France supports sustainable management of forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including four million hectares in southern DRC. France is focusing its ODA increasingly on tackling climate change.
FRANCE
at a glance

ODA funding trends

- France is the fifth-largest donor country, spending US$12.2 billion on official development assistance (ODA) in 2018. This represents 0.43% of its gross national income (GNI).

- Net ODA increased by 4% between 2017 and 2018. Development funding has increased every year since 2015.

- French President Emmanuel Macron has committed to increasing ODA levels to 0.55% of GNI by 2022. In line with this pledge, France’s development budget is set to reach €11.0 billion (US$12.4 billion) or 0.44% of GNI in 2019, with gradual increases from 2020 onwards: 0.47% in 2020, 0.51% in 2021, and 0.55% in 2022. According to the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID), two-thirds of the ODA increase will be channeled bilaterally, with the French Development Agency (AFD) increasing its grants budget from the current €200 million (US$221 million) to €1 billion (US$1.1 billion) in 2022.
Strategic priorities

- According to the latest CICID conclusions, France has five priority areas: 1) international stability, 2) climate change, 3) education, 4) gender equality, and 5) global health. Global education and the fight against climate change are flagship priorities of the government.

- In overall foreign policy, France prioritizes security and combating terrorism, with a strong focus on the Sahel region of Africa, where development projects accompany France’s military and political interventions.

- Geographically, France takes a differentiated approach to allocating its ODA. It provides grants mainly to 19 countries, almost all in sub-Saharan Africa, while relying on ODA loans in emerging economies.

Outlook

- The 2019 G7 summit, hosted by France, focuses on five goals around inequality: 1) fighting inequality of opportunity through action on gender, education, and health access; 2) reducing environmental inequality; 3) strengthening the social dimensions of globalization; 4) addressing threats to security; and 5) tapping into the opportunities created by technology.

- Macron’s focus on education will likely lead to funding increases in this sector. In February 2018, France showed international leadership on this by co-hosting the Global Partnership for Education Financing Conference.

- In October 2019, France will host the Global Fund sixth replenishment in Lyon. This reiterates the crucial role of health in France’s multilateral engagement and its support for global-health initiatives.
KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

How much ODA does France provide?

France is the 5th-largest donor; ODA expected to increase to 0.55% by 2022

France was the fifth-largest donor country in 2018. It spent US$12.2 billion (current prices), or 0.43% of its GNI, on ODA. These numbers are based on the new methodology for measuring ODA loans which the OECD DAC will apply to ODA reporting for 2018 onward. Preliminary ODA figures for 2018 using this new methodology were first released in April 2019. This methodology, called ‘grant-equivalent’ methodology, provides a more accurate way to count donor efforts in concessional ODA loans because only the ‘grant’ portion of loans, expressed as a monetary value, is counted as ODA. According to the previous methodology, known as the ‘cash basis’ methodology, net ODA was 3% below ODA figures using the new methodology.

To allow for comparison overtime, the OECD still publishes net ODA disbursements according to the cash basis methodology. Between 2017 and 2018, France’s net ODA rose by 4%. ODA is set to continue increasing in 2019, with a budget set at €11.0 billion (US$12.4 billion), or 0.44% of its GNI. This is in line with President Emmanuel Macron’s pledge and represents a further 5% increase from 2018.

Despite pressure on public spending, Macron, elected in May 2017, has committed to increasing ODA funding to 0.55% of GNI by the end of his term in 2022. His government detailed the trajectory of these increases in February 2018: funding is set at 0.44% of the country’s GNI until 2019, increasing to 0.47% in 2020 and 0.53% in 2021 before reaching 0.55% in 2022.

Based on the 2019 budget law, the additional funding will come from a 15% increase (from €2.7 billion to €3.1 billion) in France’s core ODA resources: the two main ODA-related budget lines (Program 209, managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Program 110, managed by the Ministry of Economy and Finances), which account for a third of French ODA. In recent years, the government has relied more heavily on extra-budgetary funding sources, such as the financial transaction tax (FTT, see below), to fund its development programs.

France is a pioneer in using innovative financing mechanisms to fund development. In 2019, the French government allocated 32% of the revenues from its national FTT – a tax introduced in 2012 to generate more resources for solidarity purposes, including climate programs – amounting to an estimated €528 million (US$595 million). In past years, the share of the FTT proceeds allocated to development was higher, reaching 50% in 2018 owing to strong parliamentary support. In its 2019 budget, the government has decreased this share of pre-allocated funding but compensated with an increase in core budgetary ODA resources, allowing for greater flexibility to the budget. The French government is pushing for a FTT to be implemented at the European level to fund ODA and the fight against climate change. Domestically, it also uses proceeds from an airline ticket tax, of which €210 million (US$237 million) is allocated every year to development and climate change.
FRANCE’S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS*
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA disbursements; US$ billions; in current prices

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).
TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA as % of GNI

- Sweden: 1.04
- Luxembourg: 0.98
- Norway: 0.94
- Denmark: 0.72
- United Kingdom: 0.7
- Germany: 0.61
- Netherlands: 0.61
- Switzerland: 0.44
- Belgium: 0.43
- France: 0.43

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).
What are France’s priorities for global development?

Education, climate change, and global health are key focus areas; security concerns shape priority-setting

In February 2018, France’s Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) – the body in charge of setting the strategic direction of France’s development cooperation – reaffirmed its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the protection of global public goods. The committee also reiterated the overarching goal of French development policy: fighting poverty and inequality; human rights, education, and health; accelerating transitions in energy, ecological sustainability, demographics, and governance; crisis response and prevention; and migration management.

In line with this, the CICID committed to strengthening France’s efforts in five areas:
1. international stability,
2. climate change,
3. education,
4. gender equality, and
5. global health.

