The EU supports the construction of the 932m Kazungula Bridge over the Zambezi river, connecting Zambia and Botswana.
ODA funding trends

- The European Union (EU) is the fourth-largest donor globally, with a total official development assistance (ODA) at US$16.4 billion in 2018. Net ODA decreased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, due to a lower level of loan disbursements.

- Funding allocations are set within the multiannual financial framework (MFF), which runs from 2014 to 2020. The European Development Fund (EDF) at €30.5 billion (US$34.4 billion) for 2014-2020 and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) at €19.7 billion (US$22.2 billion) are currently the key instruments for the EU’s ODA to developing countries.

- Under the MFF 2021-2027, the European Commission has proposed merging the various separate instruments, including the EDF and DCI, into one: the Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). The Commission’s NDICI proposal would provide €89.2 billion (US$100.6 billion); €68 billion (US$76.7 billion) of which would be disbursed geographically and €7 billion (US$7.9 billion) distributed thematically.

THE EU’S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

OECD table DAC1. 2018 number according to preliminary data (April 2019).
Strategic priorities

- The EU’s development policy is set out in the European Consensus on Development, renewed in 2017. It focuses on interlinking sectors (such as development, peace, and humanitarian assistance), increasing effectiveness of EU development assistance by increasing country ownership, and combining traditional financing with private-sector and domestic resources.

- Funding to address humanitarian assistance, conflict-affected regions, and migration inside and outside of the EU currently are and will remain a strong focus of the EU’s ODA.

THE EU’S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2017

Total: US$18,706 million

Outlook

- EU institutions failed to make progress on the MFF 2021-2027 negotiations during the European Council summit held on October 17-18, 2019. Leaders abandoned their objective of reaching an MFF agreement by the end of the year, following which, the summit conclusions called for the presidency to submit a revised negotiating document for the draft MFF legislation by the end of 2019.

- The European Parliament elections were held in May 2019. In July 2019, the parliament elected Ursula von der Leyen, the European Council’s nominee, as the first female European Commission (Commission) President. She will assume office in November 2019. While her plans regarding the overarching EU development policy are not completely clear yet, based on her initial statements, key focus areas are expected to converge on global health, climate change, education and skills, infrastructure, sustainable growth and security. More conclusive details will be presented once the Commission’s new Development Commissioner has been appointed most likely by early November 2019.

- The Cotonou Agreement, which governs the EU’s relations with African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, is being renewed for 2020-2040. Instead of a single agreement, the new deal will comprise of one overarching definition of common values and interests, plus three distinct agreements for each region, to be finalized by the end of 2019.
How much ODA does the EU provide?

The European Union (EU) is a multilateral organization that receives funding from its member states. At the same time, it is a donor that channels ODA itself: The EU’s ODA in 2018 stood at US$16.4 billion (current prices). This makes the EU institutions the fourth-largest donor of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), after the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom (UK).

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. Due to the EU’s high volume of loans, its grant-equivalent ODA is 4% lower than its net ODA would have been based on the ‘cash basis’ methodology used previously.

To allow for comparison over time, the OECD still publishes net ODA disbursements according to the cash basis methodology. ODA in 2018 decreased by 2% compared to 2017. Nevertheless, this comes after a 25% increase between 2015 and 2016: The EU’s net ODA in 2016 peaked at US$17.6 billion, largely due to increased contributions from several member states (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK) as a response to the unprecedented arrivals of asylum seekers starting in 2015.

The overall allocation of development funding for the EU’s current 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) has largely been determined. The EU’s development funding comes mostly from two sources: The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), which provides funds primarily to countries in Asia and Latin America, is part of the EU’s general budget that is laid out in the MFF and comprises €19.7 billion (US$22.2 billion) for 2014 to 2020. The European Development Fund (EDF), which provides funds for African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, is financed by direct contributions from the member states (thus outside the MFF), with €30.5 billion (US$34.4 billion) for the 2014-2020 period (for more details see Question 5: ‘How is the EU’s ODA budget structured?’).

The MFF for 2021-2027 is currently being negotiated. The European Commission (Commission) put forward its proposal for the structure, priorities, and budget limits of the next MFF in June 2018. The Commission suggests combining all the EU’s development instruments (including the EDF and DCI) under the single Neighborhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), which would be part of ‘Heading 6’ in the general budget, titled ‘Neighbourhood and the World’.

Within this heading, the NDICI is to focus on development assistance and humanitarian action. The Commission proposes to provide €89.2 billion (US$100.6 billion, in 2018 prices) to the NDICI for the seven-year period. This would mean an increase over the development instruments in the current MFF, despite contributions from the UK stopping after its exit from the EU (‘Brexit’). 92% of the NDICI funds are to be ODA-reportable, amounting to €80.3 billion (US$90.5 billion) as ODA. The proposal is being discussed in the European Parliament and Council throughout 2019; the Commission’s overall budget proposal faces various challenges by the Council, which could change the amounts allocated to Heading 6. A final agreement on the next MFF is to be made by the end of 2019.
THE EU’S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

OECD table DAC1, 2018 number according to preliminary data (April 2019).
ODA estimates for 2019 based on government data.

Loan repayments  Net ODA
What are the EU’s priorities for global development?

Addressing migration-related issues and humanitarian assistance remain top focus areas

The EU’s development strategy is outlined in the European Consensus on Development from 2017. Its overarching objectives are poverty reduction and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The objectives have been translated into four frameworks for action:

- **People** – human development and dignity, which includes education, nutrition, health, access to water, decent work, and human rights;
- **Planet** – protecting the environment, managing natural resources, and tackling climate change;
- **Prosperity** – inclusive and sustainable growth and jobs, which includes investment and trade, sustainable agriculture, illicit financial flows, and innovation;
- **Peace** – peaceful and inclusive societies, democracy, effective and accountable institutions, rule of law, and human rights for all, which includes humanitarian assistance.

