



# CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

CANADA IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Data Report 2016  
Foreign Assistance



# FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Canada's international assistance spending in 2014-15 totaled \$5.8 billion. This equates to \$163 per Canadian, about 2% of federal budget spending, and an overseas development assistance (ODA or foreign aid) to gross national income ratio of 0.28. Canada is the 8th largest bilateral donor in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

## THIS SECTION DISCUSSES:

- **Top 10 foreign assistance recipients in 2015**
- **Canada's foreign assistance priority countries**
- **What share Canadian assistance makes up in the total aid they receive, and where is Canada among the top 10 donors?**
- **What share of Canadian assistance goes to different income groups and regions?**
- **Sectors Canadian assistance targets**
- **Partners Canada works with to deliver foreign assistance**

The second part benchmarks Canada's performance against other comparable donors in the following areas:

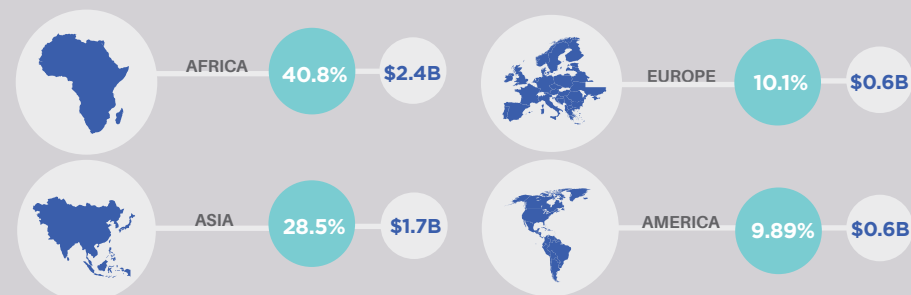
- **Focusing on the poorest**
- **Focusing on fragility**
- **Focusing on gender**
- **Contributions to and use of the multilateral development system**
- **Canada as a humanitarian donor**
- **Canada as a health sector donor**
- **Aid transparency**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Canada's foreign assistance levels have declined in recent years, as has its rank on the aid generosity measure (ODA/GNI ratio).
- However, in many respects, Canada performs well.
- Canadian assistance is relatively well targeted at the poorest and fragile states; and Canada is among the top 10 donors in 15 out of 25 development focus countries.
- However, Canadian assistance in two of Canada's priority fragile state partners – Afghanistan and Haiti – has been declining in recent years.
- Canada has become a leader in the sectors Canadian assistance has prioritized in recent years – e.g. health and humanitarian.
- Canada's recent international assistance review (IAR) calls for a shift towards a 'feminist' international assistance policy. However, Canada is already one of the most gender focused donors, its gender focus (measured by the 'gender marker') is nearly twice the OECD-DAC average.
- While Canada performs well on contributing to the core costs of multilateral institutions, there remains scope to step up further.
- Similarly, while Canada does well on aid transparency, there is room for improvement.
- Enhancing coherence and moving to a more differentiated 'development strategy' that goes beyond aid policy, and links foreign assistance with trade, investment and sustainable development goals remains an area of opportunity.
- Outlining a clear strategy for engagement in fragile contexts – as other donors have – remains a key gap.