President Emmanuel Macron has elevated global education as a priority of his government’s development policy. In February 2018, France co-hosted the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Financing Conference in Dakar, Senegal, which raised a total of US$2.3 billion in donor contributions for 2018 to 2020. France committed €200 million (US$260 million using GPE’s official conversion) over three years to the GPE Fund, which will be accompanied by €100 million in bilateral funding for basic education channeled through the French Development Agency (AFD). This is more than double the US$146 million cumulative contribution of France since 2002. As of December 2018, France was the 10th-largest contributor in GPE’s history.

Tackling climate change is another priority and will remain so under Macron, who has made it a flagship theme of his presidency. In 2015, France hosted the Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nation’s climate convention and has made the implementation of the agreement a top priority of his government’s foreign and development policy. France plans to increase financing for climate-related programs by €2 billion (US$2.3 billion) per year between 2015 and 2020. Additionally, funding for climate-adaptation programs is set to reach €1.5 billion (US$1.7 billion) per year by then. In total, €3 billion (US$3.4 billion) of this funding over the 2016-2020 period will be dedicated specifically to renewable energies in Africa. Global health remains a key focus, particularly on the multilateral level. France will host the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria sixth replenishment in October 2019.

Peace and stability: Increasing focus on development programs that promote peace and stability to fight terrorism; focus is on the Sahel region.

Innovative financing: France is a pioneer in innovative financing for development. It draws resource for development for its financial transaction tax (FTT) and its airline tax.

Within its overall foreign policy, France focuses on fighting terrorism. This impacts development spending, as France increasingly uses development cooperation to promote peace and stability in partner countries. This drives a strong focus on the Sahel region of Africa, where development projects accompany France’s military and political interventions. In July 2017, Macron launched the Sahel Alliance (Alliance avec le Sahel), a joint initiative of France, Germany, and the EU, along with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the UN.
Development Program (UNDP), to better coordinate support for development and security in the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger).

Related to this and increased attention to conflict-affected and fragile states, France increasingly focuses on the intersection of humanitarian aid and development. It will dedicate €500 million (US$564 million) per year by 2022 to urgent humanitarian action and post-crisis stabilization. In March 2017, it created a facility for alleviating vulnerability and responding to crises, managed by the AFD: the Minka Fund. The facility focuses on countries in crisis, post-crisis, or otherwise vulnerable situations, and was allocated €100 million (US$113 million) in 2017. Funding for this facility will double to reach €200 million (US$225 million) a year by 2019.
How does France spend its ODA?

France channels most of its ODA bilaterally, but is also a strong supporter of multilaterals

According to OECD data, France delivered 63% of its ODA bilaterally in 2017. This was slightly above the average of 60% among members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Debt relief used to account for a large part of French bilateral ODA but has sharply declined in recent years, to reach 2% in 2017 from 14% in 2013. However, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (Finance Ministry) and the French Development Agency (AFD) still implement programs called Debt-Reduction Development Contracts (C2D) with some partner countries: a portion of the debt relieved is allocated to sectors related to development, such as health and agriculture. For example, in June 2016, Côte d’Ivoire and the AFD signed a new C2D agreement for a new maternal, newborn, and child health program amounting to €68 million (US$77 million).

France’s largest funding area bilaterally is education; general budget support is strongly increasing

In 2017, France’s bilateral ODA stood at US$8.6 million, a 13% increase from 2016. The largest share goes to education: in 2017, education constituted 15% of French bilateral ODA (US$1.2 billion). However, 69% (US$864 million) of this comprises costs of students from partner countries studying in France, which can be reported as ODA. Thus, the vast share of France’s education ODA does not go to projects in partner countries.

In 2017, general budget support became France’s second-largest sector of its bilateral ODA, reaching US$816 million (9% of bilateral ODA), a significant increase from 2016 levels (US$179 million). General budget support is financing that contributes directly to partner countries’ budgets with the aim of better aligning support with the country’s policies and reducing parallel programming. In line with France’s commitment to spend €2 billion (US$2.3 billion) in Africa on renewable energies, financing for energy-related projects went up by 50% between 2015 and 2017, reaching US$802 million and making it the third-largest sector of French bilateral ODA. Infrastructure comes fourth, at 9% of bilateral ODA (US$799 million), followed by water and sanitation (US$682 million, or 8%).

France provides much of its bilateral ODA as loans. This is because they provide a relatively easy way to increase overall ODA while minimizing the impact on actual budget transfers. In 2017, loans represented almost half of France’s bilateral ODA (50%, far higher than the DAC average of 9%). The government has, however, committed to increasing the share of grants within its ODA, especially for its 19 priority countries. As part of the AFD’s overall funding increases, it plans to increase the proportion of grants within its portfolio. Currently, AFD provides the vast share of its funding as loans (79% in 2017) and also takes part in equity investments/financial guarantees (6%). In 2017, grants made up 15% of AFD’s commitments, including debt-relief operations and budget support.

It is worth noting that figures on bilateral ODA reported by France, in line with OECD reporting practices, also include a range of other items categorized as grants that do not represent actual cash transfers from France to a recipient country. The best example is imputed costs for students from middle- and low-income countries studying in France (US$864 million in 2017).

Who are France’s ODA recipients?

France focuses its grants on sub-Saharan Africa and its loans on MICs; increased focus on Sahel region

France places a strong focus on sub-Saharan Africa: between 2015 and 2017, it allocated almost a third of its bilateral ODA to the region (29%). This focus is likely to continue, particularly as France increasingly focuses on the Sahel region through its Sahel Alliance (for more details, see question two: ‘What are France’s strategic priorities for development?’).

