

SPAIN

Net ODA: US\$1.9 billion in 2012, 15th largest DAC donor

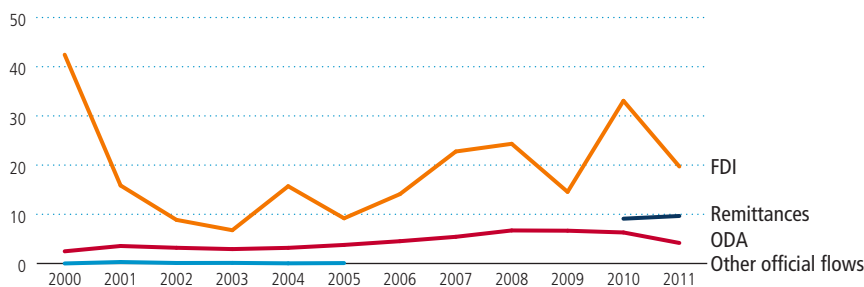
FDI is the largest resource flow to developing countries from Spain, followed by remittances. Aid levels have fallen since the global economic crisis, as has ODA as a share of national income. About half of bilateral aid goes to countries with relatively large numbers of poor people, but 40% goes to countries with below-average poverty rates.

- Sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas each receive a quarter of overall aid from Spain; 40% of aid from Spain goes to multilateral organisations.
- The share of bilateral ODA given as cash grants is double the DAC average, but the share given as mixed project aid is around a third of the average.
- Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector for bilateral aid.

Resource flows from Spain to developing countries

Though volatile, FDI flows have been the largest flow to developing countries since 2000

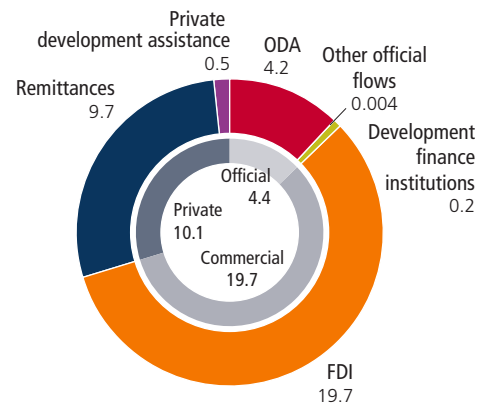
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

FDI accounts for over half of outflows, remittances over a quarter

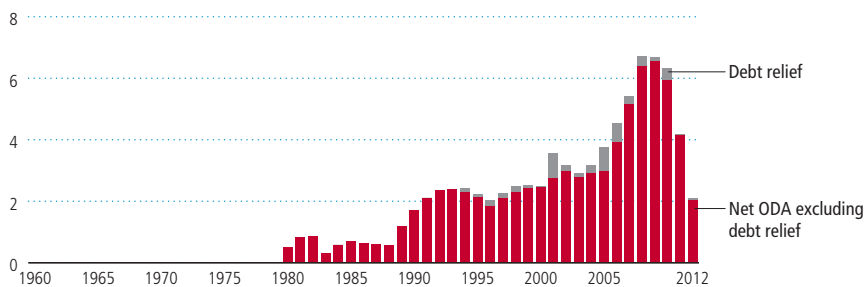
US\$ billions, 2011



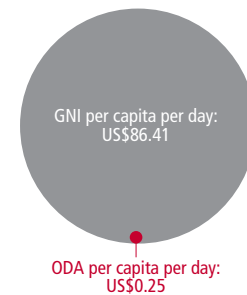
How much ODA does Spain give?

