



Universalité/vulnérabilité : quel impact sur l'allocation de l'aide ?

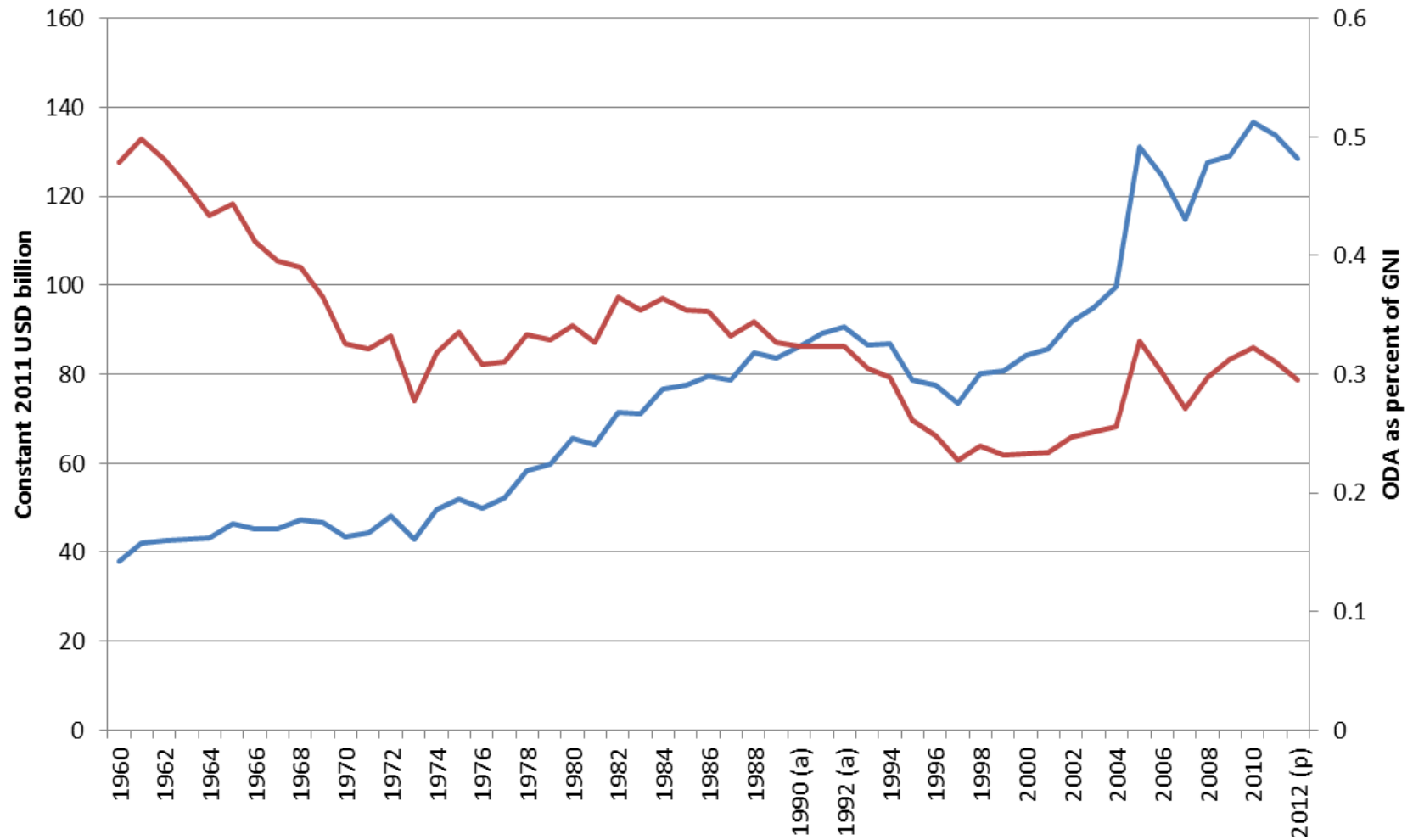
Serge TOMASI

Directeur adjoint – Direction de la Coopération pour le Développement

1. Les chiffres de l'aide aux PMA

- Une forte croissance sur la décennie mais un repli en 2012
- Des inégalités fortes dans l'allocation de l'aide
- Des pays très dépendants de l'aide au développement

