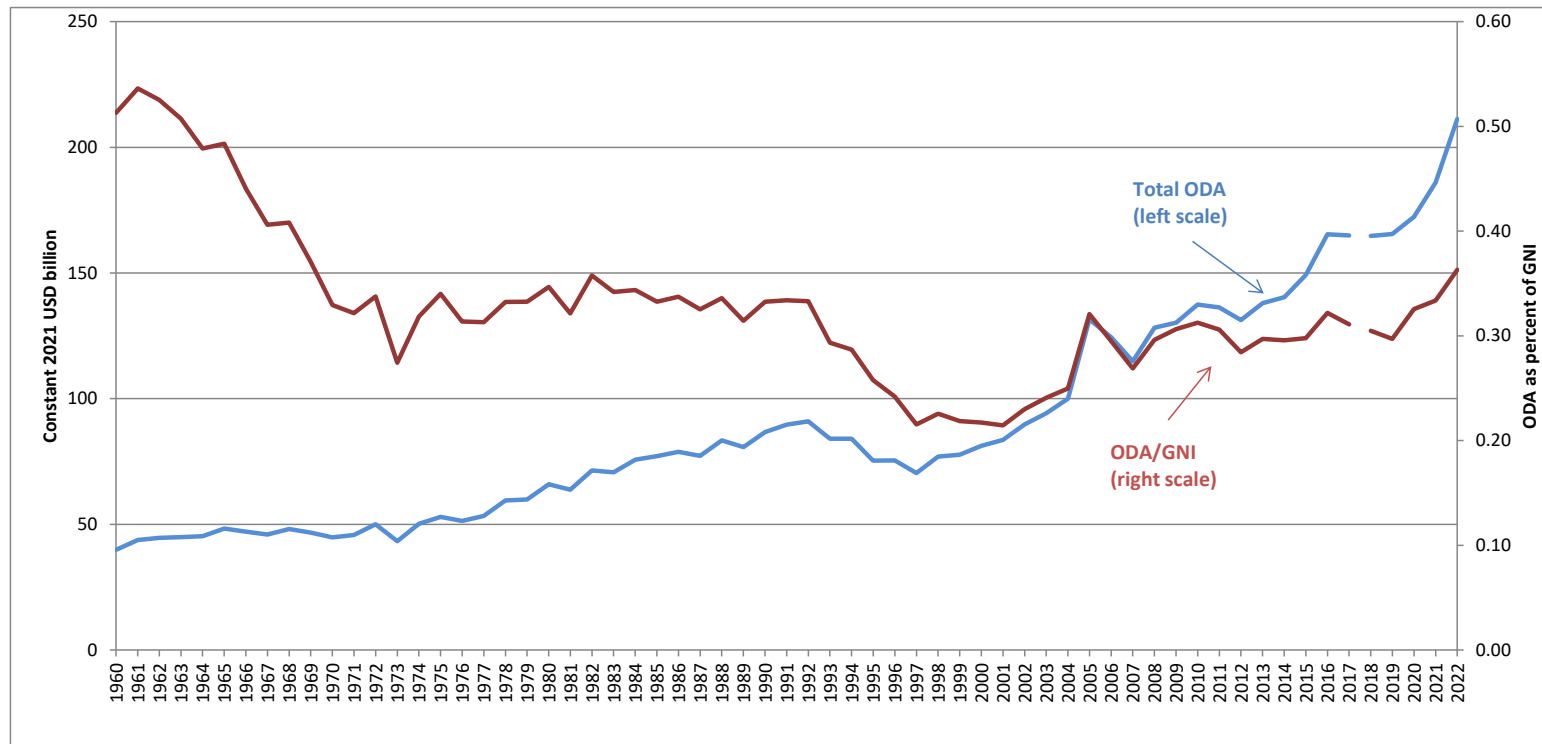


Click items to select/unselect:  Other ODA  Other COVID-19 related aid  COVID-19 control (excluding vaccines)  Vaccines

Data source: [Total flows by donor \[DAC1\]](#)

