

FRANCE



0.45% GENUINE AID/GNI

0.56% TOTAL AID/GNI



To get out of a mindset that was a bit of a continuation of our habits, of a relationship that was structured by past performances, for better or worse, by tools that had become technical, and to rediscover the strength of the project, the meaning of an initiative that is created and built together.”

**Emmanuel Macron, President of the Republic,
on relations between the EU and Africa,
Paris on 16 February, 2022**

MAIN CHANGES IN 2021

2021 was the first year of the implementation of the law on solidarity development and the fight against global inequalities, which sets out the French policy framework. Accordingly, the French government continued its efforts to allocate more resources to ODA. It has again reached a record level with EUR 13 billion. The new framework also underpins the desire to improve the quality and evaluation of French aid. But France can still improve the qualitative targets, rely more on innovative sources of financing such as the tax on financial transactions and increase the transparency of its policy.

TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2022 AND BEYOND

The implementation of the 2021 law sets an ODA trajectory for 2021 and 2022 (with a respective allocation of 0.52% and 0.55% of GNI). However, the law does not set out the trajectory for credits beyond 2022 and leaves a way out for the government not to reach 0.7% in 2025.

The law sets objectives to reconfigure the balance between loans and grants; targets prioritised countries; includes a gender dimension in funding volumes, and increases the share of ODA channelled through CSOs. Each of these targets can be strengthened. Parliament and government need to work, on the one hand to finalise the trajectory until 2025 and, on the other hand, to monitor the achievement of the qualitative objectives of ODA. In addition, no clear commitment has been made to the additionality of aid in response to the war in Ukraine.



CASE STUDY

Currently, ODA data are recorded in many different databases. The French government, in accordance with the law, is working on a single database that will cover all French ODA. It will allow both sectoral and geographical analysis and provide access to raw data and project descriptions. This will have two objectives: to facilitate the monitoring of the use of development aid and to make information available to citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH CSOs

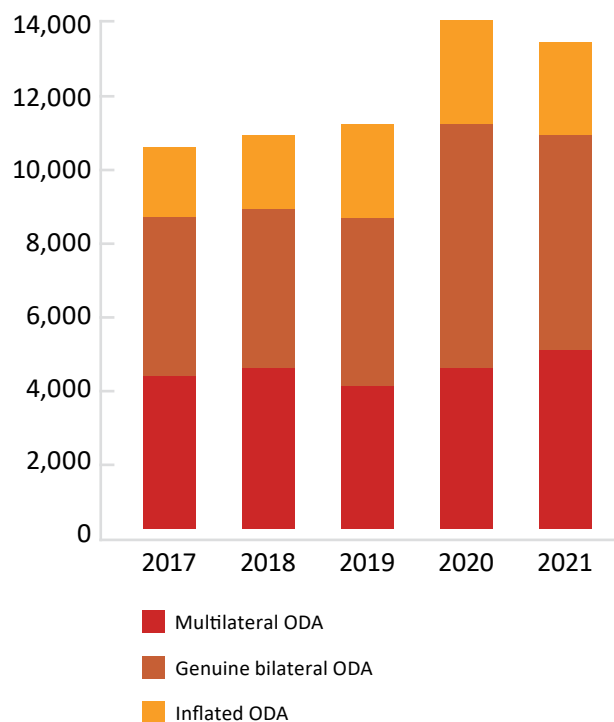
The 2021 legal framework details, in an article dedicated to civil society, the modalities of partnership with civil society organisations. It recognises the role of civil society and stipulates that the state involves French and partner country CSOs in policy by promoting their participation in the design and implementation of programmes and projects. To this end, the state must organise an annual dialogue with CSOs. Nevertheless, while efforts are to be welcomed, the quality of the dialogue can be improved by strengthening consultation mechanisms and taking better account of proposals in decision-making.

France is increasing the share of its ODA channelled through and for CSOs. The objective set in the law is to double the amount in 2022 compared to 2017. In 2021, the amount of ODA transiting through and for CSOs represented EUR 574 million, quite close to the desired doubling (EUR 620 million) but still far from the initial objective of EUR 1 billion in 2022 as determined by Coordination SUD. Furthermore, the law recognises the CSOs' right of initiative and the government has committed to strengthening the mechanism dedicated to CSO initiatives. Coordination SUD would like to see a major share of funding go to this type of initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

- Translate into action the orientations and programming law adopted in 2021.
- Translate development policy priorities into specific commitments:
 - Set out a trajectory in volume until 2025 to reach 0.7% of GNI allocated to ODA and its sustainability;
 - Rebalance up to 85% of grants in total ODA;
 - Ensure that 50% of ODA funds basic social services and 50% goes to the LDCs;
 - Ensure the achievement of the OECD and EU objectives in terms of gender equality; and
 - Set out a trajectory for ODA channelled through CSOs to ensure alignment with the average of OECD countries.
- Strengthen the tax on financial transactions to deal with crises.
- Make the policy of international solidarity a transparent, effective and accountable policy.

FRANCE – GENUINE AND INFLATED ODA (€ million, constant 2020)



ODA TO LDCS (€ million, constant 2020)

	ODA to LDCs	%GNI	% ODA
2017	2489.8	0.1	23.4
2018	2894.2	0.1	26.5
2019	2839.6	0.1	25.4
2020	3354.8	0.1	23.9

AID MODALITY (€ million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral (gross)	Grants	Loans	Loans (% of gross bilateral)
2017	8131.3	4083.7	4047.7	49.8
2018	8106.9	3972.2	4134.7	51.0
2019	9007.0	4853.7	4153.3	46.1
2020	11484.9	4982.9	6502.0	56.6

ODA TO CLIMATE FINANCE (€ million, constant 2020)

	ODA for mitigation	ODA for adaptation	Total climate finance	Adaptation finance as % of climate finance	Climate finance as % of ODA
2017	1300.0	419.5	1719.5	24.4	16.1
2018	763.4	400.0	1163.4	34.4	10.7
2019	1640.5	701.5	2342.0	30.0	21.0
2020	2179.8	1458.3	3638.1	40.1	25.9

ODA TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY (€ million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral allocable	Total screened	Not screened	None	Significant	Principal	Significant (% of screened)	Principal (% of screened)
2017	5404.5	4505.4	899.2	3529.1	871.6	104.6	19.3	2.3
2018	5674.3	5656.9	17.4	4487.3	905.7	264.0	16.0	4.7
2019	6077.6	6030.7	46.9	4430.7	1404.9	195.2	23.3	3.2
2020	8556.6	8064.0	492.7	5093.0	2696.2	274.8	33.4	3.4

ODA TO SUPPORT CSOs (€ million, constant 2020)

	Non-CSO	CSO Earmarked	CSO Core funding	Total bilateral CSO support (% bilateral)	Total bilateral CSO support (% ODA)	Core bilateral CSO support (% bilateral)	Core bilateral CSO support (% ODA)
2017	6023.7	150.2	79.4	3.7	2.2	1.3	0.7
2018	5988.0	260.7	14.3	4.4	2.5	0.2	0.1
2019	6530.8	393.7	16.1	5.9	3.7	0.2	0.1
2020	8828.4	516.1	19.3	5.7	3.8	0.2	0.1