France takes a differentiated approach to ODA depending on the partner country’s level of income: loans focus largely on emerging economies, whereas grants are primarily allocated to low-income economies.

For ODA grants, France has identified 19 fragile and least-developed countries to focus on (‘Pays Pauvres Prioritaires’, also known as ‘PPPs’), almost all in sub-Saharan Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. With the exception of Gambia, they are all francophone. France seeks to allocate at least half of all grants and two-thirds of AFD grants to these countries.
France’s ODA loans focus on emerging economies. Because of France’s emphasis on loans to deliver ODA, middle-income countries (MICs) receive the largest share of France’s bilateral ODA, amounting to 60% between 2015 and 2017. All top-10 recipients of France’s bilateral ODA are middle-income countries (see figure).

For a deeper understanding of funding at the recipient level, please consult data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). IATI is a reporting standard and platform on which organizations and governments voluntarily publish data on their development cooperation, including more recent activity than is available through OECD data.

Data can be searched by recipient country, the ‘publisher’ (including funders that do not report to the OECD), and other filters. Click here for more information on IATI’s data. Click here to go directly to IATI’s ‘d-portal’, a user-friendly interface for data searches.

**France is a strong contributor to multilaterals, with a focus on health.**

Core contributions to multilaterals account for more than a third of France’s total ODA (37%, or US$5.0 billion in 2017). Almost half of this consists of binding contributions to the European Union (48% in 2017). France’s multilateral engagement strategy for 2017-2021, ‘For a high-performing development assistance that serves the most vulnerable’, outlines three main objectives: 1) to serve the most vulnerable; 2) to be aligned with the goals of the 2030 global agenda; and 3) to be aligned with France’s vision of sustainable development.

Health is a key sector of France’s multilateral engagement: France provides strong support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) and will be hosting it’s 2020-2022 replenishment in October 2019. France is also a strong contributor to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), and to UNITAID (for more details, see ‘sector: global health’). All three of these organizations are outlined as key partners in France’s 2017-2021 multilateral engagement strategy.

In addition to core contributions, France also provides 2% of its ODA to multilaterals as earmarked funding (US$208 million), which is reported as bilateral ODA. This is a very low share compared to the average among members of the OECD DAC, which stands at 13%.

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**FRANCE’S BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ODA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bilateral ODA</th>
<th>Earmarked funding to multilaterals</th>
<th>Core contributions to multilaterals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11,250</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>12,067</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>13,653</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRANCE'S BILateral ODA BY SECTOR, 2017
Total: US$8,646 million

- Education: 14.4% (US$1,249m.)
- General Budget Support: 9.4% (US$816m.)
- Infrastructure: 9.2% (US$799m.)
- Energy: 9.3% (US$802m.)
- Water & Sanitation: 7.9% (US$690m.)
- Refugees in Donor Countries: 7.2% (US$623m.)
- Agriculture*: 6.8% (US$590m.)
- Other Social Services: 3.8% (US$355m.)
- Multisector: 3.9% (US$325m.)
- Donor Admin Costs: 6.4% (US$655m.)
- Other: 7.2% (US$619m.)


THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF FRANCE'S ODA
average 2015-2017, excluding debt relief; US$ millions.

- Morocco: 330 (Grants), 170 (Loans and equity investments)
- Côte d'Ivoire: 267 (Grants), 8 (Loans and equity investments)
- Turkey: 116 (Grants), 118 (Loans and equity investments)
- Cameroon: 116 (Grants), 73 (Loans and equity investments)
- Indonesia: 235 (Grants), 11 (Loans and equity investments)
- Colombia: 221 (Grants), 25 (Loans and equity investments)
- Egypt: 198 (Grants), 20 (Loans and equity investments)
- Jordan: 127 (Grants), 7 (Loans and equity investments)
- China (People's Republic of): 90 (Grants), 115 (Loans and equity investments)
- Brazil: 121 (Grants), 42 (Loans and equity investments)

FRANCE’S BILATERAL ODA BY INCOME-GROUP, 2015-2017

Average 2015-2017: US$7.8 billion

Unallocated by income
22.4% (US$1.73bn.)

Low-income countries
17.1% (US$1.32bn.)

Upper middle-income countries
31.1% (US$2.41bn.)

Lower middle-income countries
29.4% (US$2.28bn.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.
KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

Who are the main actors in France's development cooperation?

President has a key role; decision-making is fragmented, as several institutions are involved

France’s decision-making landscape for development policy is fragmented. The President, since May 2017 Emmanuel Macron (‘La République en Marche’; LRM), determines overall guidelines and engages in development issues through high-level commitments. The Prime Minister, Edouard Philippe since May 2017, chairs the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID), which sets long-term strategic priorities and meets on an ad-hoc basis (approximately every two years since 1998). According to a report submitted to the Prime Minister on the modernization of France’s development aid from August 2018, France will establish a new coordination body, the Development Council, to possibly replace CICID. Unlike CICID, the French President will supervise the Development Council, which is expected to meet at least twice a year to take strategic decisions on France’s development policy.

Within the government, two ministries jointly manage French development policy: the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MAE), led by Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian, and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (Finance Ministry), under Bruno Lemaire’s leadership. Since 2018, the MAE is in charge of coordinating a yearly report to the President and Prime Minister on the implementation of the planned ODA increases, liaising with other ministries concerned.

The French Development Agency (AFD), currently headed by Director-General Rémy Rioux, is France’s implementing agency. AFD has a dual status as a public development agency and a development bank, with 85 country offices and 2,400 employees. AFD develops projects according to partner-country demands. It is responsible for the formulation, management, and supervision of projects. The MAE is consulted on and involved in various stages of policy development and project monitoring. In practice, AFD benefits from a large degree of autonomy to allocate funding to specific sectors depending on recipient countries’ requests. It receives funds through the MAE and the Ministry of Finance, but over half of its resources stem from bonds issued on international capital markets.

