



OECD Journal on Development

Development Co-operation Report 2009



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*Efforts and Policies of the Members
of the Development Assistance Committee*

Development Co-operation Report 2009

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Chair of the **D**evelopment **A**ssistance **C**ommittee



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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The members of the Development Assistance Committee are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Communities.

The title of the *Development Co-operation Report* has traditionally carried the date of the year preceding its publication. We would like to alert readers to the fact that, **as of this issue**, the title will reflect **the actual year of publication**. This issue will, therefore, be entitled **Development Co-operation Report 2009**. Please note that this Report incorporates data submitted to the OECD up to 15 November 2008; these data correspond to flows in 2007.

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Foreword by the Secretary-General

There is no scarcity of worrying news on the global economy these days. This financial crisis is the worst since the Great Depression and resolving it represents one of the greatest challenges in recent decades. Hard lessons are being learned, first among them the fact that our leaders can only solve the crisis by working together. As a hub for dialogue on global challenges, a new, more plural and relevant OECD is helping to chart the way forward. Times are uncertain, but our commitment will not be found wanting.

We cannot solve the crisis with “more of the same” policies. We need new approaches and new institutional mechanisms that will allow us to generate truly global and multidisciplinary responses. As John Maynard Keynes recognised in other times of turbulence: “When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you do, sir?”

One of the big differences between this crisis and previous ones is its global dimension. It caught us in times of extraordinary interdependence; its consequences are global and thus its solutions have to be global as well.

The OECD is currently working on a comprehensive policy action plan to help address the crisis and use the opportunity to build a better world economy. Yet while the current economic crisis demands tough decisions on the home front, it must not distract our attention from the other grave structural challenges that we confront. This is where the work of the DAC has made an essential contribution, and will continue to do so.

It is crucial that in the middle of the storm we don't lose our sense of direction; that we do not weaken our efforts to address the perils of poverty, inequality and climate change; that we keep our commitments to scale up development aid; to keep global trade and investments open; to develop cleaner energy to protect our environment. OECD has urged heads of state to maintain their aid flows consistent with commitments made at Gleneagles and elsewhere. On 24 November, donors belonging to the DAC joined in an Aid Pledge, agreeing to maintain aid flows at levels consistent with these commitments.

This crisis is teaching us a great deal about our vulnerability and interdependence, but it is also showing that we do have an extraordinary capacity to co-operate and find common understandings and shared solutions among nations. This found the strongest expression in the aid effectiveness agenda, a broad international undertaking under the auspices of the DAC.

At the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra (2-4 September 2008), hosted by the Government of Ghana, the OECD and the World Bank, an unprecedented alliance of development partners set out the bold steps necessary to make aid work better for the 1.4 billion people who still live in extreme poverty. Aid is only effective if it gives all people an equal chance at success. This is why the poor stand to gain most from greater equality of income and opportunity within countries and between states.

Participants in the Forum signed up to the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), a roadmap to more effective aid that signals profound changes for both donors and developing countries. It is a vehicle

for driving the new aid business model envisioned in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, agreed in March 2005.

The actions set forth in this roadmap were identified through extensive consultation. Developing countries participated alongside major multilateral donors, all OECD donor countries, hundreds of civil society organisations from around the world and other providers of development assistance. Developing countries voiced their priorities from the beginning of the process and the significant actions embodied in the AAA reflect their major concerns. The DAC's contribution on a range of crucial issues – such as predictability, untying, and division of labour – is essential for implementing the aid effectiveness agenda.

The analysis provided in this Report is testimony to the central role of the DAC. It offers crucial information on which we can base the tough decisions we face as we move forward, helping us to ensure that – despite the challenges ahead – we are willing and able to live up to our commitments to those most in need.

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List of Acronyms*

AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
AfDF	African Development Fund
CPA	Country programmable Aid
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross national income
GNP	Gross national product
IDA	International Development Association
LDC	Least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LMIC	Lower middle-income country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ODA	Official development assistance
OLIC	Other low-income country
UMIC	Upper middle-income country
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
USD	United States dollar

* This list is not exhaustive. See also Chapter 6 of this *Report* for country-specific acronyms.

Preface

This is the first Development Co-operation Report I have steered since taking up the position of DAC Chair in February 2008. This Report comes at a memorable – and particularly challenging – time in the history of the DAC. Just back from the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, our view of what is needed to reach the Paris Declaration targets – and the Millennium Development Goals – is clearer than ever. At the same time, it is strikingly evident that more of the same will not get us there.

The development landscape has changed radically since the DAC was created: new players and new challenges continue to emerge, and the rules of the game are – by necessity – shifting. In 2008, we saw how in a matter of weeks, established international governance structures – both formal and informal – were shaken profoundly, and many see this as heralding deep-rooted and lasting change. In this context, the DAC has embarked on a strategic reflection exercise to try and chart out how development co-operation may evolve and adapt over the next 20 years, and what this means for the DAC.

In light of this, I should like to thank my predecessor, Richard Manning, for handing over the leadership of a Committee that has not only shown that it is ready to embark on new challenges and to grow with them, but that has also assumed, under his chairmanship, a central role in the most definitive issue in the current international development co-operation panorama: the aid effectiveness agenda.

This is also the theme that unites all the chapters of this report. The Development Co-operation Report 2009 looks at what was achieved in Accra, the new challenges these achievements encapsulate, and the actions and attitudes that will be needed to reach our development goals.

With the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action as its point of departure, Chapter 1 situates development co-operation in the broader process of globalisation, and asks a few questions that will be crucial to assessing whether we can successfully meet the challenges of our century. Chapter 2 goes on to look at the international aid “architecture” – in other words, how fragmented aid is – based on the findings of a new DAC study. In Chapter 3, the same study provides the basis for an analysis of predictability of aid. Predictability – which was introduced to the aid effectiveness agenda only recently, during the preparations for the Accra High Level Forum – is fundamental, as it is a basic pre-condition for effective budgeting, programming and implementation. Without adequate information on what resources will be available, governments cannot achieve results. Chapter 4 summarises the key reports that helped to identify the priorities for donors and partner countries, and why action in these areas can produce fast and very concrete results. The cases in Chapter 5 illustrate how the aid effectiveness agenda impacts on fundamental cross-cutting issues such as gender, human rights and environment. As in past editions of this report, Chapter 6 provides an overview of the aid programmes and performance of each DAC member; in addition, it also includes a section on other OECD countries, as well as significant players outside the OECD. The Development Co-operation Report continues to bring together the world’s most comprehensive

statistics on development co-operation, with a coverage that has broadened over past years to increasingly include concessional resources from sources beyond DAC membership. Achieving a fully comparable accounting of all flows of concessional resources remains a major priority for the international community, and the DAC is committed to working towards this objective.