Net official development assistance, 1960-2012



TOTAL DAC COUNTRIES

Net ODA	2010	2011	2012 p	Change 2011/12
Current (USD m)	128 520	133 908	125 912	-6.0%
Constant (2011 USD m)	136 915	133 908	128 709	-3.9%
ODA/GNI	0.32%	0.31%	0.29%	
Bilateral share	71%	70%	71%	

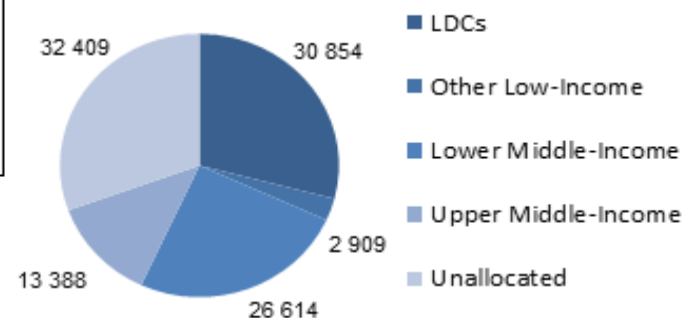
P. Preliminary data.

Top Ten Recipients of Gross ODA (USD million)	
1 Afghanistan	5 683
2 Congo, Dem. Rep.	4 289
3 India	3 278
4 Indonesia	2 629
5 Pakistan	2 596
6 Vietnam	2 354
7 China	2 280
8 Ethiopia	1 958
9 Iraq	1 909
10 Haiti	1 793
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA	
Top 5 recipients	17%
Top 10 recipients	27%
Top 20 recipients	39%

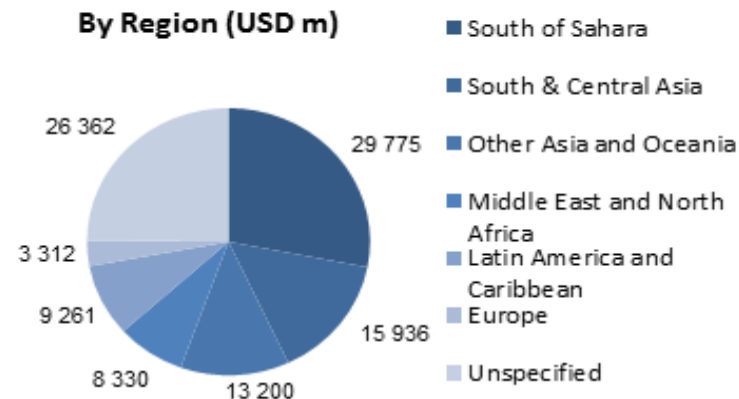
Gross Bilateral ODA, 2010-11 average, unless otherwise shown

By Income Group (USD m)

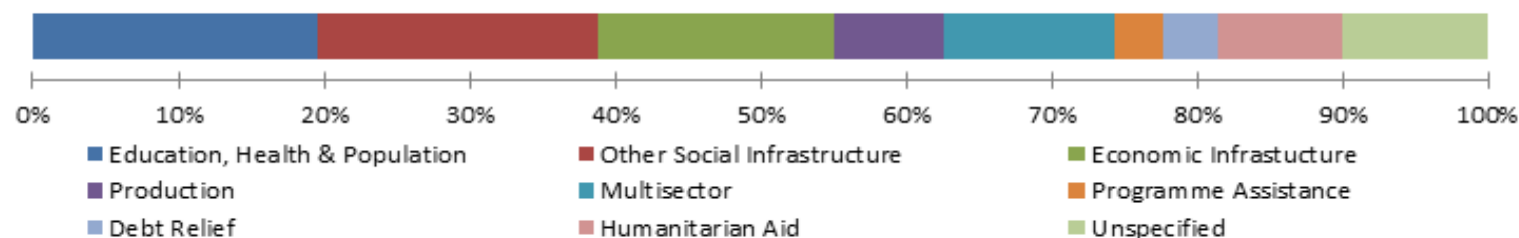
Clockwise from top



By Region (USD m)