In 2017, AFD made a record €10.4 billion (US$11.6 billion) in new commitments, a 10% increase compared to 2016. The government plans to further expand the agency’s financing capacity. According to the February 2018 CICID meeting, two-thirds of the ODA increase planned until 2022 will be channeled through AFD. The 2019 budget law allows the agency to develop projects mobilizing up to a total of €1 billion, paving the way for a strong increase in disbursements in the coming years.

In parallel, in 2016 AFD signed a partnership convention with the Deposits and Consignments Fund (CDC), France’s main public-investment institution. It aims to bring French policy and actions related to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in France and abroad under a single umbrella. The agreement foresees strengthened financing capacity for both institutions. To this end, an investment facility has been set up focusing on infrastructure. Initial financing from the CDC to the investment facility amounts to €500 million (US$564 million), topped up with €100 million contributed by the AFD.

Bilateral programming is steered by the supervision of the MAE and the Ministry of Economy and Finance and in collaboration with partner countries, embassies developing Partnership Framework Documents (‘Documents Cadre de Partenariat’, or ‘DCPs’), detailing the work of all French actors involved in development programs in the partner country. They provide overall guidance for French cooperation over a period of three years for up to three priority sectors per country. Since 2011, DCPs are only mandatory for France’s 19 priority countries.

The French parliament’s two chambers, the National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) and the Senate (Sénat), scrutinize, propose amendments to, and vote on the budget. Members of Parliament (MPs) can reallocate spending within budget lines but cannot change the budget lines’ overall amounts. They usually receive information on individual budget lines shortly before the vote, which limits their influence. However, MPs can influence overall ODA levels by allocating high amounts of extra-budgetary resources (resources that are not integrated within ministries’ budget lines) to development cooperation. This happened in the negotiations on the 2016 and on the 2017 budget: MPs amended the government’s draft budget to increase proceeds of the financial transaction tax allocated to development assistance. Similar proposals were put forward for the 2018 and 2019 budgets but were rejected by the majority of MPs.

The French Development Agency (AFD), currently headed by Director-General Rémy Rioux, is France’s implementing agency.
**Civil society organizations** (CSOs) play an influential role in France’s development policy as advisory bodies. Coordination SUD is the biggest CSO umbrella organization, gathering 140 French development NGOs. Its board of directors meets annually with AFD’s director. In 2013, the government created a ‘National Council for Development and International Solidarity’ (CNDSI) gathering representatives of CSOs, labor unions, local authorities, research institutes, and MPs. The Council is chaired by the MAE and meets twice a year to debate issues regarding French development policy. CSOs currently play a relatively minor role in implementing French ODA: they channeled 3% of bilateral ODA in 2017, well below the average among OECD donor countries (17%). However, this is likely to change: In the 2018 CICID conclusions, the government committed to double funding channeled through NGOs between 2017 and 2022.
How is France’s ODA budget structured?

Two main envelopes for France’s development budget make up the ‘ODA mission’

French ODA (€11.0 billion or US$12.4 billion in 2019) stems from two main sources: ODA included in the general budget (€6.8 billion, or US$7.6 billion) and ODA from other sources not included in the general budget (€4.0 billion or US$4.5 billion). The latter mainly includes contributions to the European Commission and multilateral organizations, funding generated through the financial transaction tax (FTT, €528 million in 2019), the airline ticket tax, and debt-relief mechanisms.

The two largest ODA programs of the general budget are included in what is called the ‘ODA mission’: Program 110 of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (Finance Ministry) and program 209 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE).

- The Finance Ministry’s Program 110 (‘economic and financial development aid’) includes three main funding envelopes: 1) contributions to international financial institutions (IFIs), 2) bilateral assistance (mostly for loans managed by the French Development Agency [AFD]), and 3) transfers to AFD and IFIs to reimburse them for funds lost when debt managed by them was cancelled.

- MAE’s Program 209 (‘solidarity with developing countries’) encompasses four main funding envelopes: 1) the bilateral-cooperation envelope, which mainly includes transfers to AFD (for bilateral grants, funding to CSOs, and technical assistance), Debt-Reduction Development Contracts (C2D), the MAE-managed Priority Solidarity Fund (FSP); 2) envelopes for voluntary multilateral contributions to UN agencies and other multilaterals; 3) contributions to the European Development Fund (EDF); and 4) staff costs.

For 2019, allocations to these two lines (‘programs’) together increased by €409 million (US$461 million) compared to 2018, or 15%, to reach €3.1 billion (US$3.5 billion).

Other ODA-relevant programs sourced from the general budget include the Finance Ministry’s Program 853, which is used to transfer additional funds to the AFD, allowing it to provide loans with concessional terms for partner countries. AFD thus receives the funds that it uses to issue loans mainly from the Finance Ministry’s programs 110 and 853.