The Consensus highlights the EU’s commitment to strengthen interlinkages between sectors, such as development, peace, and humanitarian assistance. It aims to improve the effectiveness of EU development policy through performance-based budget support, among other ways. With this, the Consensus aligns with the EU’s 2012 Agenda for Change, which aims to improve aid effectiveness by concentrating the EU’s country programs on a maximum of three sectors per country and by prioritizing general budget support with stricter conditions. Finally, the Consensus underlines the EU’s intention to combine traditional development assistance with other resources, including private-sector investments and domestic resource mobilization.

Further strategic priorities are outlined in the Cotonou Agreement, which was signed in 2000 to govern relations between the EU and 79 African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, focusing on development cooperation, political dialogue, and trade. The Cotonou Agreement is set to expire in February 2020. Negotiations between the EU and ACP states to renew the terms for 2020-2040 officially began in September 2018 and aim to be finalized by the end of 2019. EU and ACP countries agreed on the structure and strategic priorities of the future agreement: an umbrella agreement will define common values and interests, while three distinct agreements will focus on each region’s specific needs (replacing the current single agreement with all ACP countries). The priorities proposed by the EU are:

- **Africa**: Peace and stability, migration, democracy and good governance, economic development, human development, and climate change.
- **Caribbean**: Vulnerability to climate change, good governance and human rights, and human development.
- **Pacific**: Vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, and maritime security.

Following the increased inflow of asylum seekers in 2015, the EU significantly increased funding to migration-related issues. This includes the establishment of the ‘Emergency Trust Fund for Africa’ (€3.7 billion or US$4.2 billion as of February 2019), and the ‘EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis’ (€1.5 billion or US$1.7 billion as of November 2018). Humanitarian assistance is one of the top sectors of EU ODA, accounting for 11% of the EU’s bilateral spending. The EU’s humanitarian assistance budget for 2019 reached record levels (US$1.8 billion), primarily to address the crises in Syria and Yemen. The European Commission (Commission) proposes to double the budget for migration and border management from €13 billion (US$14.7 billion) in the current multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2014-2020 to €34.9 billion (US$39.3 billion) in the MFF 2021-2027.

The priorities for the next MFF 2021-2027 are currently being negotiated by the three EU institutions: the Commission, the European Parliament (Parliament), and the Council. The Commission put forward a proposal in June 2018, which suggested merging all external funding under a single instrument, the Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). NDICI is to have a large geographic component; a thematic component comprising global challenges, human rights and democracy, civil society organizations, and stability and peace; a rapid response component; and an additional “cushion” for emerging challenges and priorities. Cross-cutting priorities are to be strengthened through spending targets, including 20% for human development, 25% for climate change, 10% for tackling root causes of migration, with 92% of funding set to be ODA- portable.
Following approval of the proposal by Parliament in spring 2019, EU member states (Council) plan to agree by fall 2019 on what the spending limits and priorities for development cooperation should be. A final agreement is to be achieved by the end of 2019. The EU external action budget is likely to be strongly affected by battles over other elements of the EU’s general budget, notably the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and regional policy, and the proposed NDICI has yet to gain support from all member states.

Implications of ‘Brexit’ on the EU’s ODA

As of October 2019, the EU and the UK have agreed on another delay to the UK leaving the EU (‘Brexit’), postponing the UK’s deadline to approve a withdrawal agreement with the EU, from October 31, 2019 to January 31, 2020. While details on how this will affect EU development policy will remain unclear until an agreement has been reached, Brexit could potentially impact the EU’s development policy in the following ways:

- **Reduce financial resources:** If the EU institutions agree to the proposed NDICI, the UK will no longer to able to contribute to EU ODA via the extra-budgetary EDF. Nonetheless, the Commission’s latest proposal does not foresee reductions in the EU’s external action budget despite Brexit.

- **Create a leadership gap:** The UK has been a strong supporter of ‘value-for-money’, evidence-based policy, and a strong results agenda within EU development policy, placing emphasis on multilateral development assistance.

- **Reduce the focus on poorest countries:** The UK has advocated for a stronger focus on low-income countries and fragile states within the EU’s development assistance programs. It also provides significantly more ODA for health than any other EU member state.
The EU has a strong preference for bilateral financing

The EU shows a strong preference for bilateral financing, providing 98% of its ODA as bilateral funds to partner countries (2017). A preferred channel is budget support, which according to the European Commission (Commission) promotes country ownership and aligns EU funding with national development strategies. Though the EU does not provide much core funding to multilaterals, a quarter of the EU’s bilateral ODA is earmarked for programs implemented by other multilaterals organizations.

Bilateral funding focuses on government and civil society, humanitarian assistance, and infrastructure projects

The largest share of the EU’s bilateral ODA supports the sector ‘government and civil society’ (12%). This sector received US$2.2 billion in 2017, a significant increase of 31% compared to 2016. This includes e.g., funding for public sector policy and administrative management, decentralization, and anti-corruption (which increased by 88%). The EU’s second-largest sector of bilateral funding is humanitarian assistance, amounting to US$2.1 billion in 2017 (11%). Following significant increases between 2015 and 2016 (and peaking at US$2.4 billion in 2016), humanitarian assistance declined 15% in 2017 but remains at high levels. Infrastructure and energy received significant shares of EU bilateral financing, US$2.0 billion (11%) and US$1.6 billion (9%) respectively.