# Official Development Assistance a stable source of external finance

## 60+ years of ODA



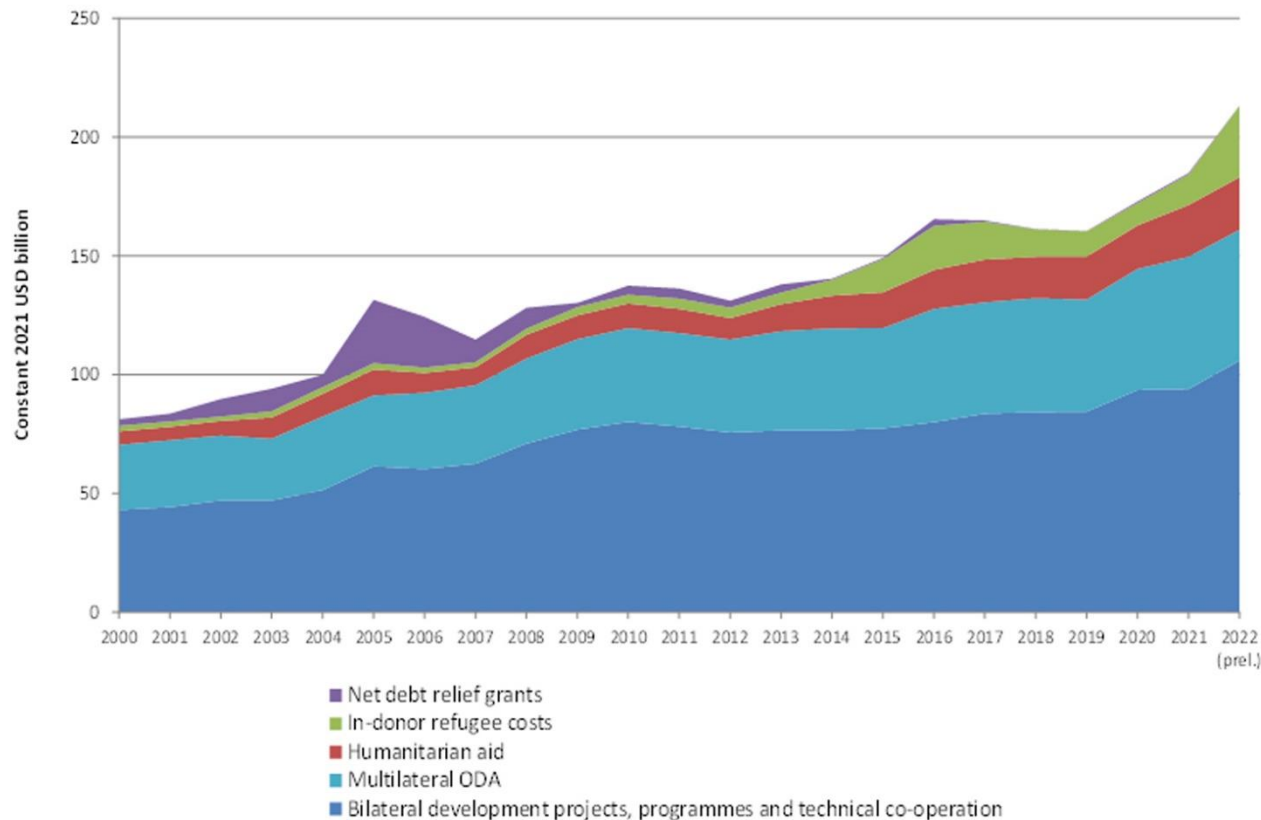
- Net ODA has risen more than 160% in real terms since 2000
- Over more than its 60-year history, Official Development Assistance has been the most stable source of external finance for developing countries and has been resilient to economic crises
- ODA has provided a crucial counter-cyclical flow for developing countries, especially in turbulent times