In 2019, the French government allocated 32% of the revenues from its national FTT – a tax introduced in 2012 to generate more resources for solidarity purposes including climate programs – amounting to an estimated €528 million (US$595 million). In past years, the share of the FTT proceeds allocated to development was higher, reaching 50% in 2018, notably as a result of strong parliamentary support in 2016 and 2017. In its 2019 budget, the government has decreased this share but compensated the drop with an increase in core budgetary ODA resources.
## Overview:
### 2019 ODA Budget, in millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>€</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General ODA budget</strong></td>
<td>6,768</td>
<td>7,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>110 – Economic and financial aid, of which:</strong></td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 - Multilateral economic and financial aid (mainly IFIs)</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Bilateral economic and financial aid, of which</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to AFD for loans</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General budget support</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative expenses</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>03 - Compensation for debt relief (channeled through AFD and multilateral banks and funds)</strong></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>209 - Solidarity with dev. countries, of which:</strong></td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>2,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Bilateral cooperation, of which</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to AFD (bilateral grants, NGO funding)</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Solidarity Fund (FSP, incl. Muskoka funding)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bilateral funding (technical assistance, food aid, etc)</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>05 - Voluntary multilateral contributions</strong></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>07 - EDF</strong></td>
<td>878</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>08 - Personnel</strong></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other ODA-relevant budget lines, of which:</strong></td>
<td>3,660</td>
<td>4,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>1,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers from Treasury to AFD for loans (Program 853)</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional ODA for loans leveraged</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee costs</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (amount of ODA coming from other relevant budget programs)</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODA from other sources:</strong></td>
<td>4,020</td>
<td>4,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC contributions</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>1,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2D (state share)</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans transactions to multilaterals</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt relief</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Local and regional authorities, water agencies, AFD non-state resources)</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline ticket tax</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTT as initially planned in the PLF</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalization of funds</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustments</strong></td>
<td>222</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ODA</strong></td>
<td>11,010</td>
<td>12,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* Adjustments account for discrepancies between budgetary documents related to the ODA leveraged by AFD through loans.
What are important milestones in France’s annual budget process?

**Amounts allocated to main ODA budget lines are determined in June and July**

- The Finance Ministry defines general budgetary orientations: From February to April, administrative and technical staff within the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (Finance Ministry) and other ministries develop the economic forecast and measures to define the general orientation of budget policy.

- Prime Minister sends out budget guidelines: Around May each year, the Prime Minister sends three-year budget guidelines (‘lettres de cadrage’) to each Ministry. These guidelines include general orientations of the budget, such as objectives regarding budget deficit, staff payrolls, or major spending cuts or increases.

- MAE starts developing its budget request: In parallel, around May/June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) starts developing its budget request for the following year, including for the development budget. It does so in consultation with the Finance Ministry. Negotiations and arbitrations between the different ministries take place.

- Debate on budgetary orientations: From June until mid-July, the government presents its general budgetary guidelines for the next year to Parliament, and the ‘debate on budgetary orientation’ takes place. This debate provides an opportunity for CSOs to advocate for funding increases for ODA.

- PM sends expenditure ceilings: Usually by mid-July, the Prime Minister (PM) presents expenditure ceilings (‘lettres-plafond’) to each Minister, fixing the maximum allocation for each major public-policy area. This includes funding for the ‘ODA mission’ (‘Politique francaise en faveur du développement’), jointly managed by the MAE (Program 209) and the Finance Ministry (Program 110).

- Ministries review their budget requests and decide allocations: From mid-July to October, the MAE and the Finance Ministry review their ODA budget requests in light of the expenditure ceiling and develop budget documents. Allocations to the two main ODA budget lines, programs 209 (MAE) and 110 (Finance Ministry), and budget lines within these programs, are decided upon during this period.

- Parliament examines, amends, and votes on budget bill: In October, the government submits its draft budget bill to parliament, which has 70 days to examine, amend, and vote on it. Members of Parliament only receive information on individual budget lines shortly before the vote, which inhibits any real influencing at that stage. In 2015 and 2016, however, Members of Parliament were able to influence budget allocations to development by voting to increase the amount of the financial transaction tax dedicated to development. After being voted on by the plenary, the budget is signed by the President before Christmas.
France Donor Profile

October - December
Parliament examines, amends and votes on budget bill

October
Government submits its budget proposal to parliament

September
Government finalizes and endorses draft budget bill

July - September
Ministries review their budget requests and decide allocations

By mid July
Debate on budgetary orientation
PM sends expenditure ceilings

May - June
The MAE starts developing its budgets request

February - April
The Finance Ministry defines general budgetary orientations

DONOR TRACKER
France Donor Profile

France’s global health ODA

Health is a priority of French development policy; France will host 2019 Global Fund replenishment

In 2016 (latest year for which full data is available), France was the fourth-largest donor country to health. Its total official development assistance (ODA) to the sector stood at US$971 million, a 16% increase from 2015, and accounted for 8% of its total ODA (on par with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average).

Health is a strategic priority of French development policy, as reiterated in the conclusions of the Interministerial Committee for International Development Cooperation (CICID) in February 2018. It is a key area of its multilateral engagement, and France will host the sixth replenishment conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) for the 2020-2022 period, in October 2019, in Lyon.

France’s health strategy has traditionally included the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and on UHC. The strategy for global health for 2017 to 2021 emphasizes four additional priorities for health interventions:

1. Health systems strengthening (HSS);
2. Global health security;
3. Promotion of health for the most vulnerable; and
4. Development of expertise, innovation and research in global health.

The bilateral chapter of France’s health ODA policy is mainly carried out by the French Development Agency (AFD). AFD defines the main objectives of its policy in the sectoral intervention framework for 2015 to 2019. The focus is on the intersection of social protection and global health, particularly with regard to maternal and newborn health, and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). In 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) published its 2016-2020 strategy on SRHR. Within this sector, French ODA focuses on three areas: HSS, family planning and access to contraception, and facilitating youth access to SRHR.

Global health is also a key sector within France’s multilateral engagement. In 2016, France channeled 70% of its health ODA multilaterally (US$676 million), which is a much higher share than the average among DAC countries (56%). In 2016, France delivered 45% of its total health ODA to the Global Fund, and France remains the second-largest donor to the Global Fund after the US. France pledged €1.1 billion (US$1.3 billion) to the Global Fund for the 2017-2019 period. Other key multilateral recipients are the EU institutions, the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm).