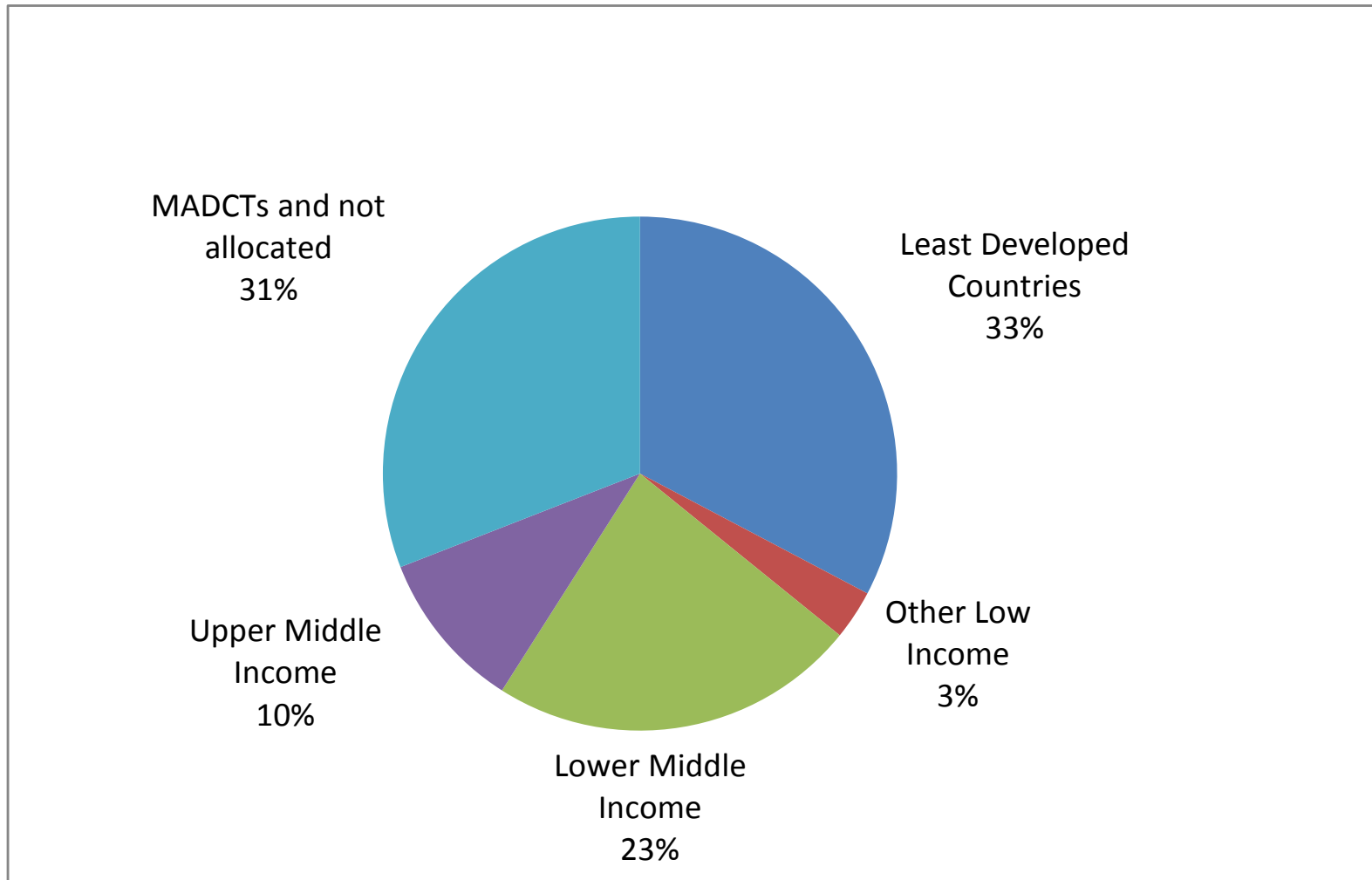
By Sector