I would like to conclude this Preface by expressing my thanks and appreciation to the DAC Secretariat, where tremendous dedication of staff at all levels ensures the productive operation of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies; to the DAC delegates, the people who actually make up the DAC and whose help and support has been invaluable for me as incoming Chair; and to the Chairs and Bureau Members of the DAC Working Parties and Networks.

Eckhard Deutscher
Chair
Development Assistance Committee



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Executive Summary

The *Development Co-operation Report* is issued annually by the Chair of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a forum for major bilateral donors that enables them to work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development. The report provides data on, and analysis of, the latest trends in international aid.

Chapter 1. Overview

In his debut *Development Co-operation Report*, Eckhard Deutscher, who took over as Chair of the DAC in early 2008, takes a look at the new environment for development assistance and what this means for the DAC: "The development landscape has changed radically since the DAC was created: new players and new challenges continue to emerge, and the rules of the game are – by necessity – shifting."

He also reports back on the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Accra, September 2008): "Our view of what is needed to reach the Paris Declaration targets – and the Millennium Development Goals – is clearer than ever", he writes. "At the same time, it is strikingly evident that more of the same will not get us there."

Chapter 2. How fragmented is aid?

Fragmentation is a serious obstacle to making aid more effective. In essence, the term describes aid that comes in too many small slices from too many donors, creating unnecessary and wasteful administrative costs and making it difficult to target aid where it is needed most.

How extensive is aid fragmentation? The DAC Report of the first full Survey on Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans answers this question, using a newly devised measure of assistance called country programmable aid (CPA). In 2005 – the baseline year for the survey – DAC members provided USD 47 billion of bilateral CPA, equivalent to some 46% of their total bilateral gross ODA in that year; the figure rose to a more typical 59% in 2007.

What is CPA?

Country programmable aid (CPA) refers to the amount of aid that can be programmed by developing countries in their budgets. It is defined by exclusion – in effect, it is total assistance minus forms of aid such as emergency relief, debt relief and other aid that is not programmable by donors.

The results of the survey show that aid is often spread thin: in total, 15 of the DAC members that replied to the survey have an aid concentration of less than 50%. This means that a large part of their assistance is distributed among a relatively high number of developing countries. The picture is even clearer when seen from the perspective of developing countries, which often have many donors giving relatively small amounts of money. Viet Nam, for instance, has 29 major donors, 17 of which account for just 10% of the aid it receives.

To make aid more efficient, donors need to rationalise and divide up their efforts. Better division of labour can help to concentrate the number of donors working in a specific developing country or sector, such as health or education, lowering transaction costs and facilitating co-ordinated efforts. It can also help to ensure adequate coverage of all developing countries, not just donor “favourites”. The Accra Forum saw extensive discussion of how effective division of labour can best be achieved, while ensuring that it does not lead to falls in overall assistance to any one country.

Chapter 3. How predictable is aid?

The international development community places increasing emphasis on the role of developing countries in managing and allocating aid. These countries’ efforts, however, are often frustrated by the unpredictability of aid: donors do not always reveal their spending plans early enough for governments to plan ahead, or they fail to stick to their commitments.

The DAC 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans set out to reduce some of this uncertainty by asking major donors to pin down their plans, offering a perspective on future aid flows that helps to identify existing and potential gaps in aid to individual developing countries.

Highlights from the survey’s projections include:

- Recent declines in net official development assistance signal that aid targets for 2010 are slipping further out of sight.
- With debt relief set to decline, other forms of aid will need to rise substantially if the targets are to be met.
- A number of states in situations of conflict or fragility face decreases in CPA of more than USD 20 million by 2010, threatening their recovery.

The funding gap is especially serious in the case of Africa. In 2005, Africa was promised extra assistance amounting to USD 25 billion by 2010, a commitment that is already off track. Total ODA to the continent now needs to rise by over 17% yearly if this target is to be met.

While the DAC survey shows plans to scale up aid by a total of USD 10 billion in two-thirds of developing countries, it suggests a programmed decrease in CPA to 51 countries between 2005 and 2010, mainly in Africa and Asia. Countries like China, Egypt, India and Thailand can each expect aid in 2010 to be more than USD 200 million below the 2005 level, reflecting a continued reallocation away from middle income countries. Some 21 countries are set to see decreases, in absolute terms, of more than USD 20 million.

Chapter 4. What the reports are saying

Adopted in 2005, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness aims to create “... a change in the power relationship between donors and recipients,” and to effectively put developing countries in the driving seat of international aid. To turn this idea into reality, the Declaration has two key features.

Firstly, it sets out five principles designed to help reshape international aid:

- **Ownership:** Developing countries set their own development strategies, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
- **Alignment:** Donor countries bring their support in line with these objectives and use local systems.
- **Harmonisation:** Donor countries co-ordinate their action, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
- **Managing for results:** Developing countries and donors focus on producing – and measuring – results.
- **Mutual accountability:** Donors and developing country partners are accountable for development results.

Secondly, it sets down 12 performance targets to be reached by 2010, providing the international community a measure of the progress made in turning each of these principles into reality. Chapter 4 summarises the findings from three major mid-term studies published in 2008, reporting on progress – or lack of it – in reaching these targets.

Are the targets being met?

Is the world on course to meet the 2010 targets of the Paris Declaration? The short answer is no. While some progress has been made on meeting many of the targets, for almost all, the pace is currently too slow.

While each of the 12 targets set down in the Paris Declaration is specifically tied to one of the agreement's five principles, some are also relevant to more than one principle. Assessments of progress to date in meeting the targets indicate the following:

On track: Three of the targets, all linked to the principle of “alignment,” can be met if the current pace continues.

More work needed: Three of the targets, also all linked to “alignment,” could be met with a substantial increase in efforts.

Off track: The remaining six targets, representing progress on meeting all five principles, are not on track and will only be met if both donor and developing countries very seriously gear up their efforts.

Although the three studies referred to in this chapter vary in terms of their scope and approach, several common themes emerge in their findings:

- Progress in attaining the 2010 targets is uneven, both across the different targets covered by the Declaration and among countries.
- While the Declaration has political resonance, heightened commitment – and implementation – is essential.

- Progress depends not only on the wide involvement of donors and developing country governments at all levels; civil society, the private sector and other groups must also participate fully in the process.
- Based on experience so far, the Declaration's core principles stand up well. But experience is also evidencing new challenges, including the need to refine monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter 5. The bigger picture: Using the Paris Declaration for broader development

Development is about more than just poverty reduction. To be long lasting and equitable, it must also address questions of gender equality, environmental sustainability and human rights – which are, in turn, drivers of development. In Africa, for example, it has been clearly shown that raising women's education levels cuts child mortality.