*Data from 2018 on a grant equivalent basis, prior to that on a net ODA basis.*



# Official Development Assistance components

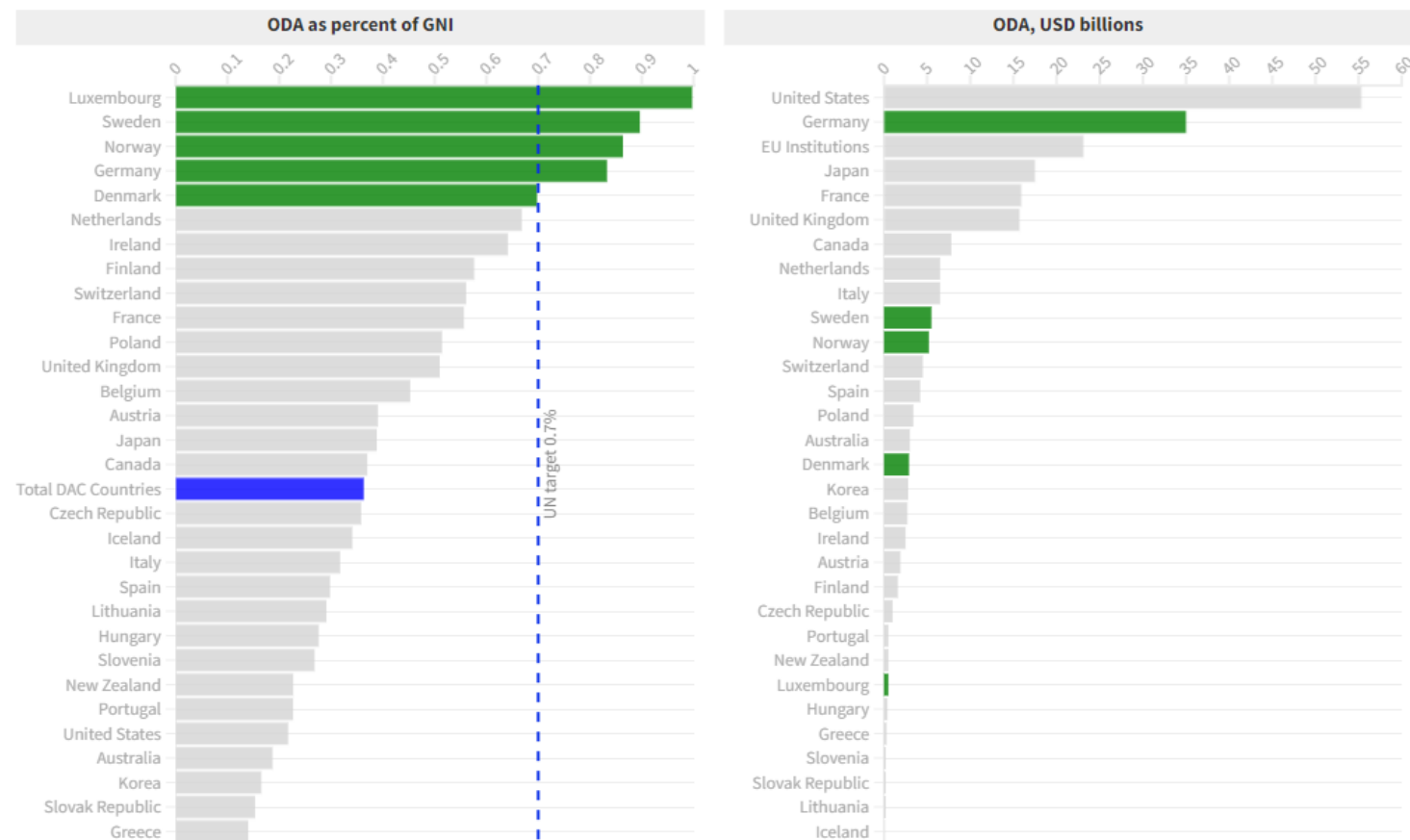
## Composition of ODA



- **Humanitarian aid:** +1%
- **In donor refugee costs:** +134%
- **Bilateral programmes/TC:** +13% some driven by support to Ukraine
- **Multilateral ODA:** stable but fell as share of ODA