France is a pioneer in supporting innovative financing mechanisms for health. It is the second-largest donor to IFFIm, a financing entity that makes immediate funding available to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) for immunization programs by issuing ‘vaccine bonds’ in the capital market. In 2006, France also introduced an airline ticket tax to fund UNITAID, a global health initiative that aims to make prevention, diagnostics, and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria affordable and widely available. France is the largest contributor to UNITAID. France plans to allocate €85 million (US$ 96 million) annually to the organization, drawn from innovative finance mechanisms such as its financial transaction tax (FTT) and air ticket levy. The Global Fund, UNITAID, and IFFIm are all quoted in the 2017-2021 ‘Strategy for multinational aid’ as key partners of France’s multilateral engagement.

In 2017, France’s bilateral ODA to health amounted to US$172 million according to OECD data, a decrease of 42% compared to 2016 (US$295 million). Bilateral health ODA reached a peak in 2016 due to a US$113 million project to the sub-Saharan region focused on infectious disease control. In 2017, the largest share of the funding was allocated for medical services (18%), health policy and administrative management (13%), and infectious disease control (12%). This strongly aligns with strategic pri-
orities of global health.

**The MAE’s sub-directorate for human development leads on global health**

The MAE drives the development of strategies for French development policy, including around global health. Within the MAE, global health is covered by the ‘Sub-directorate for Human Development’ (HUMA), within the Directorate-General for Globalization, Culture, Education and International Development (DGM). When it comes to the design of specific AFD programs related to global health, AFD’s ‘Health and Social Protection’ department, a sub-section of the ‘Human Development Department’, plays the lead role.

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**FRANCE’S ODA TO HEALTH**

US$ millions

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector: DAC secretariat estimations. In 2017 prices.
RECIPIENTS OF FRANCE'S HEALTH ODA, 2016
Total: US$971 million

- Bilateral: 32.4% (US$304.7m.)
- Global Fund: 40.1% (US$378.6m.)
- Other: 24.6% (US$238.3m.)

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector. DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.

FRANCE'S KEY GLOBAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS
US$ millions

- IFFIm (2022-2026): US$165m.
- UNITAID (annually): US$90m.

Data from government and listed organizations
France's global health R&D

France is the 6th-largest public funder of global health R&D; it has strong national research institutions

In 2017, France provided US$47 million for research and development (R&D) on poverty-related and neglected diseases (PRNDs), referred to as ‘global health R&D’ in this profile. In 2017, it was the sixth-largest public funder. These figures are based on the G-FINDER survey conducted by Policy Cures Research. France has strong expertise on HIV/AIDS research and ranks fourth among European countries and fourth in the world on the number of scientific publications produced.

Funding has been decreasing since 2013, when funding peaked at US$76 million. In line with France’s priorities for global health, health R&D funding focuses on the three big pandemics: HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. In 2017, they accounted for 60% of France’s health R&D funding. HIV/AIDS received US$18 million (28%), malaria US$11 million (17%), and tuberculosis US$10 million (15%). Research on kinetoplastids follows with US$7 million, or 11%. These figures may differ from the trend numbers presented in the chart due to changes in the scope of the G-FINDER survey from year to year.

The Ministry for Higher Education, Research, and Innovation is the main public funder for France’s global health R&D. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ (MAE) contribution to global health R&D is limited to funding provided to the Drugs for Neglected Disease Initiative (DNDI; US$1.2 million in 2017) through the French Development Agency (AFD).

According to G-FINDER data, three institutions carry out or coordinate the bulk of France’s global health R&D funding (93% in 2017): the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM; 54% or US$36 million), the Institut Pasteur (29% or US$19 million), and the French National Research Agency (ANR; 10% or US$6 million).

- INSERM is a public institution that is dedicated to human health. Research mainly focuses on HIV/AIDS, diarrheal diseases, and bacterial pneumonia and meningitis. INSERM draws most of its resources from the Ministry of Education (68% of its budget, or €619 million in 2018 (US$698 million)). The French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS) is an autonomous agency that is part of INSERM, and REACTing, an interdisciplinary consortium that focuses on epidemic preparedness and response, operates under INSERM leadership.

- The Institut Pasteur is a private nonprofit foundation that seeks to contribute to the prevention and treatment of diseases through research, education, and public-health activities. Its sources of funding are diverse. It benefits from grants from the Ministry of Higher Education (around 20% or €59 million of its budget in 2018 (US$67 million)). It generates slightly
above a quarter of its revenues (26%) through research contracts and services, and around 31% comes from donations, bequests, or endowments. Within global health R&D, the Institute spent US$19 million in 2017, mainly allocated to diarrheal diseases, malaria, kinetoplastids, and tuberculosis. The Institut Pasteur is also one of the founding members of the DNDi.

- The French National Research Agency coordinates and allocates public funding for R&D under the direction of the Ministry of Higher Education. However, it does not carry out any research itself. According to G-FINDER data, its global health R&D funding amounted to US$6 million in 2017. Almost a quarter was allocated to INSERM and Institut Pasteur. Other recipients include universities and national research centers, such as the French National Center for Scientific research. Calls for tenders are published every year to determine which projects will be funded.

**Decision-making is fragmented but efforts have been made to increase coordination**

France’s decision-making landscape for global health R&D is fragmented: The different institutes involved in global health R&D mostly set their own focus areas and research agendas, while the government’s priorities are demonstrated through funding decisions or high-level political declarations.
France’s education ODA

Education is a key priority for development policy under President Macron’s government

In 2016 (latest year for which complete data is available), France was the fourth-largest donor country to education, after Germany, the US, and the UK. France disbursed US$1.4 billion in education ODA in 2016, according to data from the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). This represents 11% of France’s total ODA, well above the 8% spent by donor countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on average. France’s funding for education has remained rather stable over the past few years.