ODA volumes have dropped markedly since 2009

US\$ billions, 1960–2012

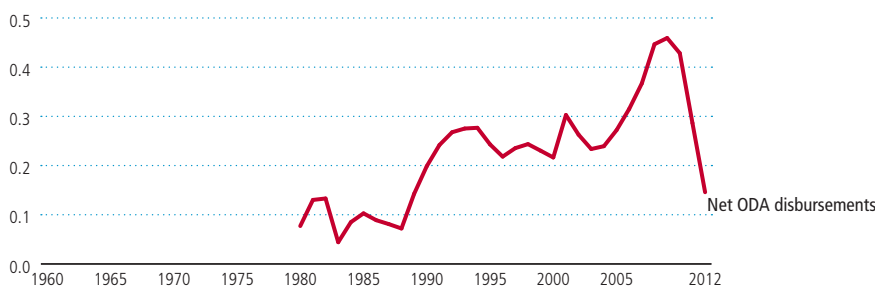


ODA per capita was US\$90 in 2011; ODA was 0.29% of GNI



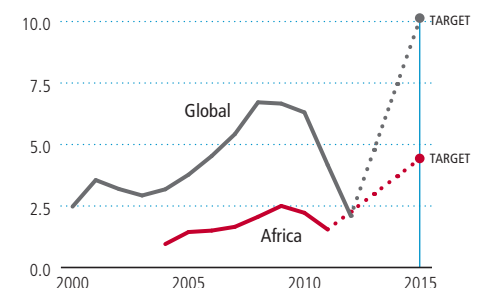
Aid as a share of national income has fallen sharply since 2009

% of GNI, 1960–2012



Falling ODA levels make Spain's 2015 targets very difficult to attain

Net ODA, US\$ billions, 2000–2015



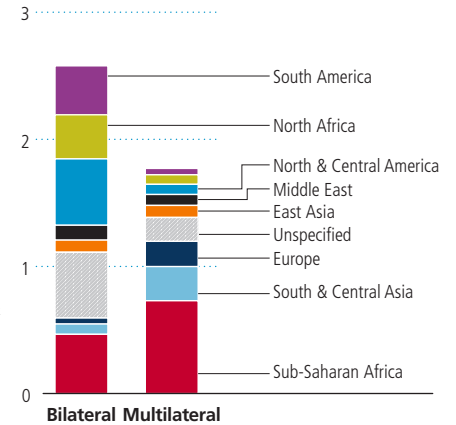
Note: EU member state ODA commitments agreed at May 2005 European Council.

Where does aid from Spain go?

Over a quarter of overall ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa, and another quarter goes to the Americas. Almost 41% of aid goes to multilateral organisations, the fourth highest share among DAC donors. Bilaterally, Spain is the largest donor to 3 of its 116 partner countries. Almost 40% of aid goes to countries with below-average poverty rates and fewer than 1 million people in extreme poverty. The ten largest recipients of aid from Spain, which include six Latin American and two North African countries, account for just a quarter of bilateral aid. Technical cooperation and cash grants are considerable in some countries. More than half of bilateral ODA to Afghanistan is debt relief.

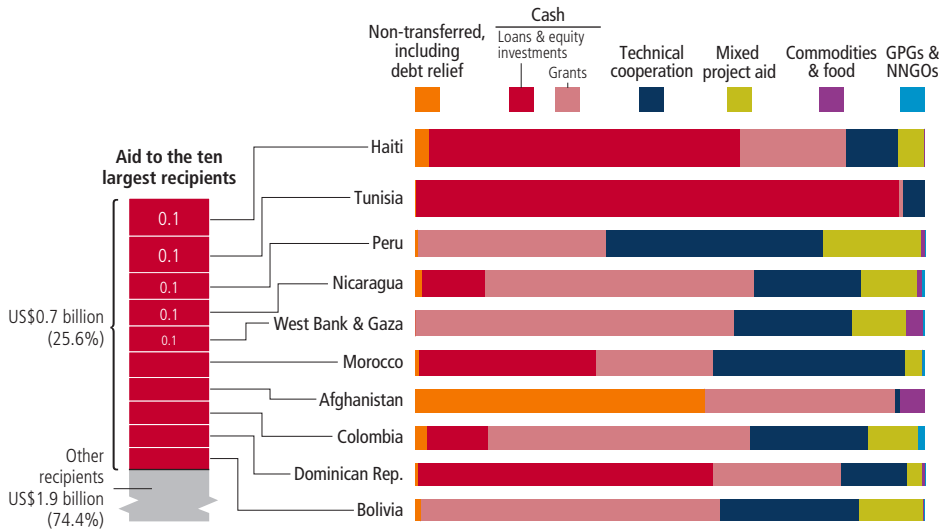
Sub-Saharan Africa is the largest regional recipient of aid from Spain

