

10

**THINGS TO
KNOW ABOUT
EU AID**



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10

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT EU AID

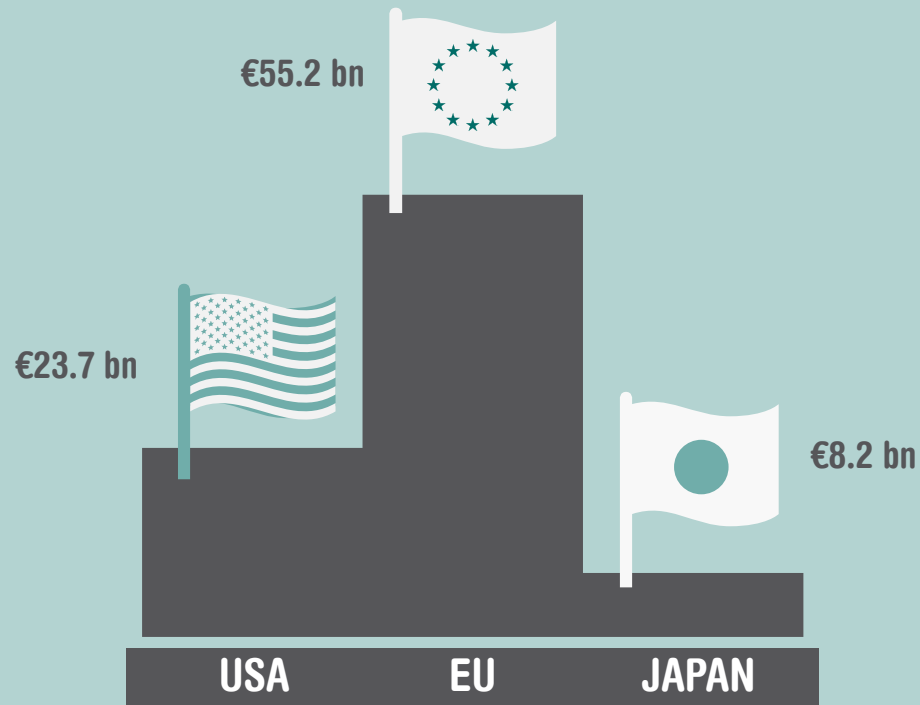
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Collectively, the EU and its member states give the most aid in the world

In 2012, the EU provided €55.2 billion in development aid – more than twice as much as the United States.

Source: European Commission (2013) EU Accountability Report 2013 on Financing for Development.

THE EU* IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST **AID DONOR**



* EU and its member states

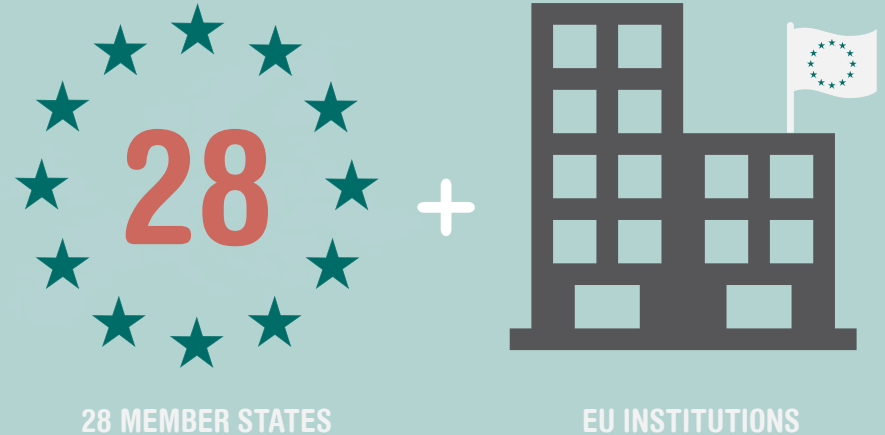
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There are 29 major donors in the EU: 28 member states and the EU itself

The EU aid budget is larger than any individual member state's aid budget. Member states give, on average, a fifth of their development funds to the EU aid programme, which is managed by the EU institutions.

Sources: European Commission (2013) EU Accountability Report 2013 on Financing for Development; OECD-DAC (2013) DAC Multilateral Aid Report in 2013-14.