EU ODA is largely grant-based. Three-quarters, or 73%, of the EU’s bilateral ODA in 2017 was provided in the form of grants (average amongst the members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC: 91%). One of the Commission’s key instruments for the delivery of grants is budget support; in 2017, budget support accounted for 12% of bilateral ODA (US$2.2 billion), a much higher share than the 2% DAC average.

The EU provides the remaining quarter of its bilateral ODA as loans and equity investments (27% in 2017). This is much higher than the average amongst DAC donors (9%). The European Investment Bank (EIB) Group provides the EU’s loans. While 82% of the EIB’s loans support activities within Europe, the rest supports the EU’s external action. EIB loans to ODA recipient countries focus on middle-income countries (MICs, 63% in 2018), while only 11% went to low-income countries (LICs; the rest is not allocated by country). A change in OECD reporting rules for ODA loans may considerably decrease the amount of loans reported as ODA by the EU, because data from 2018 onwards will only count the grant element of loans as ODA, while currently the full face-value of loans is counted.

In 2016, the Commission established the European External Investment Plan (EIP). The EIP includes a European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), endorsed by the EU with US$4.6 billion (€4.1 billion). This fund is intended to scale up investment in the European Neighborhood and Africa through two investment windows that aim to address socio-economic causes of migration. Focus sectors are transport and energy, environment, agriculture, urban development, and improved financial access for local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). In addition, it includes an EFSD guarantee that will be used to balance risks. The EIP also includes technical assistance to support local authorities and companies in developing projects and making regulatory improvements.

EU’s key instruments for bilateral ODA differ in geographic focus

Among the various EU instruments that provide ODA, the European Development Fund (EDF) and Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) have the strongest focus on developing countries and poverty alleviation.

- **EDF recipients:** The EDF focuses on providing development assistance to African, Caribbean, and Pacific states (ACP). Given that the vast majority are in sub-Saharan Africa (48 out of 79 ACP states), most EDF funding is allocated to countries in the region (91% of total EDF funding in 2016 goes to Africa). Funding is also directed towards LICs: of the top 10 recipients of EDF funding in 2016, eight are LICs, according to the Commission’s Annual report on the implementation of the EU’s instruments of 2017.

- **DCI recipients:** When considering both geographic and thematic programs, countries in Asia receive the largest share of DCI funding (43% of total funding in 2016). DCI’s geographic programs focus on Asia (70%) and Latin America (26%). The thematic fund, however, is more focused on Africa, with 40% of the funds in 2016 going to countries in this region. Of the top 10 recipients of the DCI, half are MICs, half are LICs.
Along with other OECD donors, the EU is committed to spending 0.15-0.2% ODA/GNI in LICs; however, EU funding for LICs has not increased, remaining stable at 25% of total bilateral ODA in 2017.

Given that a large share of EU ODA is provided to neighboring countries through the European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI) and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA, see Question 5: ‘How is the EU’s ODA budget structured?’), much of the EU’s total ODA goes to MICs. MICs received 58% of the EU’s bilateral ODA between 2015 and 2017 (DAC average: 33%), while LICs were allocated 24%, according to OECD data. Top recipients are Turkey, Morocco, Serbia, and Tunisia, all MICs.

For a deeper understanding of EU 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.

**Quarter of bilateral aid is earmarked for multilateral organizations**

While the EU reports virtually all its ODA as bilateral ODA, it funds other multilateral organizations through contributions that are earmarked for specific thematic or geographic priorities and is thus reported as bilateral ODA. In 2017, the EU channeled a fifth of its ODA (20%), or US$3.8 billion, to multilateral organizations (the DAC average is 13%). Major recipients of this earmarked funding are UN agencies, which collectively received US$2.0 billion earmarked funds in 2017; largest contributions went to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF, US$340 million in 2017) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP, US$292 million). Other multilateral organizations receiving earmarked ODA from the EU include the World Food Programme (WFP, US$430 million) and regional development banks (US$246 million). Earmarked multilateral funding decreased almost threefold between 2014 and 2015, which is explained by changed reporting procedures for loans provided by the EIB: Until 2014 loans were reported as ‘earmarked funding’, but they moved to the ‘bilateral ODA’ category in 2015.

Only a small share of EU ODA is channeled in the form of core contributions to other multilateral organizations (2% or US$352 million in 2017), including US$229 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and US$115 million to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).
THE EU'S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2017
Total: US$18,706 million

- Government & Civil Society: 11.7% (US$2,186m.)
- Humanitarian aid: 11.0% (US$2,094m.)
- Infrastructure: 10.8% (US$2,023m.)
- Energy: 8.9% (US$1,693m.)
- Financial Services & Business Support: 7.5% (US$1,408m.)
- Agriculture*: 7.3% (US$1,362m.)
- Education: 6.3% (US$1,187m.)
- Multisector: 6.2% (US$1,152m.)
- Industry, Construction & Mining: 4.2% (US$789m.)
- Donor Admin Costs: 4.0% (US$746m.)
- Other: 17.4% (US$3,259m.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. *Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2017 prices.

THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF THE DCI, 2016
excluding debt relief, in US$ millions

- Afghanistan
- South Africa
- Myanmar
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Bolivia
- Colombia
- Cambodia
- Nicaragua

THE DCI BY REGION, 2016
Total: US$2.9 billion

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 19.8% (US$583m.)
- Asia: 39.4% (US$1161m.)
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 17.6% (US$233m.)
- Africa, regional: 4.8% (US$142m.)
- Unspecified: 11.5% (US$337m.)
- Other: 6.7% (US$197m.)