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Loans and equity are prominent for Haiti and Peru, and technical cooperation is important for most major recipients

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011

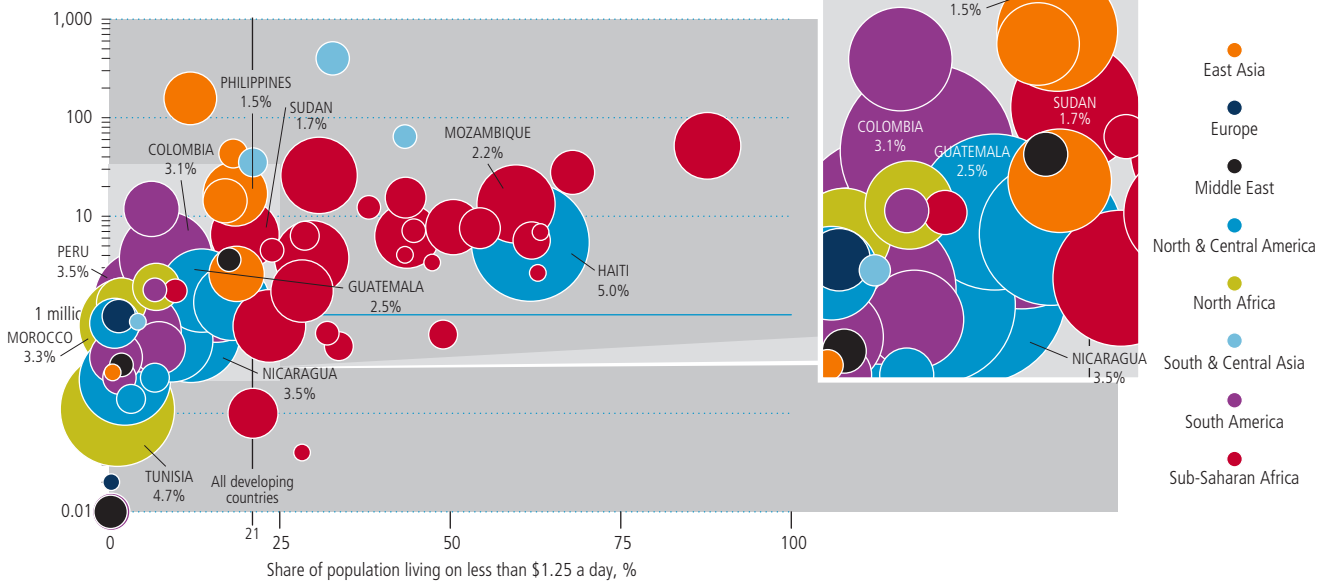


Almost 41% of ODA from Spain is given multilaterally, the fourth highest share among the DAC

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

38% of aid goes to countries with below-average poverty rates or fewer than 1 million people in extreme poverty

Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011



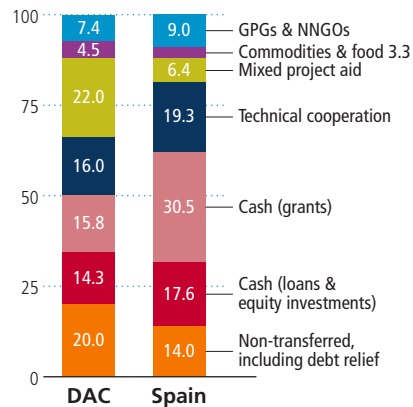
Note: Bubble size indicates the share of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011.

What is in the ODA bundle from Spain?

Spain gives a larger share of aid as cash grants and transfers a larger share of aid to recipients than the DAC average. The largest identifiable sector is governance and security, but aid is spread quite evenly across a number of major sectors.