THERE ARE 29 DONORS IN THE EU



The EU aid programme was €13.7 bn in 2012

3

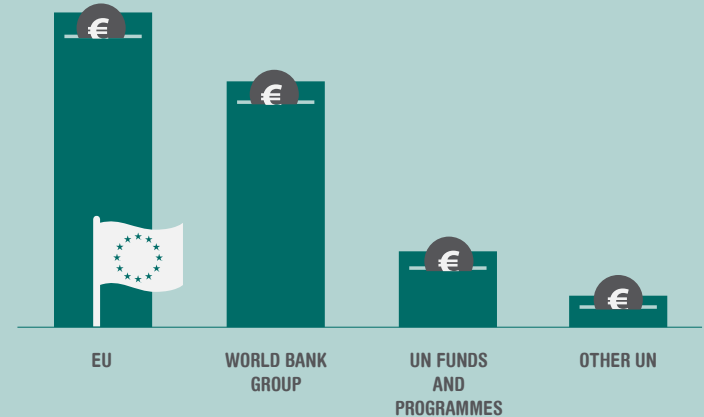
The EU is the largest multilateral donor

OECD donor countries give over 80% of their aid to five multilateral organisations:

- EU – 36%
- World Bank International Development Association – 22%
- United Nations funds and programmes – 9%
- Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria – 7%
- African Development Bank – 5%
- Asian Development Bank – 3%

Source: OECD-DAC (2013) The DAC Multilateral Aid Report in 2013-14.

THE EU IS A **BIGGER DONOR** THAN THE WORLD BANK OR THE UNITED NATIONS



■ Multilateral Aid Core Funding - 2011



4

EU aid is more transparent than most but its rankings have slipped

In 2012, Publish What You Fund's aid transparency index ranked EU development aid fifth out of 72 donors worldwide. In 2013, the EU dropped to 13th out of 67 donors.

There have been four major assessments of EU aid over the past three years. These have been positive about the transparency of EU aid, noting its strong financial accountability processes and clear and transparent resource allocation procedures. However they have also noted the lack of a clear results framework.

The EU is a signatory to the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

Sources: Publish What You Fund (2012) Aid Transparency Index 2012; DFID (2013) Multilateral Aid Review Update; Centre for Global Development/Brookings Institute's QuODA index available at <http://www.cgdev.org/page/quality-oda-quoda>; House of Commons International Development Committee (2012) EU Development Assistance, Sixteenth Report of Session 2010–12; OECD/DAC (2012) European Union 2012, OECD Development Co-operation Peer Review.

EU DEVELOPMENT AID RANKS **13th**
OUT OF 67 ON AID TRANSPARENCY



Transparency = **open and available** information on aid spending,
shared in a timely, comprehensive, comparable and accessible way

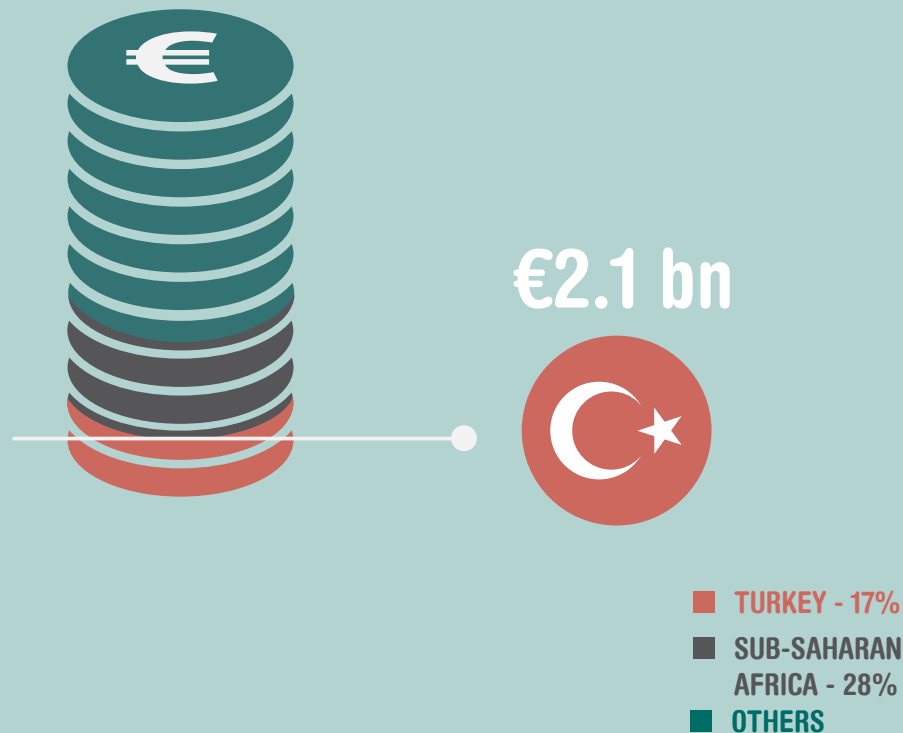
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Turkey is the largest recipient of EU aid, receiving 17% of funds