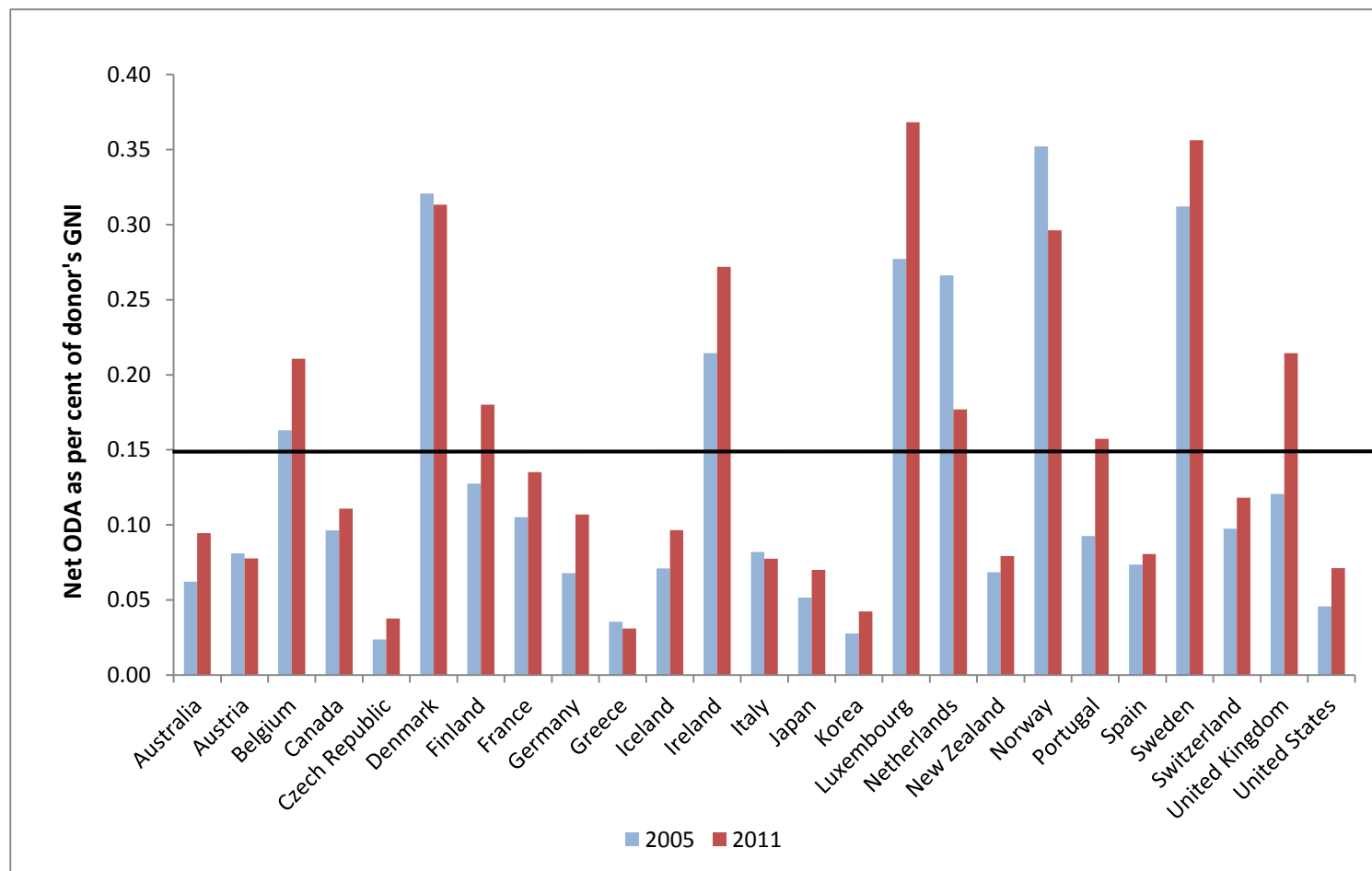
Source: OECD - DAC ; www.oecd.org/dac/stats