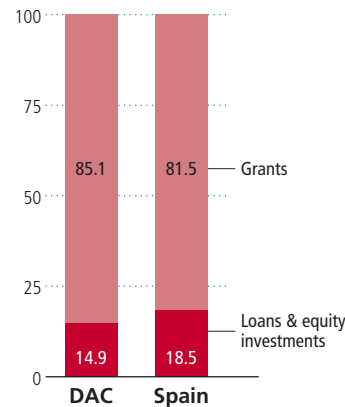
The share of bilateral ODA given as cash grants is nearly double the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



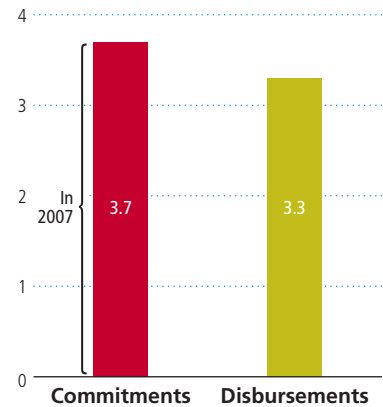
Across the aid bundle as a whole, the grants/loans and equity mix is similar to the DAC average

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



Disbursements lag commitments to projects in 2007 slightly: 88% had been realised by 2011

US\$ billions, 2011

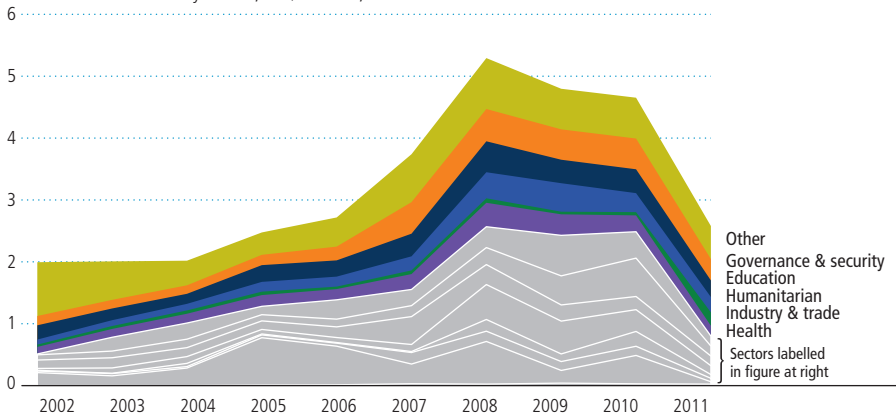


Note: Where small amounts of aid in kind or aid to GPGs and NNGOs is funded by loan instruments, that ODA is recorded as in-kind transfer or aid to GPG and NNGOs rather than a cash loan. This explains small discrepancies between the totals for cash loans in the aid bundle and overall ODA loans.

Note: This chart takes data from all projects for which commitments were recorded in 2007. It compares the commitments to these same projects, including any additional commitments made in 2008–2011, against the total disbursements made to these projects between 2007 and 2011.

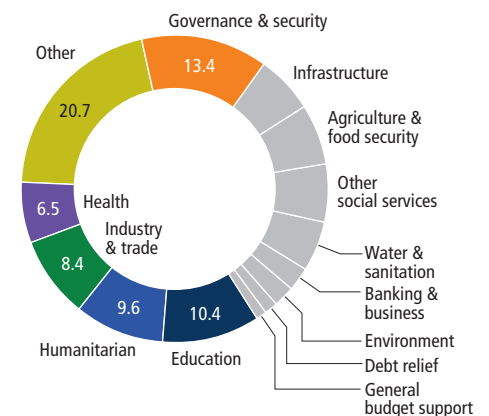
Only aid to the industry and trade sector has increased since 2008 – aid to all other sectors has declined