# Official Development Assistance by DAC member country

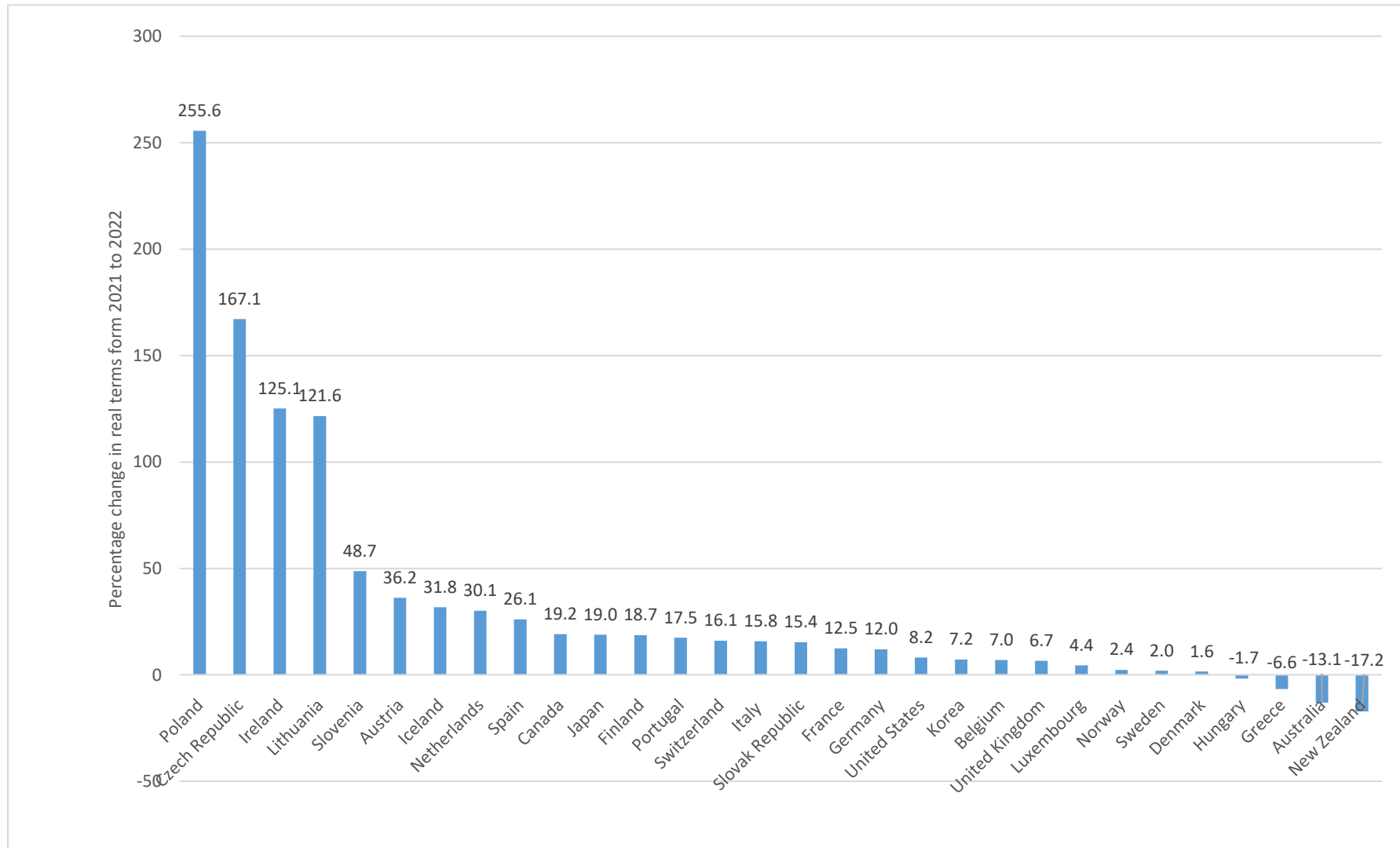
## Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2022, by members of the Development Assistance Committee (Preliminary data)



Data Source: [DAC1 - Total Official and Private Flows](#)