LDCs receive about a third of total aid

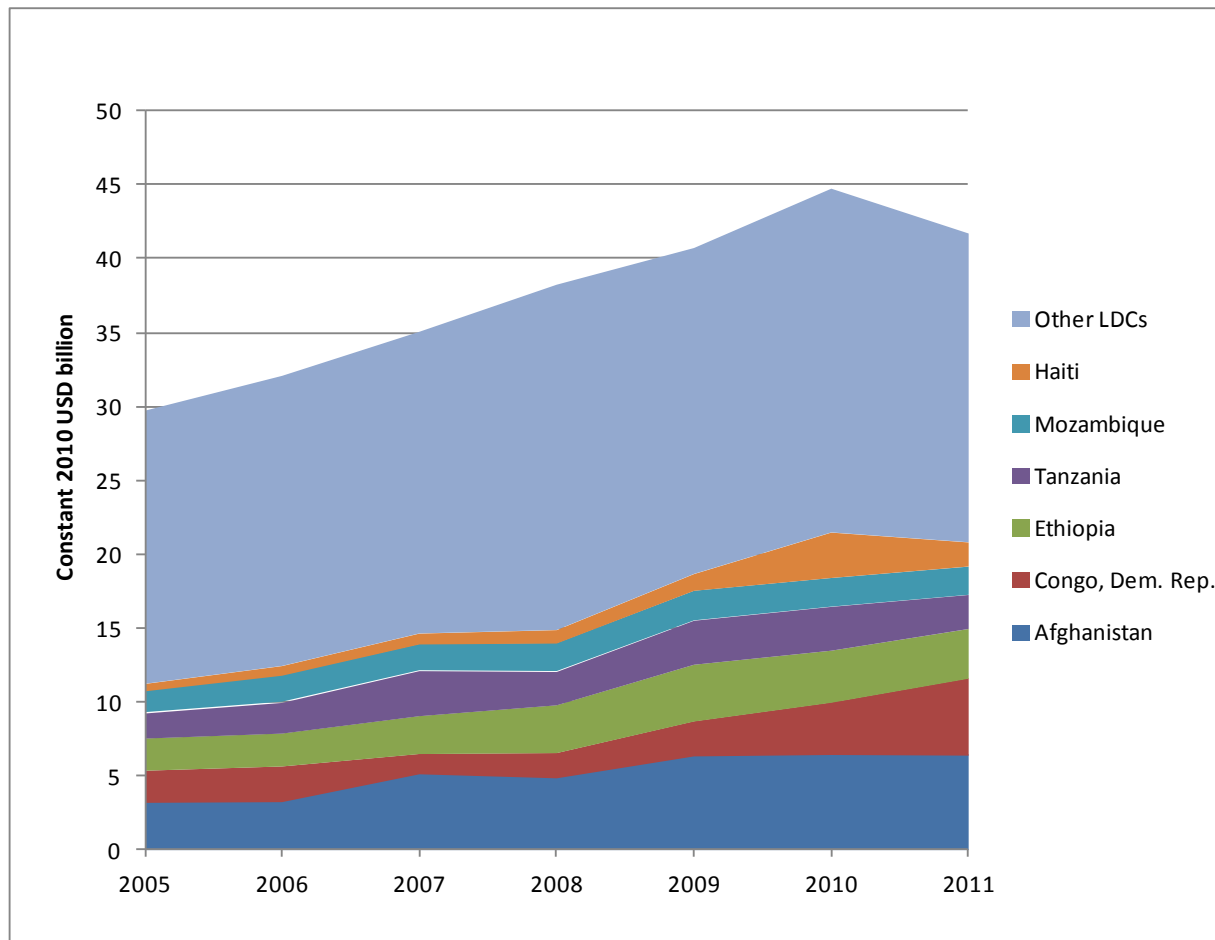
2010-11 average



Only ten DAC countries met the 0.15% of GNI target for aid to LDCs in 2011



Six countries receive about half of the aid to LDCs in 2011



La dépendance de l'Aide

- PMA : l'APD représente en moyenne 70 % des flux extérieurs nets et 40 % des recettes fiscales
- PRI : l'APD représente entre 6 et 18 % des flux extérieurs nets et 1 à 5 % des recettes fiscales (différences entre PRI de la tranche inférieure et supérieure)