## TOP RECIPIENTS BY REGION

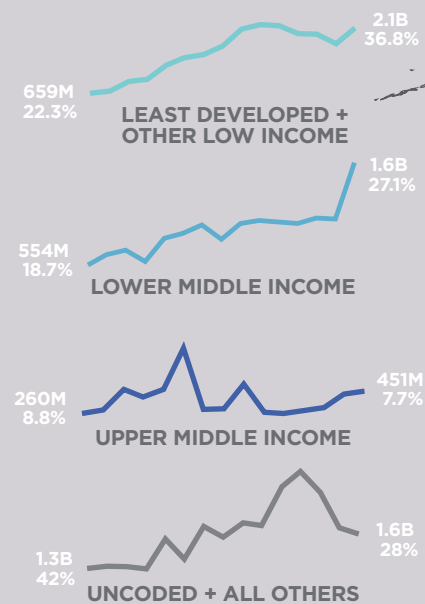
% of total Canadian disbursements



## RECIPIENTS BY INCOME GROUP

\$ trendline from 2001-2015

% = percent of total annual disbursement



## CANADIAN AID AS A SHARE OF TOTAL RECEIVED

\*calculated using 2010-2014 averages



## TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF CANADIAN AID

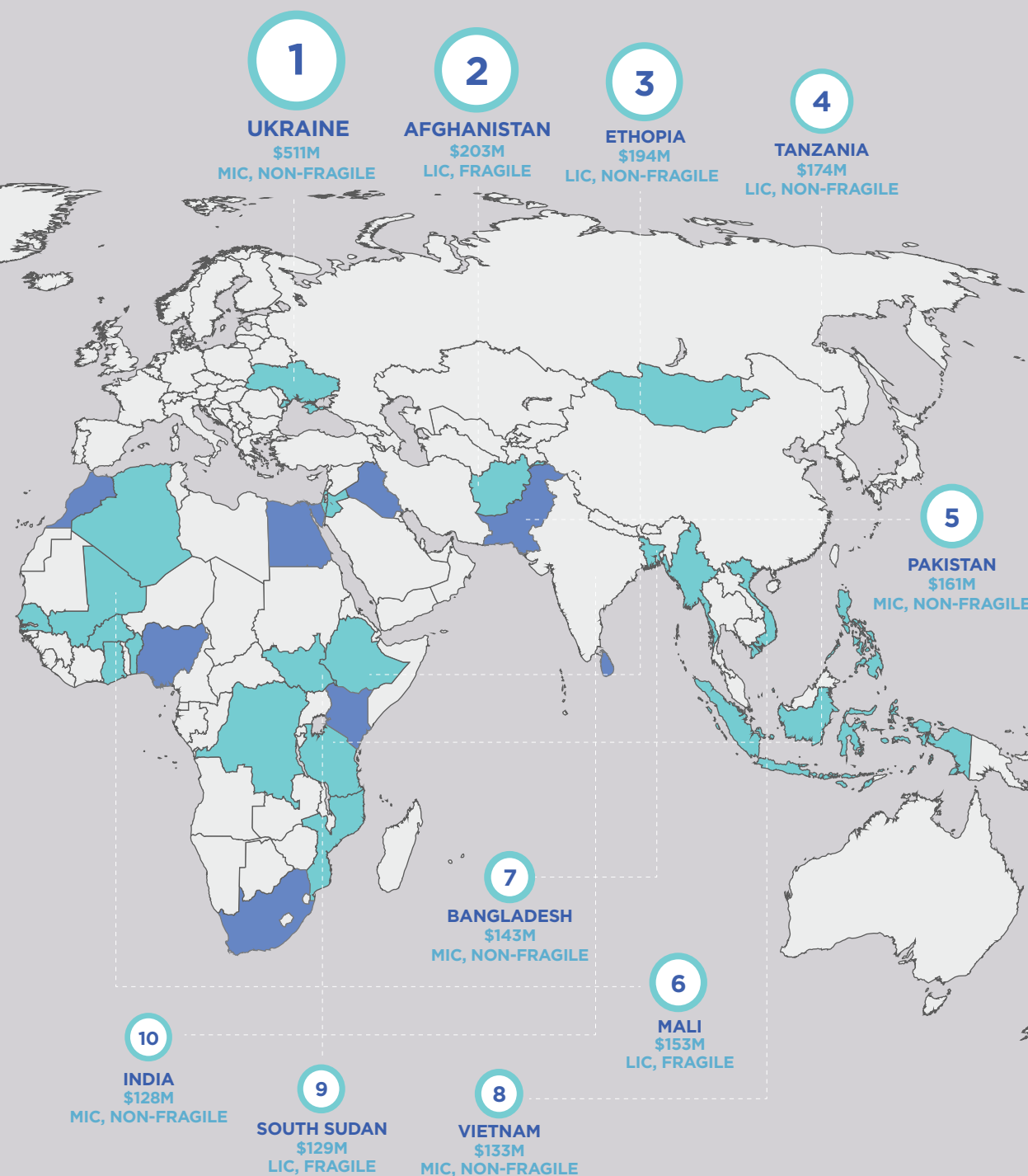
Ranked in terms of disbursements

COUNTRY OF FOCUS

PARTNER COUNTRY

\*all data and rank order is for 2015 unless otherwise specified

\*\*LIC = Low Income country; MIC = Middle Income country



## TARGETING THE NEEDIEST

### Canada ranks among the top 5 donors when it comes to focusing assistance on the poorest countries

Canada provided 27% of its aid to the poorest countries, higher than the OECD-DAC average of 23%.



share of aid to the neediest

#### Among major donors, who does better than Canada?

The US (32%), Japan (31%) and Multilateral donors (43%) such as the World Bank, UN agencies and regional development banks are more focused on the poorest countries.