While the importance of these linkages is widely accepted, the adoption of the Paris Declaration in 2005 provided new momentum for converting commitments into action. Drawing on case studies from a number of countries, this chapter introduces five lessons on how the Paris Declaration can be used to advance broader development goals.

Lesson 1: Actively involving poor women and men strengthens ownership and accountability for development results.

A “bottom-up” approach means involving as wide a community as possible in political and policy discussions. Case studies from Zimbabwe and Peru show how significant and sustainable improvements in health can be achieved by involving the poor in shaping health policies, practices and programmes.

Lesson 2: A result-based approach to human rights improves services for all citizens.

Marginalised groups can only benefit fully from development if their situation and needs are properly understood; this can be facilitated through the application of “disaggregated monitoring” – use of data that is broken down to reflect sex, ethnicity, social status, and so on.

Lesson 3: More effective use of joint assistance strategies advances development priorities.

Donors can help to advance human rights, environmental sustainability and gender equality by developing and applying joint aid strategies. For example, the donor(s) with the greatest comparative advantage and capacity can take the lead in promoting goals such as gender equality by providing expertise and technical support.

Lesson 4: Words must lead to action.

Good policy statements on rights, environmental sustainability, exclusion and gender equality are not enough. They need to be backed up by financial allocations, capacity development and appropriate monitoring frameworks.

Lesson 5: Donors' harmonised support can help rebuild capacity in fragile situations.

While fragile states often lack the capacity to directly implement the principles of the Paris Declaration, the principles may still work in their favour. Sierra Leone offers a good example: the success of the elections held in 2007 was, in part, thanks to its development partners' harmonisation of their support.

Chapter 6. Policies and efforts of bilateral donors

In 2007, total net official development assistance from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) fell by 8.5% in real terms to USD 103.5 billion. If one excludes debt relief, however, ODA increased by 2% in real terms, offering a truer reflection of the overall trend. This final chapter of the *Development Co-operation Report* looks at the collective and individual aid performance of DAC members in 2007, with country notes on each.

Chapter 1

Globalisation: A Shifting Context for Development Policy

In recent years donor countries have made enormous efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals, but if we are to prevent the financial and economic crises from undermining the hard-fought ground we have won, even more resources must be mobilised. We must also ensure the strategic relevance of development policy and its contribution to addressing the great challenges ahead. In this chapter the DAC Chair builds upon the urgent call made at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness: the development community needs to make clear improvements in co-operation instruments.

*R*esponding to the challenges – and the benefits – of globalisation will mean adjusting development policies to new realities and to an inevitable precondition: countries can only make a difference if they work together.

2008 was a year of crises: the food crisis, the fuel crisis and the financial crisis. These were all crises of globalisation; all were played out at the global level. This sends us a clear message: an increasingly globalised and interconnected world calls for international solutions, which poses collective action problems.

This represents massive challenges for development. Spiking food prices in even the most remote markets have hit poor people the hardest. The overall impact of the fuel crisis has been even greater, eroding incomes and dampening production in developing countries in general. Now, the lingering financial crisis is also taking its toll on developing countries, with reduced investment, tight export markets, shrinking remittances – and with increasingly constrained fiscal environments in donor countries. This brings with it the risk that the financial crisis could turn into an aid crisis, with donors being tempted to opt for fiscal prudence at the expense of ODA budgets.

Donor countries must not allow this to happen. Yet this will only be possible if we centre our development commitments squarely in their global context. In a volatile world facing the threats of environmental disasters, increasing competition for scarce resources and increasing global interdependence of economies and markets, the challenge of development cannot be overcome with the tools of ODA alone. This is fundamental, because we tend to talk about aid and development as if they exist in a vacuum – two phenomena tied inextricably to each other, but removed from the forces and changes sweeping the world in this era of globalisation.

This vision is not only misleading but dangerous. It blinds us to a whole host of other factors that shape the impact of our efforts – the diverse, complex, and often conflicting and incoherent realities of a globalised world. Development co-operation cannot shield the development process from these realities.

But development co-operation must concern itself with changes in international structures, it must take action against new challenges, and it must improve co-operation aimed at finding international responses and solutions. Failure to deliver the benefits of globalisation, especially in developing countries, risks undermining global stability. And this threatens us all, whether we live in rich countries or poor. For this reason, development co-operation must not be regarded by donor countries as an “optional extra”, but rather as a central feature of their response to the challenges of globalisation.

The OECD-DAC “Aid Pledge”, facilitated jointly through a letter to heads of state and government by the Secretary-General of the OECD and the Chair of the DAC, represents a collective effort to ensure that development co-operation does not fall victim to the current crises (see p. 104).

Keeping control: A collective endeavour

Can individual countries offer solutions to these challenges? Not easily. A key consequence of globalisation is the evident weakening of the scope of national governments to shape and implement policies autonomously. Donors are finding that their options for making a difference – while always limited – are dwindling fast; and developing countries are finding that more and more of the factors that determine their development prospects are shifting beyond their control.

Despite this loss of control, there has been no corresponding change in political responsibility. World politics are still in pre-globalisation mode, with national politics and domestic issues determining the international response of countries much more than the global problems the world faces. In the eyes of many observers, current international development policy is still a product of the global political conditions of the past. In effect, this leaves donor agencies and institutions trying to take on new challenges with the tools of yesterday.

It is for these reasons that development policy must be made much more open to the realities of global change and globalisation. This does not mean solely adjusting policy to cope with the “problems” of globalisation, but also looking at the opportunities it offers. The economic globalisation of the past few decades has helped fuel the rapid integration of large, fast-growing emerging economies into the world economy, enabling hundreds of millions of people to pull themselves out of extreme poverty. Never before have we seen development success happen so fast on such a scale. Never before have we seen such a shift in global wealth and influence.

To some extent, these global shifts are already being reflected in international development policy. South-South co-operation (Box 1.1) is gaining in importance and increasingly capturing the limelight of international debate. In addition to providing increased resources for development, it is prompting a rethink of development co-operation – consider, for example, the revival of interest in the importance of investing in infrastructure. What is essential now is that the emerging economies be given the appropriate scope, voice and responsibility to become a key part of the international effort.

But development policy also has to adjust to new global risks – some of which arise, at least in part, from globalisation. As we are seeing, global financial upheaval is not just a threat, but a reality. We know also that violence from stateless groups that respect no borders and from transnational terrorist movements poses dangers for developing and developed countries alike. And then there is the environment: the world faces shortages of water, land and food, and major climate change threatens to continue to increase global temperatures. Scientists warn of the collapse of complex biosystems and radical changes in weather patterns, with unforeseeable consequences for regional ecosystems, together with economic and social upheavals. The process would alter the worldwide terms of trade, re-directing trade and investment flows. Climate shifts are likely to lead to more fragile and “failed” states, making it essential to strengthen the linkages between development and security policy, with a clear focus on the development needs of developing countries.