THE TOP RECIPIENTS OF THE EDF, 2016
excluding debt relief, in US$ millions

- Ethiopia: 253
- Niger: 176
- Mali: 168
- Nigeria: 107
- Rwanda: 107
- Chad: 103
- Somalia: 97
- Burkina Faso: 97
- Ivory Coast: 97
- Central African Rep.: 85

THE EDF BY REGION, 2016
Total: US$3.0 billion

- Latin America and the Caribbean: 36.9% (US$113b.)
- Africa, regional: 37.5% (US$186b.)
- Oceania: 12.0% (US$60m.)
- Other: 12.0% (US$60m.)

Data annual report, 2017, in 2017 prices
KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

Who are the main actors in the EU’s development cooperation?

Council and European Parliament approve strategy and budget presented by European Commission; EU delegations define priority sectors of bilateral cooperation with partner countries.

The European Council, currently chaired by President Donald Tusk and composed of all EU heads of state and government, meets regularly to set high-level political and budgetary priorities for the EU. The European Council has elected Charles Michel to take over the position on December 1, 2019 through May 31, 2022.

The Council of the European Union (the Council; not to be confused with the European Council above) includes ministers of EU member states, who coordinate member states’ policies to define strategic priorities for the EU. The Council meets in different configurations, depending on the issue at stake. The Foreign Affairs Council includes ministers of foreign affairs and/or development from all member states. They meet once a month and vote on legislative acts, coordinate policies, and decide on the annual budget, usually in co-decision-making with the European Parliament (Parliament). The Council’s meeting agendas are set by the member state that holds the rotating presidency for six months; Finland holds the presidency June until December 2019, to be followed by Croatia, and then Germany. Meetings are chaired by the EU’s High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP), currently Federica Mogherini, but to be succeeded by Josep Borrell on when the new Commission takes office, currently scheduled for December 1, 2019. The HR/VP is assisted by the European External Action Service (EEAS) to coordinate the EU’s foreign policy tools, including development assistance and humanitarian assistance.

Together with the Council, the Parliament, currently headed by President David Sassoli, who assumed office in July 2019. The Parliament President decides on the annual EU budget, which includes the Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI). The Parliament has an exclusively advisory role vis-à-vis the European Development Fund (EDF), as the EDF is not currently included within the EU’s general budget, although this may change in the 2021-2027 MFF - as the EDF has been brought on-budget in the Commission’s MFF proposal. Budget allocations and strategic priorities of the EDF are approved by a Joint Council of Ministers of African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP), and EU countries. The Parliament also scrutinizes the Commission during policy and program implementation.

The Commission is currently headed by President Jean-Claude Juncker, who is scheduled to be replaced on December 1, 2019 by Ursula von der Leyen. Within the Commission, the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DG DEVCO, also referred to as EuropeAid) is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the EU’s development policy. Led by the Commissioner for International Cooperation & Development (currently Neven Mimica but the nominee for his replacement, Jutta Urpilainen, is scheduled to take over on December 1, 2019) and by its Director-General (currently Koen Dens), DG DEVCO manages 50% of the EU institutions’ ODA commitments, including the DCI and EDF. Other Directorates-General involved in ODA allocation and implementation include the Directorate-General for Neighborhood and Enlargement (DG NEAR, covering the EU’s enlargement process and the European Neighborhood Instrument, 23%) and Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO).

EU country offices (called delegations) are part of the EEAS structure and are responsible for the programming of development funding, together with the Commission. EU delegations develop seven-year strategies with partner countries or regions regarding EDF and DCI allocations. These ‘multi-annual indicative programs’ within the DCI and ‘national/regional indicative programs’ within the EDF are developed based on pre-existing national development plans or strategies and with instructions from DG DEVCO and EEAS. They define priority sectors of bilateral cooperation between the EU and the partner country and state indicative amounts allocated to each sector. The agreements established within the EDF also specify the share each EU member state is to contribute (‘contribution key’); the final country agreements therefore also need to be ratified by each EU member state.

On a yearly basis, DG DEVCO and EU delegations jointly prepare Annual Action Programs (AAPs) that set budget allocations and goals for each country and for the DCI’s thematic programs. AAPs are usually adopted by the Commission leadership during the summer following agreement over the budget. DG DEVCO may also adopt ‘addendums’ to the AAPs towards the end of the year for additional financing of programs. For the implementa-
tion of the EDF, each ACP country appoints a National Authorizing Officer who, together with the EU delegation, is responsible for all program-related matters.
5

KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

How is the EU's ODA budget structured?

EU ODA comes from the general budget and EDF

The multiannual financial framework (MFF) sets political priorities and provides a framework for financial programming for a period of five to seven years. The current MFF covers 2014 to 2020; the next one will cover 2021 to 2027. Within the 2014-2020 MFF, ODA comes from two main sources:

- The European Development Fund (EDF; €30.5 billion or US$34.5 billion for 2014 to 2020), which is outside of the EU's general budget and is financed by direct contributions from EU member states according to a contribution key. The largest contributors are Germany, France, the UK, and Italy;

- The EU general budget’s Heading 4, ‘Global Europe’, which includes 12 external funding instruments (in total €63.3 billion or US$71.3 billion). The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI, with €19.7 billion or US$22.2 billion) is the funding source that places the strongest focus on developing countries.

This section focuses on the DCI, together with the EDF. Together they account for 53% of the EU’s external action budget (US$56.5 billion, between 2014 and 2020). Other external funding instruments covered by Heading 4 include:

- The European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI) (€15.4 billion, or US$17.4 billion, for 2014 to 2020), which is accessible to the EU’s neighbor countries and is focused on addressing the root causes of migration;

- The Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) (€11.7 billion, or US$13.2 billion, for 2014 to 2020), which is restricted to EU accession candidates and focuses on capacity-building to prepare candidates for the rights and obligations of EU membership;

- Smaller instruments such as the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

The DCI accounts for 31% of Heading 4. The DCI covers geographic program support to EU partner countries in Asia and Latin America, as well as thematic programs that are open to all developing countries. Within the latter, the ‘Global Public Goods and Challenges’ (GPGC) program comprises US$5.6 billion for the period 2014 to 2020, largely centered on food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture (US$1.5 billion) and to health (at least US$1.1 billion). The DCI’s ‘Pan-African Program’ (US$935 million) supports the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. Of DCI’s funding between 2014 and 2020, 5% or US$1.1 billion is kept as a reserve.