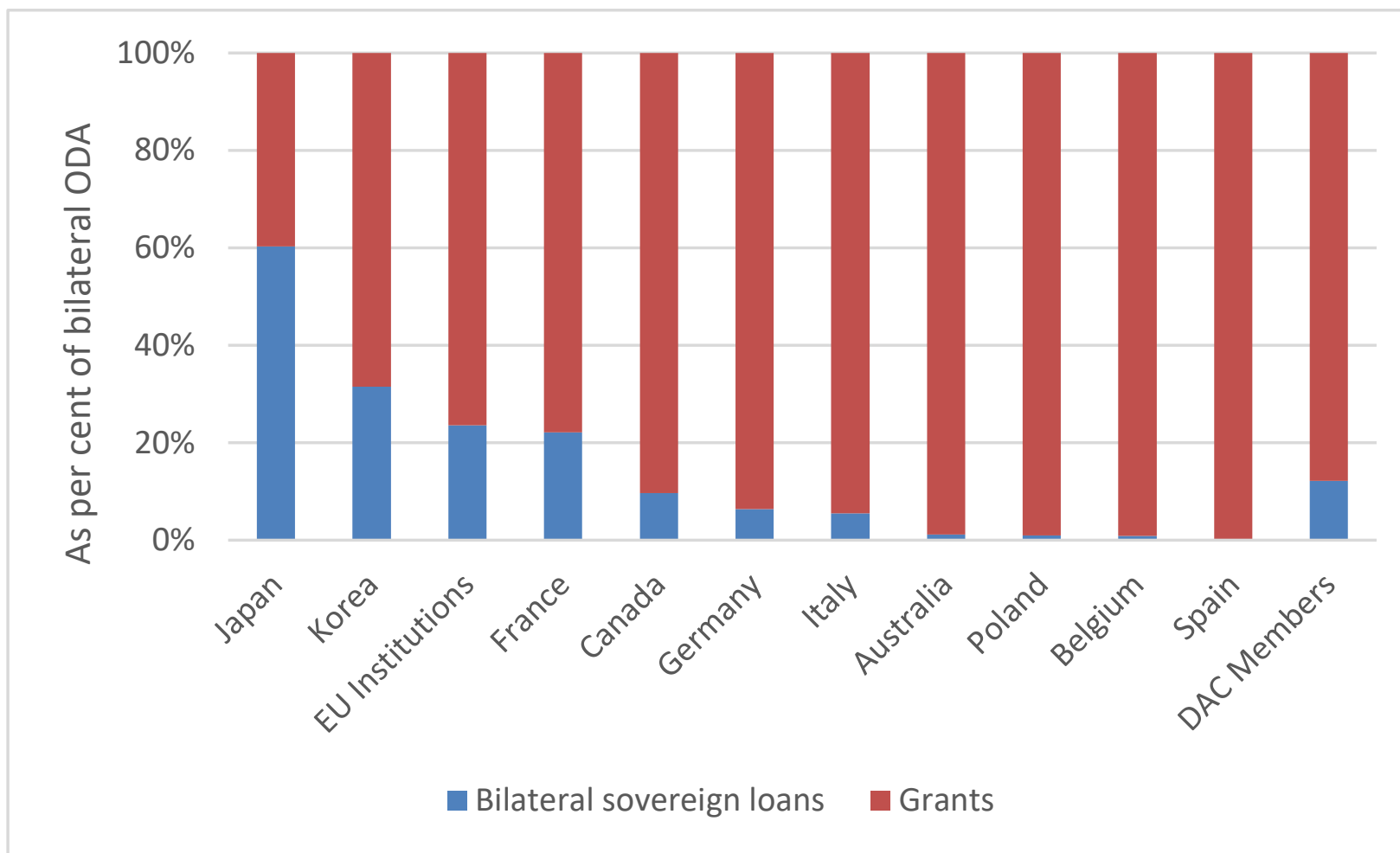
Notes: Green bars represent providers that met or exceeded the UN target of 0.7% ODA/GNI in 2022. (Left-hand chart): ODA on a grant equivalent measure by members of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as percent of gross national income (GNI). (Right-hand chart): ODA on a grant equivalent measure by members of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

# ODA percentage change between 2021 and 2022





# Share of sovereign loans in bilateral ODA



# Other trends in bilateral ODA in 2022

- **Africa: -7% and sub-Saharan Africa: -8%**
- **ODA by income group:**
  - low-income countries: +3%
  - lower-middle income: +53%
  - upper-middle: +1%
- **Least developed countries: -1%**