In light of these future challenges, fear of globalisation is growing. It is seen as a process beyond control. But fear of globalisation is in itself a risk, fostering increasing national protectionism and a withdrawal from international co-operation. The only chance to regain control is to work together for international solutions.

Box 1.1. South-South co-operation

South-South co-operation offers new prospects for international co-operation, but also poses new challenges

Recent years have seen phenomenal growth in trade and investment among the countries of the South. Based on the principle of mutual benefit, in South-South co-operation there are no clear dividing lines among developmental, concessional and commercial interventions. It involves substantial amounts of concessional finance and grants, as well as training and capacity development support. It has not been possible so far to assess these flows with criteria that are comparable to those used for ODA, the agreed international standard for official development assistance.

Despite this, the rapidly increasing impact of South-South co-operation is evident. Co-operation partners and investors from the South often have valuable know-how and technologies that suit their partners. Maybe even more important, they have been welcomed for bringing a fresh, positive perspective by looking at their engagement as an opportunity for the future. By contrast, developing countries often feel that traditional donors see their engagements simply in terms of the need to “fix a problem”.

South-South co-operation is generally based on different principles than those underlying the assistance provided by DAC donors. As we go forward, the DAC needs to explore these different approaches with the countries of the South – not with the aim of determining any “superior” form of development co-operation through an academic exercise, but rather to look for ways to make our collective efforts more effective.

As with the aid effectiveness agenda, I believe that the framework for this dialogue should be derived from what partner countries¹ define as priorities and needs in the context of their own development processes. Over the past few years, and not least at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, an increasingly clear picture has emerged along the following lines:

- Partner countries stress that all types of assistance should be aligned to their priorities, and should use local co-ordinating mechanisms under their leadership.
- Partner countries often see South-South co-operation as complementary to assistance from DAC donors, especially in areas such as infrastructure and the productive sectors, which traditional donors have left underfunded.
- Recipients are looking for a range of characteristics for assistance: responsiveness and speed – which is often seen as a strength of South-South co-operation – untying and transparency, predictability and, more broadly, respect for the principles of the Paris Declaration, adapted where necessary to the local context.

Overall, it is clear that the voice and experience of providers of South-South co-operation are too important to be left out of aid effectiveness work and of the international debate on development co-operation. In particular, dialogue with emerging economies that are major providers of South-South co-operation is urgently needed, not least to promote joint efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals. DAC donors and countries engaged in South-South co-operation need to share lessons and learn from each other's experience. This is contingent on one basic pre-requisite: transparent information on all flows of assistance. The benefits of this dialogue will depend on the degree to which all sides enter into this with an open mind and show that they are serious about the need to take a deep and self-critical look at how we all can improve our efforts, collectively and individually.

1. Throughout this publication, the term “partner country” will be used to refer to the countries that are using development assistance provided by other countries to support their own development.

Working together

What does all this mean? More and stronger collective action is necessary. Integrated approaches and whole-of-government responses are increasingly important. While this is not easy for DAC member countries to conceive, it poses an even bigger problem for domestic stakeholders in developing countries: they, too, need broad approaches and strong engagement in addressing future challenges, and it is critical to raise awareness within developing countries in this regard.

Unfortunately, as economic concerns mount, there is a clear risk that development co-operation could become increasingly marginalised in donors' national policy systems – dismissed as a luxury that can no longer be afforded in tough times. This would represent a profound misunderstanding of the role of development co-operation in today's world. It is not optional and it is not charity. Rather, it is a central part of a strategic, international response to ensure that the process of globalisation is inclusive, brings benefits for all sides – in particular the poor, most of whom are women and children – and leads to a more stable, prosperous and peaceful world.

Yet even if the need for change is evident, there is no clear-cut model for the future shape of development policy and no clear process for its evolution. The DAC is currently undertaking a strategic reflection exercise to assess how development assistance needs to evolve over the next 10-15 years in the context of the globalisation process. The exercise will also review the DAC's role, structure, functioning and composition in the light of opportunities and challenges that are likely to arise in the future. The findings will be presented to DAC Development Ministers in May 2009.

What is clear, however, is the key dimension of interdependence at the global level. Governments need to work towards more effective global governance. To reclaim some of the sovereignty lost to globalisation, they must, in fact, cede more control at the national level, building instead credible international rules and solutions.

Policy coherence for development: Putting development on the same page

Policies that are not coherent can hurt developing countries and undermine development policy aimed at improving the lives of some of the world's poorest people.

Even if we agree that a joint international effort is needed to achieve our development goals, this alone will not be enough. Such an effort will fail if it is not built on well-designed, mutually supportive and coherent policies that go beyond aid, in other words, policies that promote progress in various sectors without contradicting or undercutting our common objective to achieve sustainable and broad-based development in partner countries.

This is why the concept of "policy coherence" has become a key component for promoting development. It has been endorsed at several international meetings and made its way into leading statements and commitments, such as the MDGs, the Monterrey Consensus and the EU Treaty of Nice. It is also an integral part of the European Consensus on Development. In June 2008, the OECD Council at Ministerial Level adopted a declaration reaffirming the OECD's strong commitment to policy coherence for development.

As we have seen above, the advance of globalisation is adding a new impetus to the need for policy coherence. The policies of OECD countries and, more and more, those of emerging powers like Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa, have a global impact. Developed country policies in areas seemingly not related to development, such as

food safety and banking regulation, can actually have a profound impact on the production and finance systems of developing countries.

It is essential that decision makers are well informed so as to assess relevant policy options before taking decisions that may, directly or indirectly, affect developing countries. This makes policy coherence an essential part of effective governance – in all administrations. This is not to say that making policy coherent is easy. A major part of the problem is that political processes can be incoherent by default; as policy makers struggle to take into account the needs and concerns of various interest groups and stakeholders, they often do so at the expense of overall coherence. And logically, government departments are often preoccupied with concerns and responsibilities other than combating world poverty – although it is becoming increasingly evident that neglecting the development dimension will, in time, undermine the pursuit of other objectives.

It is far from clear that fully coherent policies in all circumstances are actually feasible. What is clear, however, is that incoherent policies are inefficient and ineffective, no matter which policy objective takes priority.