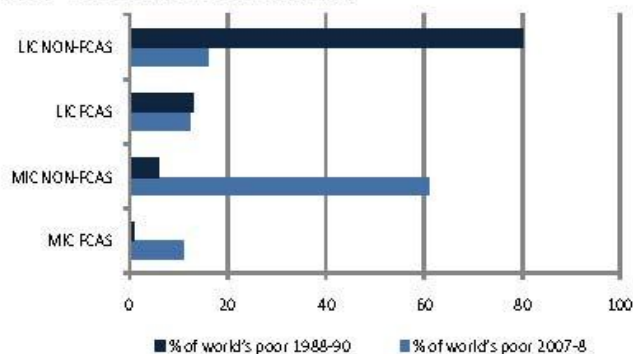
2. Les risques de l'universalité

- La nouvelle géographie de la pauvreté et l'objectif universel d'éradication de la pauvreté absolue
- Les questions globales : l'exemple des programmes d'atténuation du changement climatique

A “new” geography of poverty?

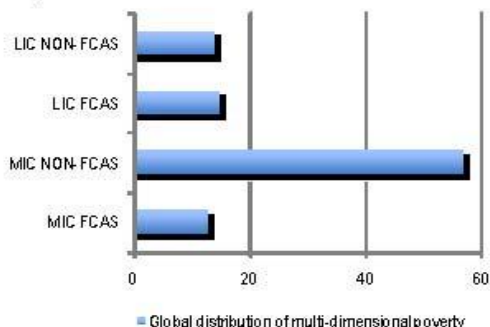
Large pockets of poverty in middle-income countries

Global Distribution of World's Poor by Country Type, 1988–1990 versus 2007–2008 (%)