However, to get a full picture of a donor’s cross-border flows for education assistance, it is important to exclude scholarships and other costs of hosting students from developing countries studying in donor countries. These costs are reported as ODA by some donors but are not spent on development programs abroad. In 2016, 58% of France’s education ODA (US$782 million) consisted of such in-country student costs. If these costs are excluded, France is the fifth-largest donor to education (US$554 million). Starting in 2019, the government has raised the fees for university students coming from countries outside of the European Economic Area (EEA). This means that a much lower share of the costs associated with their studies will be reportable as ODA, which will likely induce a decrease in in-country student costs reported by France, and in turn of France’s overall education ODA.

French President Emmanuel Macron has made education a key priority of his government’s international development policy. France considers global education both a pillar of international development and an instrument of France’s cultural diplomacy in the world. In February 2018, France showed international leadership by co-hosting the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Financing Conference in Dakar, Senegal. On this occasion, France announced a significant scale-up of its contributions to GPE. The government committed €200 million (US$260 million according to GPE) to the GPE Fund, accompanied by an additional €100 million (US$111 million) in bilateral funding through the French Development Agency (AFD). Since 2002, France has contributed a total of US$146 million to GPE, making it the 11th-largest contributor (as of April 2019).

GPE contributions are reported as earmarked funding to the OECD, and thus fall under the ‘bilateral funding’ category. France’s core contributions to multilateral education mostly comprise assessed contributions to the European Union (US$135 million in 2016) and the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA; US$39 million). In total, core contributions to multilaterals stood at US$193 million in 2016, or 14% of France’s total education ODA.

According to the conclusions of the latest meeting of the French Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) in February 2018, France will focus on: 1) Universal basic education; 2) Inclusion of youth in the workforce; 3) Women and girls’ empowerment; 4) Democratization of higher education, research, and innovation; and 5) Support for la Francophonie to promote the French language.

Further, the MFA’s 2017-2021 ‘Strategy for France’s external action for education, vocational training, and inclusion in developing countries’ emphasizes education programs with professional training and a linkage to the labor market.

Investments in education, alongside areas such as health and agriculture, are viewed by the government as contributing to the stabilization of the Sahel region. Investments in that region focus on employability through education and training, with a view to strengthening the links between education, employability, and security.

According to the OECD, education is the largest sector of France’s bilateral ODA; it received US$1.2 billion or 15% of bilateral funding in 2017 (latest year for which bilateral data is available). This includes the high in-country student costs mentioned above. If these costs are excluded, bilateral education financing drops to US$385 million. In-country student costs also distort the picture of
France’s funding priorities within education. Almost three quarters of France’s bilateral education ODA is spent on post-secondary education (US$895 million in 2017). Nearly all of this consists of costs associated with students from developing countries studying in France. Secondary education is the second-largest sub-sector, with funding at US$125 million, or 10%, in 2017. As secondary and post-secondary education are considered important in supporting youth employability and in turn strengthening the economy – a key priority of France’s development policy – it is likely funding to these sub-sectors will increase going forward.

Smaller shares of France’s bilateral funding for education are invested in ‘general education’ (US$52 million, or 4% in 2017), which includes activities aimed at strengthening education systems. ‘Basic education’, which includes primary education, accounts for 7% of France’s bilateral education ODA.

The MAE defines overarching priorities; AFD steers implementation

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAE), the Directorate-General for Globalization, Culture, Education and International Development (DGM) and its ‘Sub-Directorate for Human Development’ drive strategies relating to France’s global education policies. The MAE is responsible for the allocation of resources to education ODA channeled through multilateral organizations and provides political guidance on the priorities of France’s bilateral education ODA. This is particularly true for programs implemented by the AFD. AFD is responsible for the implementation and design of education projects in partner countries. The ‘Education, Training and Employment’ division of the ‘Human Development’ department is the most relevant operational division. The Ministry of Education is involved in global education, insofar as it manages and reports costs of hosting international students.
FRANCE’S ODA TO EDUCATION

US$ millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Multilateral education ODA</th>
<th>Bilateral education ODA</th>
<th>Education ODA as % of total ODA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector: DAC secretariat estimations. In 2017 prices.

FRANCE’S BILATERAL ODA TO EDUCATION ACROSS SUB-SECTORS, 2017

Total: US$1249 million

- General education: 4.2% (US$52m.)
- Basic education: 6.6% (US$80m.)
- Vocational training: 7.6% (US$95.4m.)
- Secondary education: 10.0% (US$124.6m.)
- Post-secondary education: 71.7% (US$895.4m.)

OECD CRS. In 2017 prices.
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO EDUCATION, 2016

Total education ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)

TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO EDUCATION, 2016

Education ODA as % of total ODA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
France’s agriculture ODA

ODA to agriculture has decreased since 2014

In 2016 (latest year for which complete data is available), France’s official development assistance (ODA) for agriculture and rural development stood at US$713 million. This represented 6% of France’s total ODA, just below what members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) spend on average in this sector (7%). Against the backdrop of France’s focus on climate-related programs, and more specifically of its climate-adaptation agenda, ODA to the agriculture sector is expected to increase in coming years, driven by higher funding for adaptation.

France’s support to agriculture has three main goals:

1. Support the economic integration of rural territories;
2. Provide assistance in the development and implementation of public policies; and
3. Allow for the development of a sustainable, productive, and profitable agriculture.