The EDF provides assistance to African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries and focuses on low income countries (LICs). The EDF includes country and regional programs (US$27 billion for 2014 to 2020), as well as intra-ACP funds (US$3.9 billion for 2014 to 2020) that finance cooperation among ACP states. An estimated US$4.1 billion of the EDF is kept as unallocated reserves to fund responses to unforeseen needs (US$3.8 billion from country programs and US$561 million from intra-ACP funds). In 2015, for example, the EU tapped into the EDF reserves to provide US$1.7 billion to the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.

The Commission’s proposal for the next MFF 2021-2027 (presented in June 2018) suggests merging all external funding instruments, including the EDF, under the Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), which will be part of the new Heading 6, ‘Neighborhood and the World’. The Commission has suggested increasing the budget of Heading 6 to €89.2 billion (US$100.6 billion) for MFF 2021-2027, with two-thirds (€68 billion, US$76.7 billion) allocated to a geographic pillar focusing on the EU’s neighborhood and Africa, €7 billion (or US$7.9 billion) to a thematic pillar (which includes €3 billion, or US$3.4 billion, for global

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDF and DCI spending commitments 2014-2020, in billions</th>
<th>€</th>
<th>US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDF programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to ACP countries</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country and regional programs</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-ACP funds</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP Investment Facility (managed by EIB)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to overseas countries and territories</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenditure</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCI programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic programs</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic programs</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Public Goods and Challenges</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO and local authorities</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan-African program</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total EDF and DCI spending</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
challenges), and €4 billion (or US$4.5 billion) for a rapid response pillar. A further €10.2 billion (US$11.5 billion) would go to an additional flexibility cushion for emerging challenges and priorities. The Commission’s proposal is currently being discussed and negotiated in the European Parliament and Council; a final budget is to be adopted by the end of 2019.
The Commission develops the draft budget in April-May; programming runs from November to July

The EU’s general budget is negotiated and approved annually. However, the annual budget process takes place within the political priorities and financial programming set in the multiannual financial framework (MFF): The annual budget can only be adopted within the spending limits set in the MFF. The European Development Fund (EDF) is approved for five- to seven-year periods, and while its budget is not renewed every year accounts are reviewed each year by the European Commission (Commission), and adjustments can be made.

The following points outline the steps in EU’s annual budget process:

- The Commission presents its draft budget: Usually by the end of May, the Commission presents its annual draft budget to the European Council (Council) and the European Parliament (Parliament). This budget is developed in a closed process, without consultation from external stakeholders, and must be in accordance with MFF’s spending ceilings. The annual draft budget includes country and thematic programs within the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI).

- Council and Parliament prepare positions on draft budget: Once the Commission has presented its draft budget, the Council prepares its position on it between July and September and proposes amendments. The Council forwards its position to the European Parliament by mid-September; however, the committees of the Parliament already start holding internal discussions on the draft budget between July and September. This includes the Committee on Development (DEVE), which delivers its opinion along with proposed budgetary amendments on funding to DCI country and thematic programs, and the Budget Committee (BUDG). This period is thus a key opportunity for engaging with Members of the European Parliament in the relevant committees around budget allocations to the DCI.

- Parliament votes on amendments to Council’s position: Once Parliament has received the Council’s position, it has 42 days to approve or amend it. BUDG prepares the Parliament’s position, based on the previous inputs from the thematic committees. Usually in late October, the Parliament votes in plenary on the Council’s position, including the proposed amendments.

- Conciliation procedure between Parliament and Council: Parliament forwards the amended text to the Council. If the Council approves all amendments, the budget is considered adopted. If not, a ‘conciliation committee’ – consisting of an equal number of representatives from Council and Parliament – is convened to reach an agreement. The Conciliation Committee has 21 days to find a compromise, after which the Parliament and Council must adopt the agreed budget.

What are important milestones in the EU’s annual budget process?
October - November
Conciliation procedure between Parliament and Council

October
Parliament votes on amendments to Council’s position

July - September
Council and Parliament prepare positions on draft budget

April - June
The Commission presents its draft budget
EU health ODA is characterized by strong budget support and contributions to multilateral organizations

EU institutions spent US$1.2 billion on global health in 2017, according to data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD). This corresponds to 6% of the EU’s total ODA. The European Commission (Commission) has indicated that health ODA will remain largely flat until 2020 and will be concentrated on fewer partner countries. The Commission agreed on three priority sectors with each partner country for a multi-year period, in line with the country’s own priorities. Only 15 partner countries (of which 10 are in sub-Saharan Africa) requested health as a priority sector, down from 40 in the previous programming period (2007-2013). The European Consensus on Development-ratified in 2017, commits the EU to spending at least 20% of its ODA on human development and social inclusion; while it has made strides in this direction, the EU has not met the target during the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

The vast majority (79%, or US$928 million in 2017) of the EU’s ODA to health is provided as bilateral ODA. This accounts for 5% of the EU’s total bilateral ODA. Funding for health gradually rose between 2014 and 2016, and further increased by 23% in 2017. The increase is largely due to increased investments into basic health infrastructure, which tripled between 2016 and 2017 (rising from US$76 million to US$229 million) and which now makes up 25% of all bilateral health ODA. Basic health care remains the top sector in 2017 (accounting for 26% of bilateral health ODA).