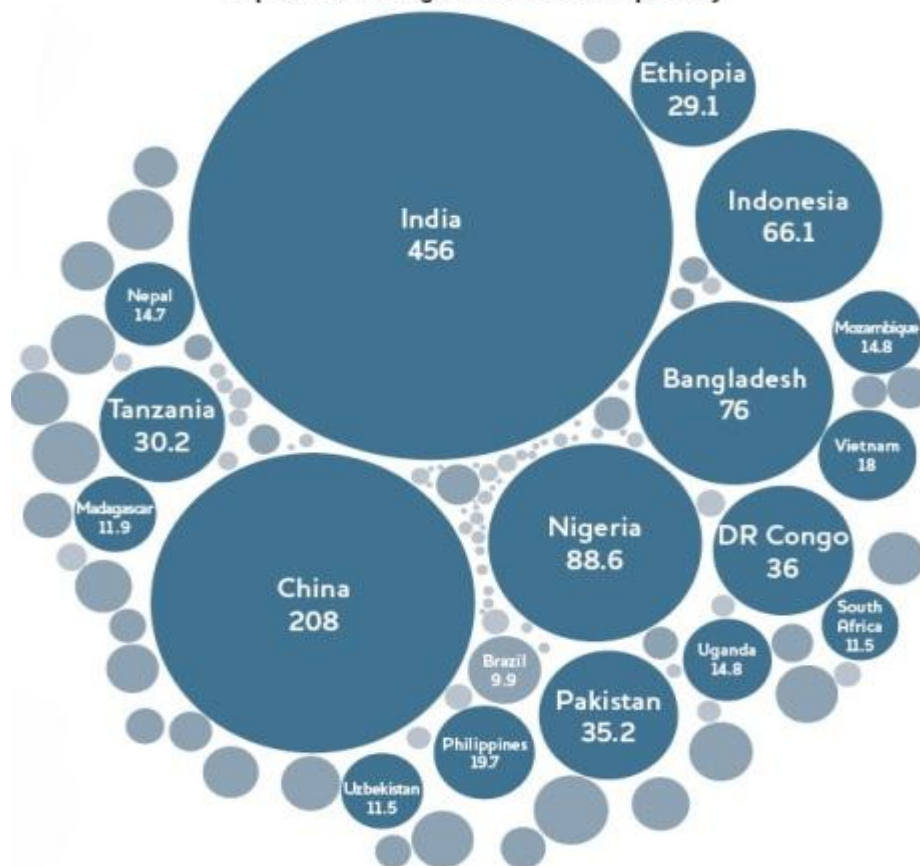


Source: Data processed from World Development Indicators.

Global Distribution of World's Poor (%) by Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2000–2008



Population living under US\$1.25 per day



Figures are in millions of people. Graphic courtesy *The Guardian*
www.guardian.co.uk/global-development