\*based on OECD-DAC data, 2010-2014 averages

## FOCUSING ON FRAGILITY

### Canada ranks among the Top 5 donors when it comes to focusing on fragility

There are two main perspectives on 'fragile states' - the OECD's list of fragile states (50 countries) and the World Bank's list of fragile situations (33 countries)



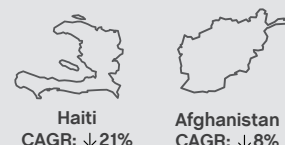
Using the World Bank approach, **17%** of Canada's aid goes to fragile states, slightly higher than the DAC average of 16%



Using the OECD approach, **25%** of Canada's aid goes to fragile states, the same as the OECD-DAC average

Canada's fragility focus has declined in recent years as aid to two of its largest recipients - **Afghanistan** and **Haiti**, both of which are fragile, regardless of the approach used - has declined from recent highs.

\*\*Fragility lists are for 2015. All other data are 2010-2014 averages.



\*change in aid 2010 - 2015

#### Among major donors, who does better than Canada?

The US (37%, largely due to Iraq), Japan (32%), and the UK (26%). Multilateral donors are also more focused on fragile states (43%).

\*Using the OECD approach

## HOW "FEMINIST" IS CANADA'S FOREIGN ASSISTANCE?

In launching the International Assistance Review in May 2016, Canada's Minister of International Development explicitly noted that consultations would seek input on "how to apply a feminist lens throughout all of Canada's international assistance activities". The question can be analyzed in a relatively objective manner using the 'gender markers' used by donors.

#### DEGREE OF GENDER FOCUS

- gender-focused
- gender not targeted specifically

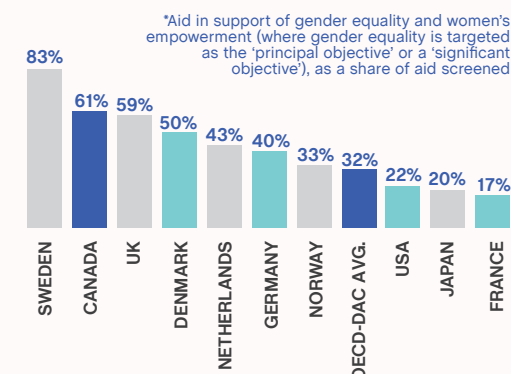


\*trend from 2005/2006 to 2014/2015

Canadian data (more detailed than the OECD-DAC) indicates that Canada's assistance in recent years has become progressively more gender focused - from around 54% of assistance spending targeting gender in 2005-06 to 70% in 2014-15.

#### How does Canada's gender focus compare with that of other major donors?

Based on this\* measure, Canada is roughly 2x more gender focused than the DAC average



## PARTNERSHIPS (2015)

The majority of assistance at the project level is delivered through multilateral partners: **58.6% (\$2B)**; and civil society: **29.5% (\$1B)**,

- about 19% through Canadian civil society, 6% through foreign non-profits

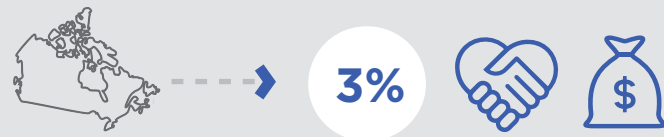
The 5 Largest Canadian civil society partners through which assistance projects and initiatives are delivered are: **Micronutrient Initiative; Aga Khan Foundation Canada; World Vision Canada; Plan Canada and Canadian Red Cross Society**



## CANADA AS A HUMANITARIAN DONOR

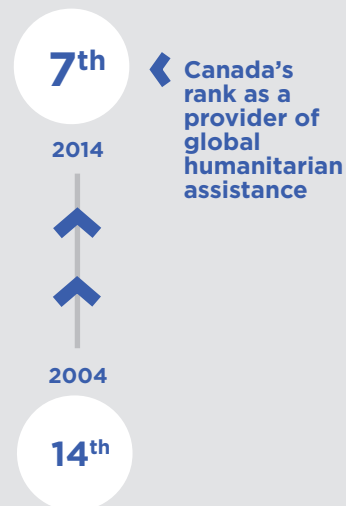
**Canada's rank as a global humanitarian assistance provider increased from 14th to 7th between 2004 to 2014**