Time for action

Our understanding of policy coherence for development has increased substantially over the past few years. Considerable evidence-based analysis now exists in areas such as the interfaces of development and security policy, fragile states, trade, agriculture, cotton, environment, fisheries, anti-corruption and migration. The priority is now to go beyond analysis towards action.

This action should not confine itself simply to areas where incoherence has been clearly identified. Development policy also needs to take a more pro-active approach, tackling issues before incoherence becomes entrenched. We are starting to see this in some areas, such as fragile states or fiscal regimes and taxation. But there is a need and scope for a much more purposeful effort.

Governments will need to look beyond narrowly defined national interests to creating rules of the game that will enable us to share the benefits – and burdens – of an increasingly globalised world. Will this happen? It is by no means clear that it will. Indeed, there is a risk that countries will increasingly seek to meet the challenges of globalisation at the national, rather than the international, level – an approach that has the potential to cause enormous economic, political and social stress in all countries. If we want globalisation to work, we will have to make multilateralism work.

National policies and positions, of course, are the building blocks of the broad international response that is necessary to achieve our common development goals. But an international system built on incoherent policies of its constituting parts is bound to be inherently flawed, and paralysed by contradictions and inefficiencies. We need to take concrete and urgent steps to harmonise our actions, letting partner countries call the shots on what they need and want, and how they plan to achieve it. This must be communicated, again and again, through clear messages to decision makers and to the public. A better general understanding of development co-operation in our domestic political systems – and in the public – is fundamental. Policy coherence makes sense for all of us. There are still far too many wasted resources, and far too many impediments to development, resulting from incoherent policies – all of them financed by taxpayers' money.

Accra: A milestone, or where the hard work begins?

Was Accra just another talking shop? No, the Accra Forum produced an agenda that holds huge promise for developing countries. But translating that agenda into action will require real political will.

The Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Accra, 2-4 September 2008) was a milestone for international development co-operation. More than 130 countries attended, as well as three presidents and the heads of most international development agencies. In the words of the *Financial Times*, the gathering was "... probably more important than all the G8 summits of the past decade put together." Why? Because of its focus on effectiveness and results: it showed the world that donors and partner countries are serious about development. Accra did this not by promising fresh resources or new initiatives, but simply by sticking with what we know needs to be done.

The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) reaffirms the commitments donors and partner countries took on when they endorsed the Paris Declaration in 2005 and takes them one step further. It signals in no unclear terms where efforts seriously need to be stepped up (Box 1.2). Some of the best explanations of what this all means came from partner countries – the ones which will actually benefit from the process. One statement by a developing country minister in Accra sums things up well: "Even if we manage to implement a small part only of what is in the Paris Declaration and the AAA, it will be a huge success for developing countries."

Box 1.2. The Accra Agenda for Action

The Accra Agenda for Action gives us key breakthroughs on a number of fronts where we need to make faster progress and get better results:

- Agreement to use country systems as the first option when delivering aid.
- Agreement to make aid more predictable and transparent, and thus to allow partners to better budget, plan and implement their development strategies.
- A fundamental change whereby donors will determine the conditions placed on aid jointly with partner countries and on the basis of their own development plans.
- Clear and substantial progress on untying aid.
- Agreement to reduce aid fragmentation by working more towards in-country and cross-country division of labour.

All of these points would not have seemed possible even a few years ago.

We must go further than that, though. We must have the ambition to implement the aid effectiveness agenda in full.

A new relationship between donors and recipients

The Accra Agenda for Action commits donors and developing countries to act on failings in aid effectiveness – and to act quickly. Based on evidence documented by the DAC of what is working and what is not, and on what is being done well and what is being done badly, the AAA sets a template not just for donors, but for all development stakeholders to step up implementation of the Paris Declaration commitments.

This agreement implies nothing less than a fundamental rebalancing of the relationship between partner countries and donors. It includes major commitments to ensure partner countries' leadership of their own development programmes, to strengthen and use their national financial, budgetary and other systems, and to be transparent about aid plans and aid use.

Accra also saw the involvement of many non-DAC stakeholders. A significant feature of the preparations for Accra was the engagement of more than 3 000 civil society organisations worldwide in the preparatory events. Their involvement in the debate about aid effectiveness extends democratic participation in development, and thereby strengthens the integrity of the checks and balances on public expenditure. This is a key pillar of good governance, and an essential part of the development process.

The AAA also highlights the importance of bringing non-DAC providers of development assistance into the partnership for better aid. DAC donors certainly do not have all the answers, so it is important to extend the debate on development policy to include South-South, triangular and other forms of co-operation. What we agreed in Accra is important not just for DAC members, but also for the effective use of aid from new and growing sources such as global funds and rapidly growing economies. It provides, as well, an essential template for tackling new development challenges such as climate change.

Perhaps the most significant agreements reached at Accra were those relating to predictability and transparency. Donors and developing countries have agreed to deliver what they promise and publish what they spend. Medium-term aid and development plans allow countries to plan for long-term development. And they allow citizens and their parliaments to discuss and debate how these resources are allocated and spent. This transparency will help to rebuild trust between countries and their citizens, as well as between donors and partner countries. In doing so, it will build support for development among taxpayers in donor countries, as they will know how their money is being spent.

There is no question that partner countries will need to work hard to improve their national systems. In the past, however, donors often stood in the way of accountable governance of aid in recipient countries by demanding that recipients follow donors' own procedures, standards and processes rather than using their home-grown mechanisms to account for aid resources. In effect, partner governments were expected to be primarily accountable to donors for their public expenditure rather than to their parliaments and citizens.

The message from Accra is clear: it is time to change – to be predictable and fully transparent. Chapter 3 of this *Report* looks at the critical issue of aid predictability and how this affects results. It is time to embed effective aid in countries' own public management and accountability systems – bringing in parliaments as well as civil society. This is a qualitative leap forward, as democratic participation in making, implementing and monitoring policy decisions is an essential condition for combating poverty.

Putting Accra into action

What really matters now is how the Paris Declaration and the “triple A” are implemented. That means action, not words – pushing out the frontiers of best practice, bringing new partners into the consensus, learning from others and changing our behaviour. Making change happen is a political process – and delivering the Paris Declaration and the AAA will require strong and high-level political will.

Political engagement by partner countries is key to ensure leadership in aid alignment, co-ordination and harmonisation. And donors need strong political will to push forward the agenda on key issues such as using recipients' country systems and improving the predictability of aid flows. Both parties need trust – that promises will be kept, that this is really about development, not self-interest – to underpin their electorates' support for the far-reaching reforms in the way aid is delivered by donors and put to use by partner countries.