Source: A. Sumner (2010) *Global poverty and the new bottom billion (IDS)*

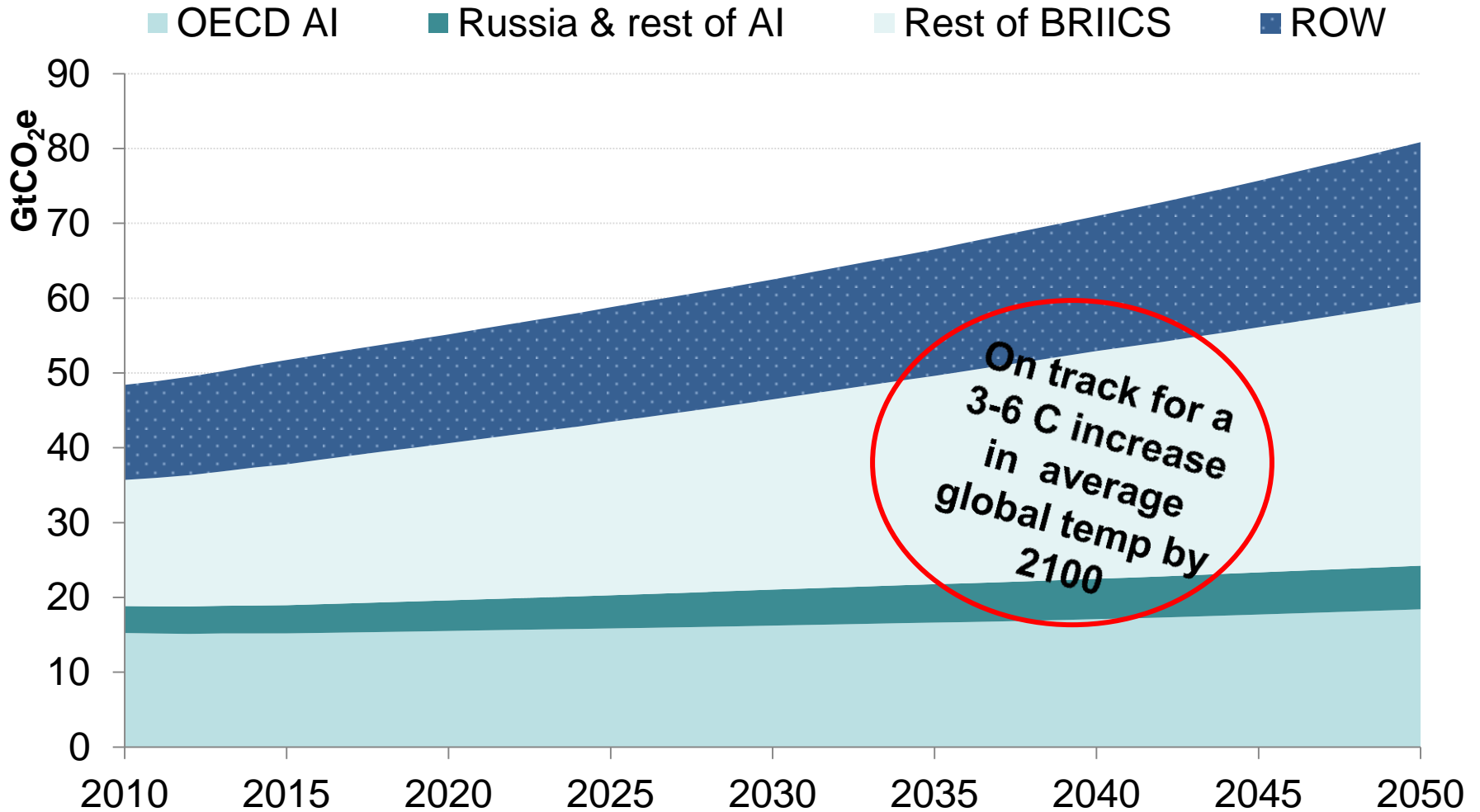
LIC: low-income country

MIC: middle-income country

FCAS: by fragile and conflict-affected states

CLIMATE CHANGE: GHG emissions to increase by 50% by 2050

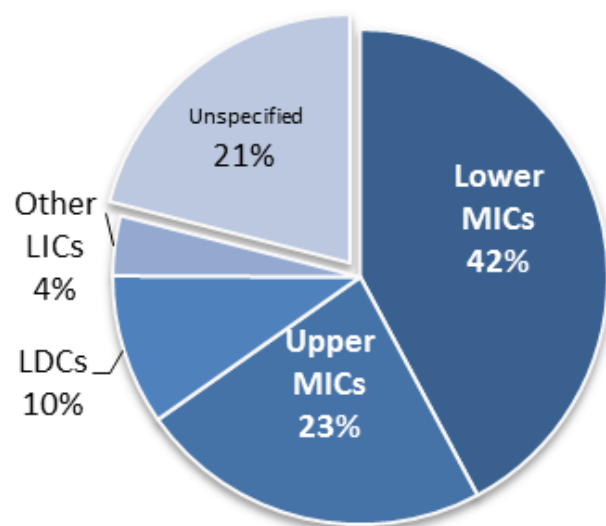
GHG emissions by region, Baseline



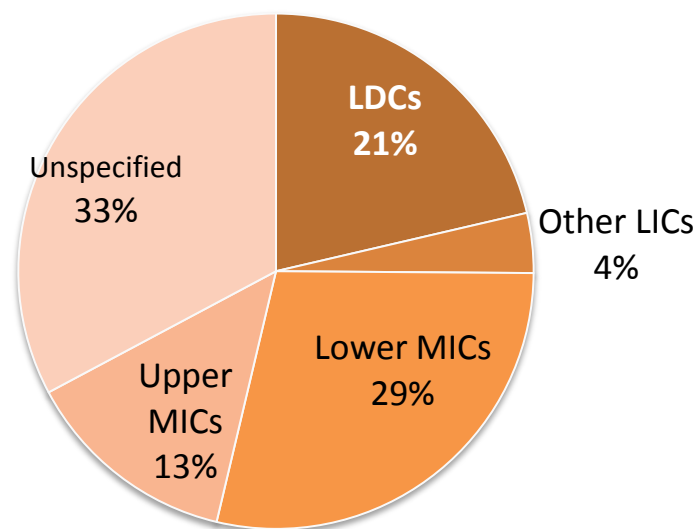
Source: (OECD, 2012) OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050; output from ENV-Linkages.

The patterns of bilateral climate-related aid:

Recipients of mitigation-related aid
2006-2011, bilateral commitments



Recipients of adaptation-related aid
2010-2011, bilateral commitments



- **Mitigation projects** - primarily focused on GHG emission reductions concentrated in large-volume projects, in energy, transport and water.
- **Adaptation projects** - often primarily address other development objectives.
- **Both mitigation and adaptation** - focus on capacity building initiatives.

3. Les pistes de solution

- Cibler l'aide sur ceux qui en ont le plus besoin (incidence de la pauvreté; indice de vulnérabilité)
- Discriminer les instruments de financement

For more information
www.oecd.org/dac