The EU channels a substantial share of its bilateral health funding as sector budget support: US$148 million, or 16% of bilateral health ODA in 2017. Apart from the funding that is reported as health ODA, the EU provides partner countries with general budget support that also indirectly benefits the health sector. In 2017, benefits for health are estimated at around US$64 million (based on the Muskoka methodology, approximately 10% of general budget support goes to the health sector). This brings total bilateral ODA benefiting the health sector in 2017 to US$992 million.

More than a third of bilateral ODA to health (38% or US$355 million) is earmarked for multilateral organizations. The largest recipient is the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF; US$88 million). The Commission also provides earmarked bilateral funding to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi). According to Gavi, the EU provided US$55 million in 2018; this is a significant increase from contributions in previous years (US$8 million in 2017 and US$14 million in 2016), largely due to uneven disbursements of the EU’s most recent pledge to the organization. For Gavi’s 2016-2020 funding period, the EU pledged US$247 million in direct funding.

In addition to the health ODA it delivered bilaterally, the EU contributed to key multilateral organizations working in health. Based on the OECD DAC methodology for calculating imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector, core contributions to multilateral organizations within the health sector amounted US$241 million in 2017 (21% of total health ODA), focusing on the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). According to the Global Fund, the Commission’s contribution in 2018 was US$168 million; this is a slight decrease from 2017 levels (US$201 million). Since the Global Fund’s creation in 2002, the Commission has contributed a total of US$2 billion (as of August 2019, according to the Global Fund). For the 2017-2019 funding period the EU increased its pledge to €475 million (US$593 million) and had pledged €370 million (US$410 million), for the 2014-2016 funding period.

The EU has also pledged €26 million (US$30 million) to the Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman Every Child (GFF) for its 2019-2023 funding period, according to GFF data; this is likely to be earmarked funding. The EU has also supported the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) since 2006. According to GPEI, the EU contributed US$17 million in 2018. Funding to GPEI for the remaining years of the financing period until 2020 is unclear. The Commission announced in September 2018 that it would provide “unprecedented” support to polio-endemic Afghanistan through its bilateral health programs.

The OECD does not calculate multilateral imputed contributions for the EU institutions. This figure was calculated using the same methodology, based on Commission’s contributions to the Global Fund, Gavi, UNRWA, UNICEF, and WHO.

---

2 The OECD does not calculate multilateral imputed contributions for the EU institutions. This figure was calculated using the same methodology, based on Commission’s contributions to the Global Fund, Gavi, UNRWA, UNICEF, and WHO.
DG DEVCO’s Directorate on People and Peace leads policy development on health

The Council defines overall priorities within global health, while the Commission’s Directorate-General for international Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) oversees developing the EU’s policies and thematic programs around global health. Within DG DEVCO, global health is covered by Unit B4, ‘Culture, Education and Health’, within DG DEVCO’s Directorate B, ‘People and Peace’.

**THE EU’S BILATERAL ODA TO HEALTH**

**US$ millions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bilateral ODA to Health</th>
<th>Bilateral ODA as % of total bilateral ODA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**THE EU’S KEY GLOBAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS**

**US$ millions**

- **Global Fund (2017-2019)**: US$393m.
- **Gavi direct (2016-2020)**: US$254m.

Data from government and listed organizations

---

The EU is the 3rd-largest public funder for global health R&D

In 2017, the EU was the third-largest public funder (5% of total) of global health research and development (R&D) focused on poverty-related and neglected diseases (PRNDs, including tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and HIV/AIDS; referred to as ‘global health R&D’ in this section). Funding increased to US$120 million, following a drop in 2016 (US$77 million in 2016, down from US$126 million in 2015), according to G-FINDER data. This is largely due to uneven disbursements by the European Commission (Commission) to the EU’s main funding instrument in this area, the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP). While in 2016 the EU had disbursed only US$8 million to the EDCTP, in 2017 it provided US$56 million (or 47% of total funding). It is expected that funding to global health R&D will continue to increase. In June 2019, the EU proposed €100 billion (US$113 billion) to research and innovation programs under ‘Horizon Europe’ that will succeed the current ‘Horizon 2020’. The exact budget figures for Horizon Europe will be negotiated after the overall Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) figures have been agreed upon.

A quarter of the EU’s global health R&D funding in 2017 went to academic and research institutions (US$34 million), while a further 8% went to pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, government research institutions, and Product Development Partnerships (PDP), respectively. The EU provided the most funding to TB, HIV/AIDS, and malaria, which together received 36% of the EU’s funds to global health R&D in 2017.

Data on global health R&D provided by the Commission differs from these G-FINDER estimates. The Commission reported €269 million (US$303 million) in commitments to R&D for PRNDs for 2014 to 2017, excluding European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnerships 2 (EDCTP 2) and Innovative Medicines Initiatives 2 (IMI 2), two of the EU’s main funding instruments for global health R&D. According to EDCTP 2, the Commission’s contribution in the same time period was €362 million (US$408 million). This figure refers to commitments rather than actual disbursements, which may be distributed across several years. This brings up total funding for R&D to at least US$711 million. G-FINDER figures for EU investments into global health R&D are much smaller US$441 million for 2014-2017. (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). This is because the Commission takes a broad approach to account for global health R&D funding, while G-FINDER data strictly focuses on expenditure for product-development R&D only.

The Commission’s DG Research and Innovation has three main programs for global health R&D

The Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG Research) defines and implements the European research and innovation policy, which includes global health R&D. The EU funds research and innovation through so-called framework programs that cover six years. Horizon 2020, the EU’s eighth Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, was launched in 2014. It has a total budget of €79.3 billion for the period 2014-2020 and focuses on three key areas: Societal Challenges (39% of the total budget), Excellent Science (32%), and Industrial Leadership (22%). Societal Challenges includes ‘Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing’, which represents 10% (€8 billion) of Horizon 2020’s total funding.