Only time will tell whether in Accra we achieved more than just agreement on a text, in other words, whether we also managed to leverage the momentum needed for its implementation. I believe we did. At the end of the day, Accra is about political credibility. Now we need to show that development co-operation can be effective, and that we are capable of delivering international solutions based on shared objectives – with everybody working first and foremost on themselves. Why am I confident that we will deliver on Accra? There are three reasons:

- We did our homework. The AAA really is an historic agreement – based on an unprecedented level of consultation and communication – and on real evidence of what is happening, and what works. In Chapter 4, we take a close look at a series of critical studies that were prepared in the lead-up to Accra to help development partners and practitioners focus squarely on where action is most needed – and can produce the quickest, and best, results.
- Accra represents the “low-hanging fruit” of the development agenda: with political will, and action, all of the commitments in the Paris Declaration and AAA can be met.
- We have been at this task for too long. The public wants to see results for its aid money. It is time to change the way we do business in aid and move to a system based on international collective action to deliver global public goods such as peace, security, international co-operation and freedom from poverty – including freedom from aid dependence.

While I believe we are right to be positive about Accra and the commitments in the AAA, we must not underestimate the scale of the challenge. The agenda is ambitious. Yet it is realistic, as long as countries are prepared to move up a gear. DAC donors need to practice what the Paris Declaration and the AAA preach; if they do not, their efforts risk becoming irrelevant in an increasingly complex and rapidly changing system of development finance.

Fragmentation: Why we need solid foundations for the aid architecture

The number of donors and aid agencies has grown rapidly, making aid increasingly “fragmented” and reducing its effectiveness. As a result, the international development effort now adds up to less than the sum of its parts.

Coherence is not only a policy issue, but also a practical one, as recent DAC studies of fragmentation have clearly demonstrated. Over the 50-year history of official development co-operation, the number of donors, agencies and private institutions providing assistance has grown enormously. The result today is that the global aid architecture is highly fragmented. A few figures make the point. In the 1940s there were just four bilateral donors. In 2006, we estimated there were about 225 bilateral donor agencies and 242 multilateral agencies, of which 24 were development banks and about 40 UN agencies, working in development co-operation. A new report by the DAC, *2008 Report on Multilateral*

Aid,¹ describes the multilateral aid system in detail, including DAC members' strategies and policies for working with, and through, multilateral programmes in a way that is coherent and maximises impact.

Then there are the major foundations, and new ways in which the commercial private sector is playing a role, such as Project Red. Emerging economies are also providing significant assistance through South-South co-operation. It is true that some of these "new" donors are not actually new and, in many cases, have been active for a long time. What is new, however, is the steep increase in the scale of engagement of many players over the last decade. Regardless of whether they are long-established or "new", however, all these organisations, agencies and initiatives have valid reasons to be involved in the vast, multi-dimensional challenge of development co-operation. Many of them undeniably perform well, with contributions that are well managed, focused and relevant.

Nonetheless, when added together, this proliferation has led to a system – or non-system – that lacks focus and coherence. Taken together, the combined effort adds up to less than the sum of its parts. Why? To a large extent it is because, in its complexity, the system – or rather, its component parts – spend too much time focused on themselves, and their own particular implementation programmes and practices, and not enough on their core clientele: the partner countries.

At a practical level, this results in aid fragmentation, with the average recipient country managing a large number of donors – an average of 30 in 2006. In 1999-2001, the average number of transactions reported to the DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) was around 35 000 per year with an average transaction value of USD 1.5 million. Although it is difficult to compare these data to the current number of transactions due to the increased disaggregation of some members' reporting to the CRS, recent data suggest that the number of transactions has continued to grow, representing additional transaction costs.

In a situation like this, overlap is inevitable – and so, indeed, are efforts that are contradictory, or even cancel each other out. Crucial resources are thus distributed inefficiently, and the results they produce are less than could be expected. Equally, fragmentation impedes the development of effective approaches to complex world problems, such as the need to stabilise the world's 20 to 30 fragile states. State failure comes not only at a high cost in terms of human development but, as we have seen, can pose substantial risks for international security and development processes. And as we have explored above, the response to these challenges – and to globalisation and climate change – must be explored coherently.

Search for solutions

Nobody seriously questions the fact that fragmentation is causing massive inefficiencies; there is, however, far less agreement on what needs to be done. It is tempting to deal with it by adding yet another special fund or facility, on the basis that the existing system is too complex and inflexible to respond. But if we add another bit of complexity to the system without additional resources to support it, we will invariably add to the fragmentation, overlap and waste of resources, further reducing the effectiveness of the system as a whole. As a result, we will invariably see dwindling public support for development co-operation, in spite of substantial financial commitments by DAC member countries.

This does not mean that the only way to make progress is a grand new design or reform of the international “aid architecture”. Aid architecture should not start at the international level, but at the level of partner countries; for aid to be effective, it must suit the needs and realities on the ground. Likewise, division of labour among donors, both in-country and cross-country, can go a long way in addressing the complexity and fragmentation of the aid architecture. Chapter 2 of this *Report* looks at these issues in more detail, providing a clear picture of what is happening – based on new data – as well as a view of what needs to be done.

Development starts at home: Can partner countries grow out of aid?

Shortfalls in funding and uneven economic growth are undermining progress towards the MDGs. The lesson? Ultimately, developing countries will need to do better at mobilising domestic resources through local financial intermediation and a growing tax effort.

The achievement of the MDGs is in jeopardy, especially in Africa. The reasons are numerous, but they include the uneven economic growth seen in developing countries as well as the shortfalls of developed countries in standing by aid commitments made at, and since, the 2002 Monterrey Consensus.

Aid is growing – but too slowly – and overall targets are slipping out of reach

The Monterrey Consensus clearly recognised the need for donors to step up commitments in order to achieve key development goals. It urged them to make “... concrete efforts towards” the ODA target of 0.7% of GNI set by the UN in 1970. It called on donors to “... examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets”, although it did not itself contain a plan. In 2005, the EU agreed on a staged plan for reaching the 0.7% target by 2015, and the G-8 countries, along with other donors, made commitments that would “... lead to an increase in ODA to Africa of USD 25 billion a year by 2010.” Yet in 2007, only five of the 22 DAC member countries reached the 0.7% target. The average effort by DAC member countries was just 0.45% of GNI, but when weighted by the size of their economies, total net ODA represented only 0.28% of their combined national income.