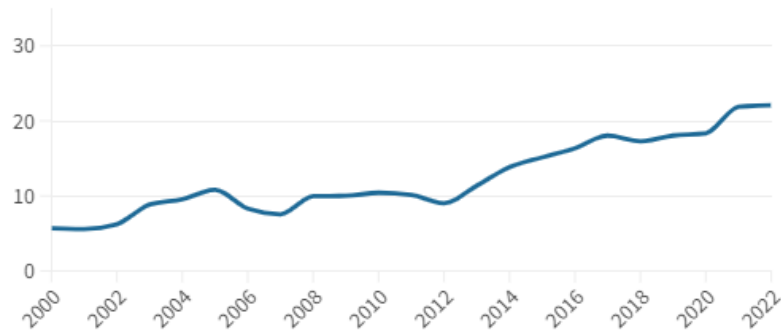
# Rise in-donor refugee costs seems additional in most countries



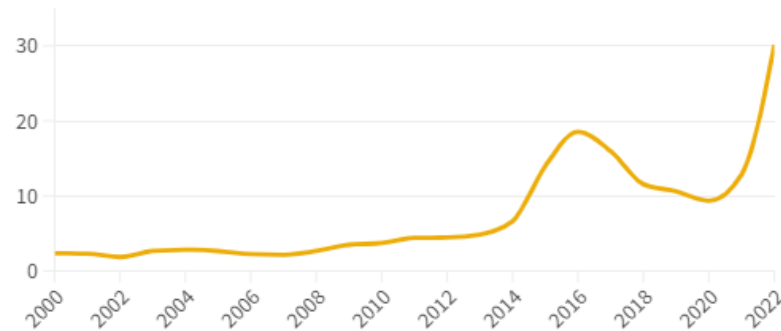
Meanwhile, bilateral ODA towards the least developed countries and sub-Saharan Africa is declining