Turkey benefits from funds that are targeted at countries who have applied for EU membership which are classified as development aid. In 2012, Turkey received €2.1 billion – 17% of EU aid funds for that year. In 2011-12, more than half of EU aid went to middle-income countries and a quarter went to the least developed countries. The top two regions receiving help from the EU were Europe and sub-Saharan Africa.

Sources: European Commission EU Aid Explorer available at <https://euaidexplorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/DonorAtlas2013.do>; OECD-DAC Aid Statistics.

17% OF THE EU AID PROGRAMME GOES TO TURKEY



6

The EU is a top donor to fragile and conflict-affected African states

Many places which fall off the aid radar of other major donors are helped by the EU. These resources reach people most in need, in regions hit by violence or with no functioning state to support them. In 2012, the EU was one of the top three largest donors to 20 out of 29 fragile and conflict-affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: OECD (2014) Fragile States 2014, Domestic Resource Mobilisation in Fragile States.

THE EU IS ONE OF THE TOP THREE DONORS IN 20 OUT OF 29 FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RANKING OF THE EU



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SUDAN



BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
ERITREA
GUINEA-BISSAU
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALIA



LIBERIA
MADAGASCAR
MALI
ANGOLA
REPUBLIC OF CONGO
COMOROS
TOGO
UGANDA

7

Almost three quarters of EU aid is channelled directly to developing countries

73% of EU aid is delivered in ways which give developing countries a significant say in how they are helped. OECD donors average only 55%.

Source: OECD (2013) Development Co-operation Report 2013.

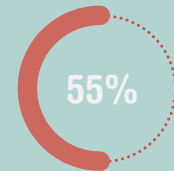
73% OF EU AID IS DELIVERED DIRECTLY TO PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



COUNTRY PROGRAMMABLE AID AVERAGES



■ EU aid programme



■ OECD aid donors

8

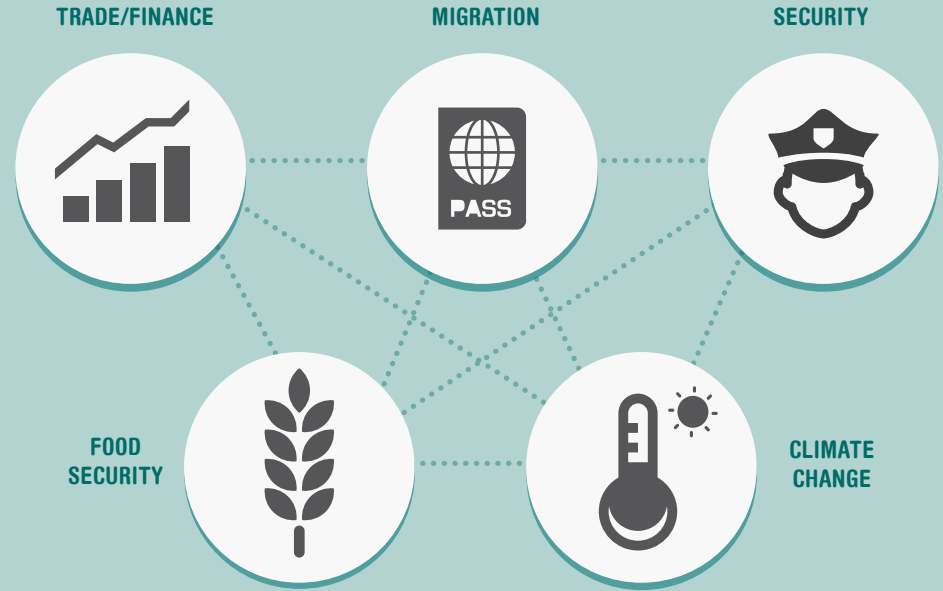
EU development policy goes ‘beyond aid’ in five areas