In June 2019, the Commission published its proposal for funding additional research and innovation programs under the new Horizon Europe framework, which will succeed the current Horizon 2020. The Council and the Parliament have reached provisional agreement on the Horizon Europe legislative file, which includes a ‘Health Cluster’ as one of its six clusters under Pillar II ‘Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness’.
The health cluster includes an area of intervention called ‘infectious diseases including PRNDs’ that will mostly cover “Trans-border aspects of infectious diseases and specific challenges in low- and middle income countries (LMICs), such as AIDS, tuberculosis and tropical diseases, including malaria, also in relation to migratory flows and, in general, to increased human mobility”. A global health partnership has been included as one of the proposed institutionalized partnerships as a successor to EDCTP. Additionally, a health-related mission focusing on cancer was included in Horizon Europe.
Agriculture is among the EU's top priorities for 2014 to 2020

The European Commission (Commission) spent US$1.4 billion on bilateral ODA for agriculture and rural development (including forestry and fishing) in 2017. In 2016 (latest year for which complete data for all DAC countries is available), the Commission was the second-largest donor in absolute terms, closely following the United States. Agricultural ODA corresponds to 7% of total ODA, equal to the average amongst members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). In 2017, the EU’s funding for agriculture saw a 21% decrease in funding (down from US$1.7 billion in 2016). However, this decrease followed a large increase of almost 60% between 2015 and 2016 due to a large disbursement to Nutrition for Growth, an initiative where participating countries signed on to a ‘global compact’ to improve nutrition and made a range of international commitments.

The EU highlights sustainable agriculture as one of five key development priorities for 2014 to 2020. Focus areas under this key priority are small-holder agriculture, the formation of producer groups, supply and marketing chains, as well as government efforts to facilitate responsible private investment. The Commission allocated US$1.5 billion of the Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC), funded through the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) for 2014 to 2020, to the priority area ‘Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture’.

Virtually all agricultural ODA of the EU is channeled bilaterally. Bilateral funding focuses on agricultural development (27% of bilateral ODA for agriculture in 2017), agricultural policy and administrative management (24%, which saw a decline after reaching record levels in 2016), and rural development (21%). Forestry development funding (6%), though small in volume, more than doubled between 2016 and 2017.

The only organization receiving core multilateral contributions in 2017 was the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), which received US$317,000. In addition, the Commission co-fines different programs of multilateral organizations that are reported as bilateral ODA because they are earmarked for particular regions. In 2017, the EU gave US$430 million in earmarked funding to the World Food Programme (WFP) as bilateral agriculture ODA, US$152 million to the FAO, and US$37 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). ODA-reportable funding for agricultural research amounted to US$14 million in 2017, seeing significant cuts since 2016, when it stood at US$44 million. The EU provides funding for the CGIAR Fund for Agricultural Research, financed from the GPGC’s envelope for food security and sustainable agriculture. The Commission’s contributions to CGIAR have declined under the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), dropping from US$25 million in 2015 to US$15 million in 2016, according to CGIAR; according to OECD data, the EU’s contribution to CGIAR in 2017 was US$4 million. EU delegations in developing countries are likely to contribute additional funding directly to local CGIAR centers and bring overall contributions to a similar level as in previous years. In the past, the Commission has also directly supported the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to support specific workstreams and activities.

DG DEVCO’s Directorate on Planet and Prosperity leads policy in agricultural ODA

Within the Commission’s Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DG DEVCO), the Directorate ‘Planet and Prosperity’ oversees policies related to agriculture ODA. Two relevant units in this regard are: Unit C1 for ‘Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition’, and Unit C2 for ‘Environment, Natural Resources, Water’.

---

Footnote: The OECD does not calculate multilateral imputed contributions for the EU institutions. This figure was calculated using the same methodology, based on Commission’s contributions to the Global Fund, Gavi, UNRWA, UNICEF, and WHO.
THE EU'S BILATERAL ODA TO AGRICULTURE

US$ millions

- Bilateral agriculture ODA
- Bilateral agriculture ODA as % of bilateral ODA

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture and rural development sector. DAC secretariat estimations. In 2017 prices.
The EU’s nutrition ODA

The EU is a strong supporter of multilateral initiatives on nutrition

Nutrition is an important priority for the European Institutions. In 2016, the European Commission contributed US$526 million as nutrition-sensitive interventions, according to the Global Nutrition Report 2018. Of this, US$105 million was reported as funding for basic nutrition to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in 2017.

The EU has defined three priorities as outlined in its 2014 Action Plan for Nutrition:

- First, EU aims for stronger commitments and mobilization for nutrition on the country level and on international levels through initiatives such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. The EU pledged €3.5 billion (US$3.9 billion) for 2014 to 2020 to fight malnutrition through projects in the agriculture, education, water, and social protection sectors (i.e. nutrition-sensitive programs). Furthermore, US$533 million will be spent on nutrition-specific programs.

- Second, the EU aspires to strengthen human and institutional capacity at the country level in order to promote the delivery of services relevant to nutrition. The EU aims to support the development of national nutritional strategies as well as national policy frameworks that are conducive to nutrition.

- Third, the EU intends to invest in research and to support information systems, as well as providing technical support for the implementation of nutrition initiatives. The Commission reported a three-fold increase in spending for Nutrition for Growth in 2016 as an effort to meet its Nutrition For Growth (N4G) €3.5 billion pledge for the current MFF.