On a positive note, the years since Monterrey have seen a clear increase in ODA, with aid levels in real terms in 2007 25.6% higher than in 2002. In fact, ODA reached its highest level ever in 2005 (USD 107.1 billion) and was still high in 2006 (USD 104.4 billion) although these peaks were mostly due to exceptional Paris Club debt relief operations for Iraq and Nigeria. In 2007, as these exceptional debt relief grants diminished, ODA fell 8.8% in real terms compared to 2006. Excluding debt relief grants, ODA rose slightly, by 1.9%. The debt relief measures for highly indebted developing countries have been significant, and indeed essential, to clearing the way forward for these economies. But increasing and reliable streams of “fresh money” that can be used to reduce poverty and finance further development are key to helping achieve the MDGs. Core spending on development co-operation – country programmable aid, or CPA (discussed in Chapter 2) – has risen only by some 3% per year since 2002. A significant number of donors are working to scale up their aid and the OECD *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*² suggests an overall increase of some USD 21 billion in CPA between 2004 and 2010. But this remains far short of the aggregate aid commitments as estimated by the OECD Secretariat, which amounted to a projected increase of USD 50 billion: donors need to boost their forward spending plans by a total of USD 30 billion (or 34 billion in 2007 dollars) in order to meet these targets.

Yet as we saw in Accra, partner countries and donors alike are in agreement on one fundamental point – aid alone will not do it. Growth – and growth that favours the poor over the privileged few – is fundamental if countries are to work their way out of aid and develop, fully, sustainably and equitably.

Uneven growth

In many developing countries, good economic growth in the six years since Monterrey has sharply raised national incomes. These benefits, however, have not been uniform. Within the majority of countries, a growing economy has also brought growing income inequality, meaning growth's potential for reducing poverty has not yet been fully realised. Meanwhile, certain groups of countries have done better than others. The boom in resource and agricultural exports has boosted growth in some countries, but left others – that are poor in resources and dependent on food imports – worse off. The economic and financial crisis that erupted in the developed world in September 2008 is now affecting the developing world with reduced forecasts for growth and trade, reductions in resource prices and a drying up of investment flows.

If sustainable growth is to be achieved, it is crucial that developing countries use their new economic power to make productive and environmentally sound investments, in order to lay a broader basis for growth and to create decent employment and living conditions for more of their people. Effective poverty reduction demands that governments provide sufficient resources in their budgets to finance outlays for education and health programmes, social security, physical infrastructure and other public goods. Chapter 5 reminds us how crucial it is not to forget issues such as gender equality, human rights and environmental stability as we forge our development plans.

A taxing question

Broad-based taxation, in the long term, is one ingredient toward building relations between states and societies and the overarching objective of state building. Developing countries have increased their tax revenues sharply in recent years. In Africa, those revenues have almost doubled in absolute terms, in six years. The “state share”, i.e. the ratio of government revenue to GDP in Africa, has grown from 24% in 2003 to 28% in 2007, although it has not yet reached the level of OECD countries.

On the whole, the taxation system in developing countries needs to be strengthened, and taxes need to be based on the ability-to-pay principle. At the same time, developing countries still suffer the loss of enormous revenues through tax evasion and avoidance. We must give more intensive support to tax policy and administration. Currently, only a minute fraction of ODA is directed to these issues. The establishment of an African Tax Administration Forum to take this forward is a welcome development.

Finally, the battle against corruption must be pursued at all levels. It is therefore essential that all countries ratify and implement the UN Convention against Corruption.

Making it happen: How to improve our aim – and reach our development goals

The achievements of Accra, embodied in the AAA, call for clear improvements to co-operation instruments. And while these are just a step toward widespread and lasting development, they are fundamental if we are to effectively deal with the challenges ahead. To combat poverty and realise the MDGs, there are still a number of urgent steps to be

taken. We must ensure the strategic relevance of development policy and its contribution to addressing the great challenges of the 21st century.

The aid effectiveness agenda can, and already is, addressing many of the problems arising from the rapid changes in the development landscape by, for example, recalibrating the development co-operation system to a clear client perspective. To a certain extent, however, this means treating the symptoms rather than the cause of the problem. We need also to start looking at the roots of this problem, learning lessons – and acting on them – to gain essential impetus and momentum from the aid effectiveness agenda and its key principles.

With regard to future financing for development, we need to look at aid in the broader context of development: mobilising resources in developing countries will be just as important as promoting foreign direct investment and creating a fairer international trading system. We must guard against the risks of aid dependency as we plan for a move away from external support in the medium term. Developing countries must be given greater support to achieve pro-poor growth with their own means, thriving on effective co-operation and based on an enabling environment that facilitates healthy competition on a level playing field.

In the short term, however, it is clear that our immediate priority must be to safeguard developing countries from becoming the hardest hit victims of the financial crisis. Donors must honour their aid commitments: they are an investment in the future with a high return for us all. These investments are, in short, a basic condition to guarantee international trust in our ability to find common solutions to the challenges that we all share.

Notes

1. OECD (2009), *2008 Report on Multilateral Aid*, Better Aid, OECD, Paris, forthcoming, www.oecd.org/dac/stats.
2. OECD (2009), *Scaling Up: Aid Fragmentation, Aid Allocation and Aid Predictability*, Better Aid, OECD, Paris, forthcoming, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Chapter 2

How Fragmented Is Aid?

Fragmentation is a serious obstacle to making aid more effective. In essence, fragmentation describes aid that comes in too many small slices from too many donors, creating high transaction costs and making it difficult for partner countries to effectively manage their own development. This chapter examines the extent to which aid is fragmented or concentrated, drawing on findings from the Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans by the OECD-DAC. Flows are analysed using an innovative new aid measure, country programmable aid (CPA). As well as looking at the scale of the problem, this chapter also looks at some approaches to reducing aid fragmentation through a more effective “division of labour” among donor countries.

Introduction

Developing countries differ greatly in their potential for development and in the challenges they face, but in at least one respect, many share a common problem – too little aid, too many donors.

When aid comes from too many sources and is spread over too many programmes – when it is “fragmented” – it can create serious problems. For example, government officials, doctors, teachers and aid workers in developing countries spend much of their time filling in reports or bogged down in meetings with donor governments and agencies or accompanying monitoring missions. Aid fragmentation can also create overlap and wasted effort among donors, with some working in sectors where they have less expertise.

Fragmentation is recognised as a real barrier to aid effectiveness in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which called on countries to ensure that donor efforts complement each other, and for donors to concentrate their aid and expertise where it can bring the biggest benefits. In practical terms, this may involve donor countries pooling their resources, or nominating the donor country with the greatest relevant expertise to take the lead in delivering aid. Crucially, the initiative for managing this sort of change must come from developing countries. Increasingly, they are being asked to take charge of managing aid, setting priorities and working with donor countries and agencies to decide on which is best equipped to do what.