According to the latest Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID), these goals will be achieved by focusing on nutrition and agro-ecology, as well as pursuing a territorial approach of agricultural supply chains. Geographically, sub-Saharan Africa is France’s priority, with a particular focus on West Africa.

France prefers to channel its agriculture ODA bilaterally. Core contributions to multilaterals represented less than half (45%) of France’s total ODA to the sector in 2016 (US$321 million), on par with the DAC average. This mainly comprised assessed contributions to the EU (30% of France’s total ODA to agriculture and rural development), and to the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA; 7%). According to the February 2018 CICID, France will reinforce its financial support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Food Program (WFP) through its operations in the Sahel and Horn of Africa regions. Investments such as these are considered by the government as contributing to the stabilization of the Sahel region.

Bilateral ODA for agriculture and rural development increased by 51% between 2016 and 2017 (latest year for which bilateral data is available), reaching US$590 million (from US$392 million). This increase is mainly due to a new US$169-million loan to in Turkey focused on forestry policy and administrative management. Due to this large project, the share of bilateral assistance going to forestry policy and administrative management went up to 29% of bilateral ODA in 2017. This sector was followed by agricultural research, a traditional focus area for France (25% of bilateral ODA).

France provides substantial R&D funding to French research organizations, including the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), the largest agricultural research institute in Europe (2017 budget: €851 million, or US$959 million) and the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD, €198 million in 2017, or US$223 million).

The MAE’s sub-directorate for human development leads on agriculture

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAE) develops all strategies for French development policy, including agriculture. Within the MAE, strategic priorities are defined within the Directorate-General for Globalization, Culture, Education, and International Development (DGM). The most relevant sub-department is the ‘Sub-directorate for Human Development’ (HUMA). Further strategic priorities are spelled out in the French Development Agency’s (AFD’s) sectorial documents. With regard to agriculture, the most relevant AFD department is ‘Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity’, which is part of the ‘Sustainable Development’ division.
FRANCE'S ODA TO AGRICULTURE
US$ millions

RECIPIENTS OF FRANCE'S AGRICULTURE ODA, 2016
Total: US$713 million

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector. DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016
Total agriculture ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

- United States: 1,904
- Germany: 1,236
- Japan: 1,071
- United Kingdom: 962
- France: 713
- Netherlands: 447
- Italy: 269
- Canada: 292
- Switzerland: 246
- Sweden: 230

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)

TOP 20 DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016
Agriculture ODA as % of total ODA

- Poland: 15.5
- New Zealand: 9.9
- Finland: 9.1
- Ireland: 8.7
- Netherlands: 8.5
- Luxembourg: 7.7
- Belgium: 7.7
- Iceland: 7.4
- Korea: 7.2
- Canada: 7.1
- Czech Republic: 6.6
- Switzerland: 6.7
- Japan: 6.6
- Slovak Republic: 6.3
- Denmark: 6.1
- France: 5.9
- Slovenia: 5.7
- Italy: 5.7
- Austria: 5.4
- United Kingdom: 5.4

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
New strategic priorities highlight increased focus on the fight against hunger and malnutrition

In 2018, the French Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) included the fight against hunger and malnutrition as one of the sectors France seeks to strengthen in the coming years.

According to France’s main strategy for nutrition, the ‘International Nutrition Roadmap 2016-2020’, France focuses on two objectives. First, the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in women of child-bearing age and in children under two, and second, improving the efficiency of international mobilization in the fight against malnutrition. France’s nutrition official development assistance (ODA) focuses on eight priority countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Central African Republic, and Chad. The importance of nutrition as a determining health factor is growing in France’s development policy, particularly when it comes to maternal, newborn, and child health. In line with its overall geographic priorities, nutrition-related activities focus on sub-Saharan Africa.

Quantifying France’s nutrition-related activities is difficult because of its cross-sectoral engagement. According to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data, France spent only US$5 million on basic nutrition (also known as nutrition-specific interventions) in 2017. However, overall funding to nutrition is higher, as France also funds nutrition-sensitive interventions. According to the 2018 Global Nutrition Report, France’s nutrition-sensitive interventions amounted to US$16 million in 2016, (the latest year for which data is available). France is also a member of the Scaling-Up Nutrition movement (SUN), an initiative encouraging countries to mobilize and scale up resources for nutrition globally.

Further information: ‘nutrition-sensitive’ and ‘nutrition-specific’ interventions

‘Nutrition-sensitive interventions’ are those that address underlying causes of malnutrition and take into account cross-sector actions and impacts (i.e., improving access to diverse foods). ‘Nutrition-specific interventions’ address the immediate causes of undernutrition and have the improvement of nutrition (i.e., support for exclusive breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, etc.) as their primary objective.

GISA supports the MAE in defining strategic priorities for nutrition

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAE) oversees France’s policies on nutrition. The most relevant department is the Sub-directorate for Human Development (HUMA) within the Directorate-General for Globalization, Culture, Education, and International Development (DGM). Within French development policy, nutrition is, to a large extent, incorporated into the concept of food security. The Interministerial Group on Food Security (GISA), jointly led by the Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs, gathers the ministries of Finance, Environment, Education and Research, the French Development Agency (AFD), research institutes, NGOs, French farmers, and foundations.
END NOTES

donor tracker

About the Donor Tracker

The Donor Tracker seeks to advance and support progress in global development by providing advocates with easy access to high-quality quantitative and qualitative strategic information to support their work. The Donor Tracker is a free, independent website for development professionals that provides relevant information and analysis on 14 major OECD donors.

For more in-depth information on the six donor countries covered in this analysis and to find out more about strategic priorities, funding trends, decision-making, and key opportunities, please visit: donortracker.org and follow us on twitter @DonorTracker

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