A variety of initiatives were set up by the Commission in order to work towards its nutrition goals. The EU also intends to tackle ‘hidden hunger’, which refers to vitamin and mineral (micronutrient) deficiencies that are often undetected as they do not manifest themselves as more recognizable ‘chronic hunger’. Specifically, the EU aims to significantly reduce the number of children under five years of age, who suffer from growth stunting and associated cognitive under-development.

The EU is also active in driving support for nutrition multilaterally. The EU and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) launched a partnership in 2015 to support food and nutrition security in 61 countries around the world, called the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST). The EU is contributing €50 million to this initiative (FAO's contribution is €23.5 million), comprising two five-year programs. The FIRST facility aims to provide policy assistance and capacity development to national governments to improve nutrition and food security. It entails an information program (‘the Information on Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making’; INFORMED for short), designed to increase the ability to cope with food crises by supplying the necessary information and data to policymakers in individual countries.

DG DEVCO Directorate on Sustainable Growth and Development is most relevant for nutrition issues

Within the Commission’s Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DG DEVCO), the Directorate C, ‘Planet and Prosperity’, contains the unit relevant for nutrition, Unit C1 for ‘Rural Development, Food Security, and Nutrition’.
The EU’s education ODA

The EU is among the largest donors to education

The EU institutions spent US$1.2 billion on bilateral ODA to education in 2017, according to data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This amounts to 6% of EU bilateral ODA, making it the seventh-largest sector in the EU’s development portfolio. Education ODA has been on the rise since 2014 and saw a 15% increase between 2017 and 2016. This is largely due to increased funding to tackle causes of migration and to an increasing share of the humanitarian assistance earmarked for education.

Priorities for education are outlined in the European Consensus on Development. Education is included in the framework for action ‘People – human development and dignity’ and is listed as a central element for tackling poverty and inequalities. Early childhood and primary education are in focus, with special attention to girls and women. Additionally, education is considered a means to boost youth employment, mitigate migration, and stabilize countries affected by conflict. In December 2018, the European Commission hosted a Global Education Meeting in Brussels, bringing together education leaders from around the world to review progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal on education (SDG 4); the resulting Brussels Declaration will feed into the United Nations High-level Political Forum in 2019.

Bilateral education ODA focuses on strengthening education systems; humanitarian funding to education is increasing

The single largest share of bilateral education funding (45%) was allocated to ‘general education’ in 2017 (US$529 million), with most funding going to supporting education policy and administrative management (US$398 million). A further priority is ‘basic education’, which received 24% (US$284 million) of the EU’s education ODA in 2017. This mostly comprises funding for primary education (US$253 million). Another fifth of EU education funding (17%) went to post-secondary education, traditionally a large sector due to scholarships and trainings provided within the EU. In 2017, the EU provided US$275 million as budget support for the education sector, which accounts for 23% of bilateral education ODA.

The EU is increasing its focus on education in emergencies and fragile contexts, raising the share of its humanitarian funding dedicated to education from less than one percent in 2015 to 10% in 2019. Between 2015 and 2018, funding amounted to €290 million (US$327 million), according to the Commission. Together with the recipient countries, the Commission agrees on three priority sectors, in line with the country’s own development strategies; during the MFF 2014-2020, 40 countries requested education as a priority sector, at last half of which are fragile states, according to the Commission.

The EU also supports the initiative ‘Education Cannot Wait’ (ECW)—an initiative dedicated to education in emergencies and protracted crises—to which it has committed €16 million (US$18 million). The EU is one of five founding donors to ECW, alongside the US, the UK, Norway, and the Netherlands. In April 2019, the EU announced that it would also financially support the ‘International Finance Facility for Education’ (IFFEd)- a new innovative education financing mechanism proposed to generate €9 billion (US$10 billion) in new resources for education in lower middle-income countries. The EU will provide initial funding of €6.5 million (US$7.3 million) to IFFEd.

EU is an active supporter and funder of global education initiatives

Multilateral support to education is focused on the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). The Commission has provided 9% of total contributions to the GPE between 2003 and 2018, making it its fifth largest donor. Between 2014 and 2020, the Commission has committed to contribute €475 million (US$535 million). During the GPE’s last replenishment in 2018, the EU pledged €390 million (US$440 million) for 2018-2020. According to GPE data, this accounts for 18% of total pledges made.

Further information: ‘basic’ and ‘general’ education

In this profile, ‘basic education’ refers to the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) sector code ‘basic education’ (112), which includes primary education, basic skills for youths and adults, and early childhood education. ‘General education’ refers to the OECD CRS sector code ‘education, level unspecified’, which includes education policy and administrative management, education facilities and training, teacher training, and educational research.
DG DEVCO’s Directorate on Human Development leads on education policy

The Council of the European Union—specifically the Foreign Affairs Council that includes ministers of foreign affairs and/or development from all member states—determines the overall strategies and priorities in ODA. The European Commission’s Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DG DEVCO) leads on developing the EU’s policies and thematic programs around education. Within DG DEVCO, education is covered in Directorate B, ‘People and Peace’, and at the technical level in Unit B4, ‘Culture, Education, Health’. The Directorate-General European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) oversees the humanitarian budget directed to education. Specifically, Directorate A, ‘Emergency Management’, covers education in emergencies.
THE EU'S BILATERAL ODA TO EDUCATION

US$ millions

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

THE EU'S BILATERAL ODA TO EDUCATION ACROSS SUB-SECTORS, 2017

Total: US$1187 million

OECD CRS. In 2017 prices.
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

The Donor Tracker is an initiative by:

SEEK Development
Strategic and Organizational Consultants GmbH
Cotheniusstraße 3
10407 Berlin

Tel: +49 (0)30-4202-5211
E-mail: donortracker@seekdevelopment.org
www.seekdevelopment.org

SEEK Development is grateful for contributions from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in support of this work.