The Lisbon Treaty gives the EU a legal obligation to ensure that its policies reinforce and do not undermine its development aims. The EU has focused its efforts on the five following priorities:

- Trade and finance
- Climate change
- Food security
- Migration
- Security

Sources: European Union (2007) Treaty of Lisbon; European Commission (2013) EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development.

FIVE AREAS WHERE EU POLICY GOES ‘BEYOND AID’



The EU is committed to ensuring that its policies reinforce and do not undermine its development aims

9

MEPs play a key role in EU development cooperation

Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) – who are directly elected by citizens of the EU – decide together with the member states how much of the EU budget goes toward aid; scrutinise the aid budget to make sure it is well spent; approve the appointment of the European Commission; and hold the European Commission to account.

Source: Gavas, M. and Maxwell, S. (2014) 'Why the European Parliament elections matter for international development', Opinion 27, January 2014, ODI/EDCSP.

MEPs HAVE **FOUR KEY RESPONSIBILITIES**
IN DIRECTING EU DEVELOPMENT POLICY

APPOINTMENT



BUDGETARY



SUPERVISION



LEGISLATIVE



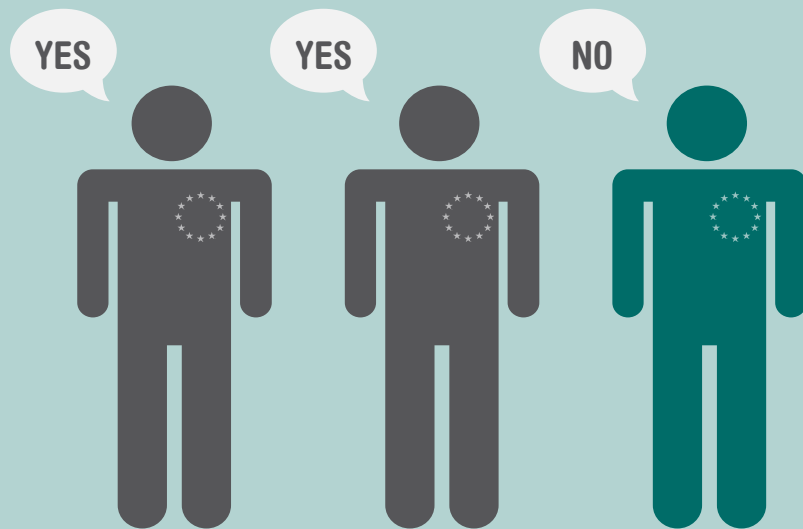
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Two in three EU citizens say tackling poverty in developing countries should be a priority for the EU

In a 2013 poll, two thirds of EU citizens said tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the EU's main priorities. Also, 83% thought it is important to help people in developing countries, and 61% wanted Europe to keep its promise to increase aid to developing countries despite tough economic conditions.

Sources: European Commission (2013) EU Development Aid and the Millennium Development Goals, Special Eurobarometer 405 over the period of May-June 2013.

SHOULD TACKLING POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BE A PRIORITY FOR THE EU?



66% OF EUROPEANS THINK IT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY



The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is the UK's leading independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues.

ODI's EU development programme was established in 2009 to support research, dialogue and strategic relationships to enable strengthened and evidence-based EU development policy-making that delivers results and impact. It has gained a track record of success in establishing itself as the pre-eminent resource on EU development cooperation in the UK. It aims to expand the evidence base on the effectiveness of the EU in global development cooperation and develop propositions for change; to construct an epistemic community of 'EU change-makers'; and to work with partners to maintain momentum and deliver results.

For more information on EU development please contact euprogramme@odi.org.uk or visit www.international-development.eu.

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