Canada contributes approximately 3% of the total global humanitarian financing burden which was US\$24.5 billion in 2014



Humanitarian aid is the fastest growing sector in Canadian assistance, and makes up a larger share than any other sector

\*Based on Global Humanitarian Assistance Report database (2015)



## CANADA AS A HEALTH SECTOR DONOR



Canada is among the top 6 providers of development assistance for the health sector (2010-2014)

**Canada provides around 3% of global development assistance for the health sector**

Health is a key sector in Canadian assistance and one that has grown rapidly since the launch of the maternal and newborn child health (MNCH) initiative; it is the second largest sector in Canadian assistance



\*Based on Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). Financing Global Health (2015)



**Humanitarian:**  
increased from  
\$342M to \$822M



**Health:**  
increased from  
\$397M to \$606mn

Health and humanitarian are the fastest growing sectors in Canadian assistance, and together account for approx. 42% of total project level assistance (2015)

\*Calculated using data from years 2005/2006 - 2014/2015; \$ in CAD

## CANADA AND THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM

Canada is a key supporter of global multilateral institutions and provides 2% to 3% of core contributions to the multilateral system as a whole.



2-3%

**Canada is among the top 10 supporters of the multilateral development system**



\$43.2B

In 2014 all donors together contributed \$43.2 billion in core support to the multilateral system

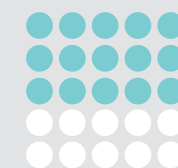
another \$28 billion in projects and initiatives were also channeled through the multilateral system



The multilateral system - comprising UN agencies e.g. UNICEF, World Food Program and others; the World Bank; regional development banks; climate finance multilaterals and other institutions - is a key part of the development financing system



## CANADA AS A TOP DONOR



**Canada is among the top 10 donors in 15 out of our 25 development focus list countries**

Canada is among the top 5 donors in Ukraine, Haiti, Ghana, Senegal, South Sudan, Honduras and Mali \*Based on 2014 OECD-DAC data

## AID TRANSPARENCY

**Canada ranks 12<sup>th</sup> out of 46 bilateral, multilateral, and other aid providers**



Canada's performance on aid transparency and publication of detailed information is rated as "Good"

\*based on Aid Transparency Index (2016)

KEY DATA SOURCES

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TECHNICAL DETAILS

**Map** indicates top 10 recipients of Canadian international assistance in 2015 using the Statistical Report on International Assistance raw data. Both bilateral and multilateral assistance is included. While top 10 are marked and ranked around the map, the 25 development focus and 12 development partner countries are also indicated.

**Regional breakdowns** are based on OECD-DAC gross national product (GNP) classification systems, which may be different from World Bank categorization (used in most other areas in the report including trade, investment, migration and remittances).

**Income groups** are based on OECD-DAC GNP classification and may differ from other categorization. Un-coded by region, income groups, and very small categories (like 'more advanced developing economies' etc.) are combined.

**Canadian aid as a share of total aid received** is calculated using OECD-DAC data, and as a period average to smoothen volatility (2000 to 2014).

**Targeting the neediest** is calculated using OECD-DAC data and includes only low income and least developed countries. Period average (2000 – 2014) is used.

**Focusing on fragility** is calculated using both the World Bank's fragile situations list and the OECD's INCAF list. Fragility lists from 2015 are used. Period averages (2000-2014) are used.

**Gender analysis** is conducted by applying the Global Affairs Canada "gender marker". Historical project level data from the GAC open data portal is used. The marker in Canadian data are more granular and have 4 possible values from very explicit, to explicit to gender focused or gender not targeted. To ease analysis the three categories are subsumed into gender focused vs. not gender focused. The markers are applied at the project count and the project value level. The area graph shows project value level analysis. The full value of a project is included if marked as gender focused. For comparative analysis OECD-DAC gender marker analysis and data are used (for more please see the specific reference).

**Partnerships data** are based on GAC open data, at the project level.

**Global humanitarian rank and share** are calculated based on the Global Humanitarian Assistance report's 2015 edition. The data annex and the raw data were used to calculate the percentage, and the rank change.

**Health sector focus** is calculated using the Institute for Health Metrics (IHME) "development assistance for health" approach which differs from the straight OECD-DAC health coding, and provides a more comprehensive and comparative picture as it includes comparable data from non-DAC, philanthropic and other donors.

**Multilateral system** contribution is calculated using OECD-DAC data.

**Canada's rank as a top donor** is calculated using OECD-DAC summary data.



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