USD billions, constant 2021 prices

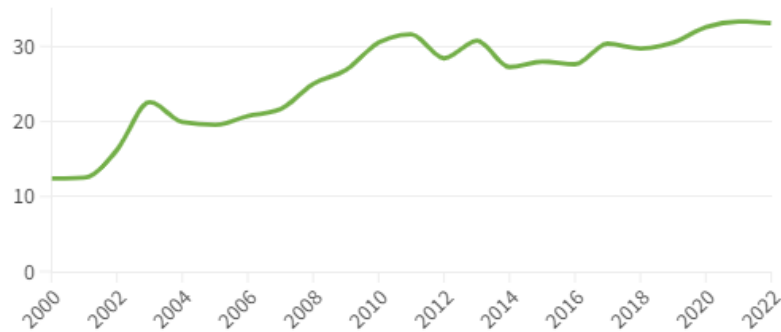
Humanitarian aid



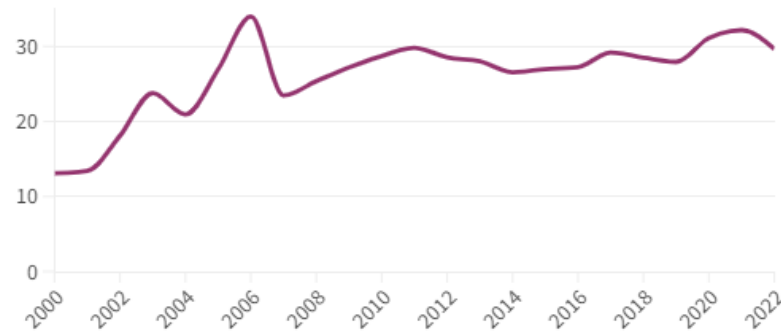
In-donor refugee costs



Least Developed Countries



Sub-Saharan Africa



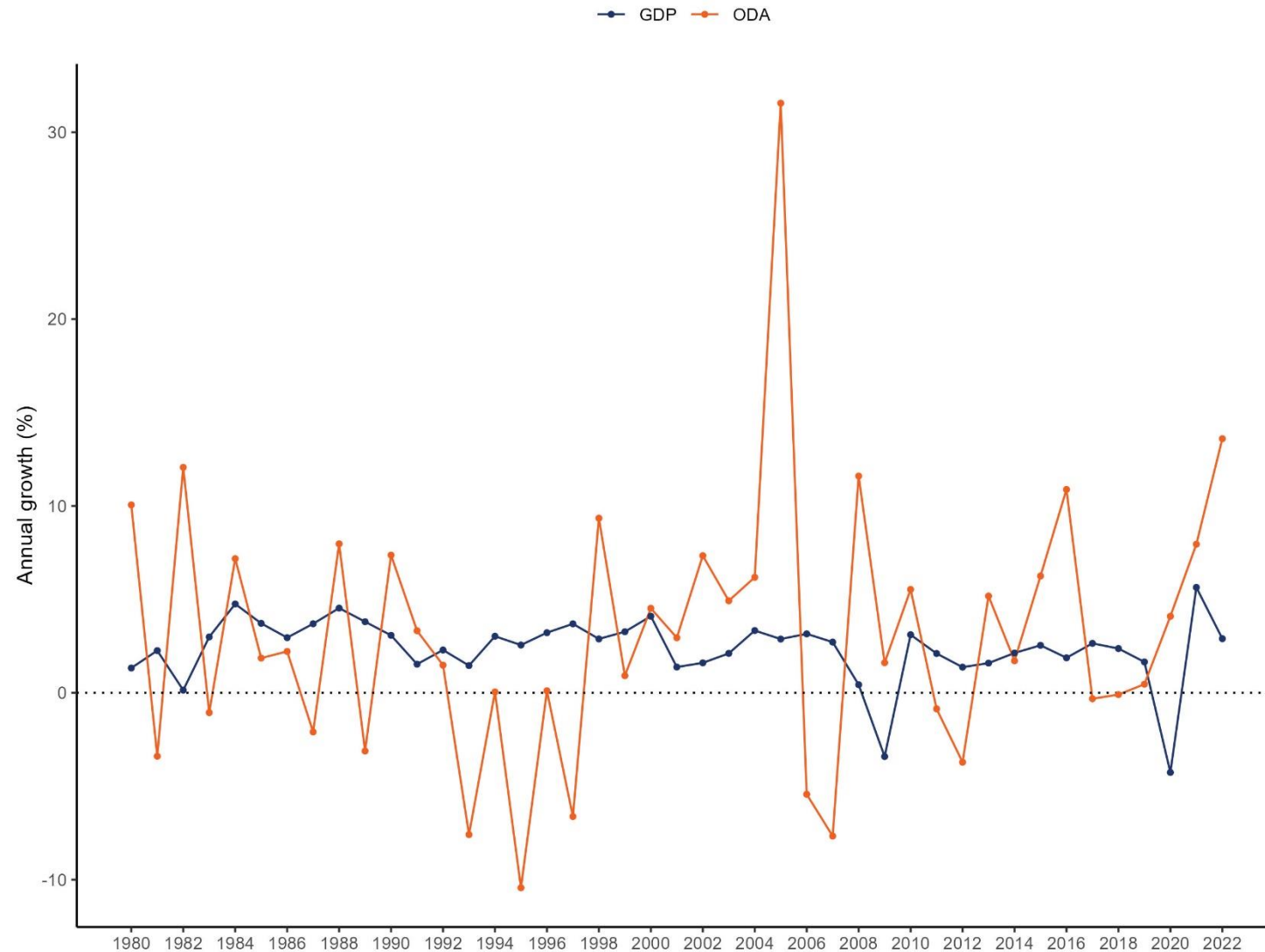
Data source: [Total Official and Private Flows \[DAC1\]](#), [Aid \(ODA\) disbursements to countries and regions \[DAC2a\]](#)



**Fall to LDCs and sub-Saharan Africa is not proportional to increase of in-donor refugee costs.**



# ODA growth not dependent on GDP and reflects other drivers



Thank you

[www.oecd.org/dac](http://www.oecd.org/dac)