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



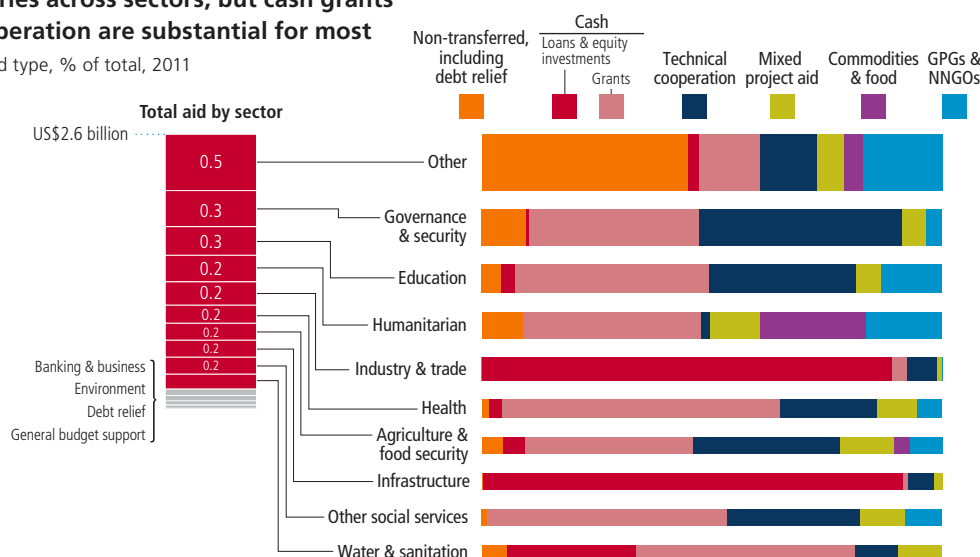
Governance and security is the largest identifiable sector

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



The aid bundle varies across sectors, but cash grants and technical cooperation are substantial for most

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

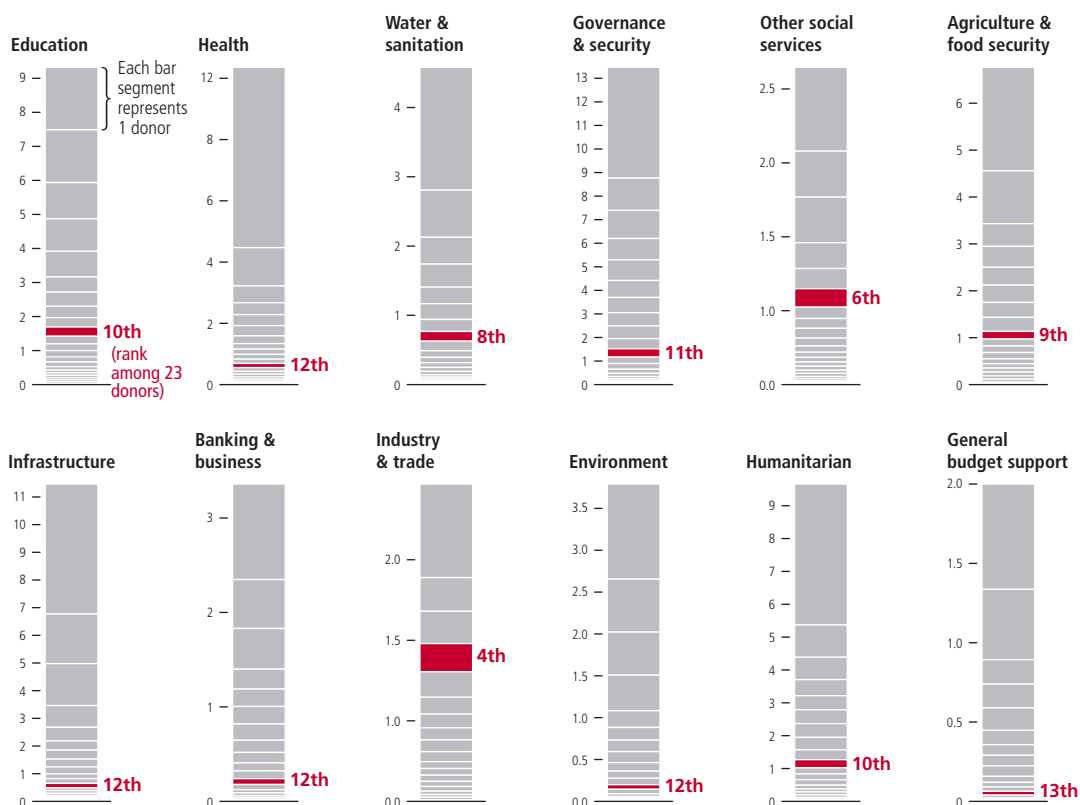


Aid from Spain is diffuse across several sectors; all but industry and trade have been cut over 2010–2011

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

Spain is the fourth largest DAC donor to the industry and trade sector

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US\$ billions, 2011



What is Spain's commitment to transparency?

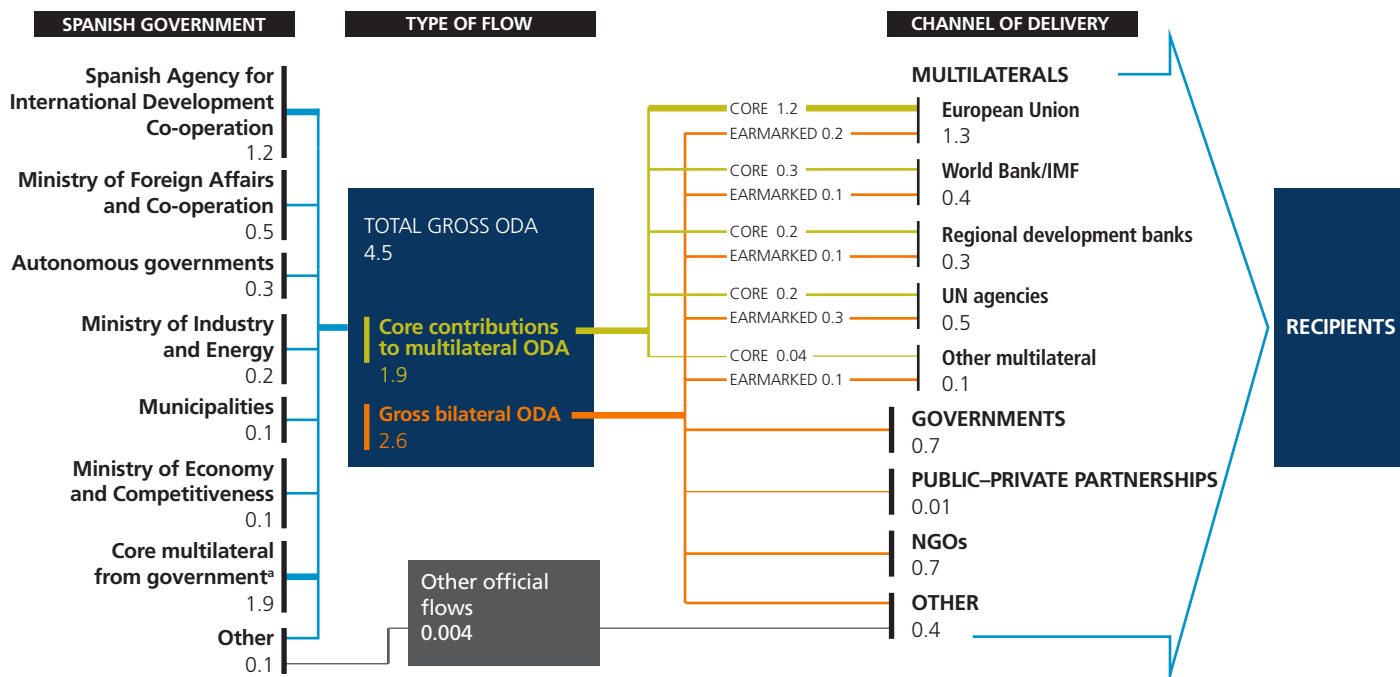
IATI	Publishing signatory
OGP	Member
EITI	Supportive government

Key

Excellent/committed
Good/moving forward
Poor/no action

The majority of bilateral aid comes from one agency; similar shares are channelled through recipient governments and NGOs

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US\$ billions, 2011



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.