Making aid less fragmented means making it more effective. Drawing on findings from the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s (DAC) *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, this chapter looks at the extent to which aid is fragmented in developing countries so as to analyse approaches to addressing this problem. The Survey’s findings on future spending plans are presented in the following chapter. Both chapters draw heavily on two recent innovations from the DAC that have laid the groundwork for a substantial increase in transparency and predictability of aid flows:

- The first innovation is the introduction of a new measure called country programmable aid, or CPA. This measure comes much closer to capturing the flows received and recorded in country aid management systems than measures of total aid. While there may still be differences in timing, CPA makes the volume of flows comparable in magnitude. This change will help to move the dialogue beyond discussions about the size of the numbers to practical analyses of how to use the available information to improve division of labour at country level.
- The second innovation is the collection, for the first time, of detailed information from both bilateral and major multilateral donors on their spending plans – country by country – for three years ahead. These data help to show which regions and countries are likely to receive more aid and which less. In addition to monitoring the delivery of scaled-up¹ aid, this information is essential for nourishing the dialogue on cross-country aid allocations and as an incentive for donors to deliver on commitments to increase the

medium-term predictability of aid. As DAC members implement the actions to which they agreed in the Accra Agenda for Action (September 2008), the new data series described in these chapters, which have now become a regular part of the DAC's output, will play a key role.

What's in this chapter?

This chapter is structured as follows:

- **Country programmable aid (CPA) – A new measure of fragmentation:** An introduction to the concept of CPA, which offers a new way to analyse aid fragmentation as well as aid predictability.
- **Concentration and fragmentation at the global level:** An analysis of data produced by using the CPA concept that shows how aid is distributed around the world – and which reveals high levels of fragmentation in many developing countries.
- **Towards a better division of labour:** A look at approaches that can help reduce aid fragmentation, and at the role developing countries can play in leading efforts to determine the most suitable role for donors.
- **More detailed data on who works where:** Finally, a matrix showing, in greater detail, which donors work in which partner countries. This can help inform discussions on creating a more effective division of labour among donor countries.

Country programmable aid (CPA) – A new measure of fragmentation

How can fragmentation be measured? Analysis of fragmentation makes sense only for continuing co-operation programmes in each developing country, rather than for, say, emergency relief. Recognising the need for a new measure for fragmentation, DAC members and observers – including the IMF, World Bank and UNDP – collaborated in 2007 to develop a methodology to underpin the Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans. The measure that resulted from their work – country programmable aid (CPA) – represents, in simple terms, the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that developing countries are free to allocate, or programme, in accordance with their development priorities (Box 2.1).

In addition to excluding aid that is not programmable at the level of the developing country, the fragmentation analysis in this section excludes “noise” generated by small, non-government-to-government aid activities, such as voluntary workers and small grant schemes which generally do not incur transaction costs. The survey team applied a threshold level of USD 250 000; country programmes that are in total below this level are excluded from this analysis.

The analysis covers the 33 donors included in the DAC Survey. These were all DAC members and major multilateral agencies: the World Bank, the regional banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank), the global funds (The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Environment Facility) and the main UN organisations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD).

In 2005, DAC members provided USD 47 billion of *bilateral* CPA, some 46% of their total bilateral gross ODA in that year (as shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1). In the case of multilateral agencies, CPA consists of core-funded expenditures on operational activities in partner countries. For multilateral development banks, only concessional resources (credits and grants) are covered. The CPA of the *multilateral* organisations covered

Box 2.1. Country programmable aid (CPA)

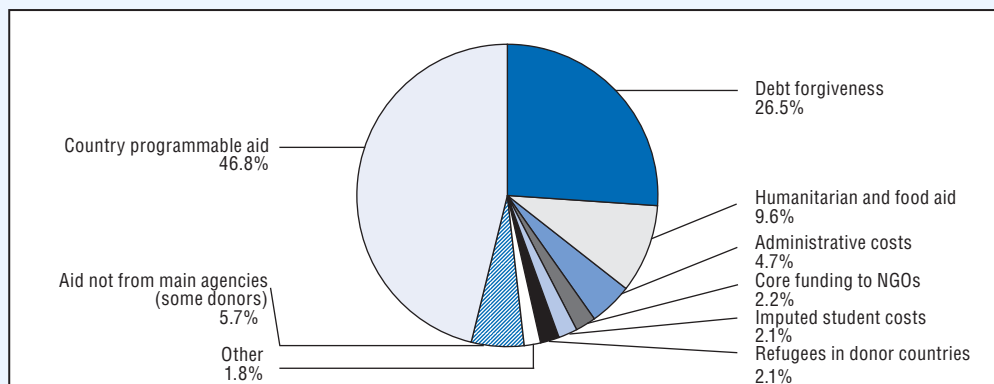
CPA reflects the amount of aid that can be programmed at partner country level. CPA is defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total gross ODA aid that is:

- unpredictable by nature (humanitarian aid and debt relief);
- entails no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and research and refugees in donor countries);
- does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid and aid from local governments);
- is not country programmable by the donor (core funding of NGOs); or
- is not susceptible for programming at country level (contributions to Public Private Partnerships).

As shown below (Figure 2.1), in 2005 nearly half of DAC members' gross bilateral ODA was estimated to be country programmable. For reference, CPA was 65% of gross ODA in 2007, which is more in line with historical trends for years without the exceptional debt relief that characterised 2005. CPA data in this chapter are given on a gross disbursement (actual and planned) basis at constant 2005 prices and exchange rates to the USD. CPA data for later years can be found at www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup (see Table 2.1 for a comparison of CPA to total ODA by donor).

Figure 2.1. **Composition of gross bilateral ODA in 2005**

Total USD 102 billion



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520025233884>

Note: The category Other includes: development research in the donor country, promotion of development awareness and aid extended by local governments in the donor countries.

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

amounted to USD 13.6 billion in 2005 (Table 2.2). Adding these together makes global CPA amount to some USD 60.4 billion in 2005.


How concentrated and fragmented is aid?

Based on the analysis described in this chapter, how extensive is fragmentation and concentration of aid? Answers to this question are provided in a series of tables and maps, beginning with Table 2.3, which looks at the situation from the donor's point of view.

Table 2.1. **Derivation of bilateral country programmable aid in 2005, by DAC donor**

Gross disbursements 2005, USD million

	Total bilateral ODA 2005	Debt forgiveness	Humanitarian and food aid	Administrative costs	Core funding to NGOs	Imputed student costs	Refugees in donor countries	Other ²	Aid not from main agencies (+ adjustments)	CPA 2005 baseline
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Australia	1 449	20	249	76	11	0	75	2	83	933
Austria	1 246	911	28	31	2	61	62	14	70	68
Belgium	1 360	477	66	47	20	0	58	139	50	503
Canada	2 853	455	169	250	53	68	175	154	600	929
Denmark	1 423	50	154	116	56	0	70	30	0	947
EC	9 022	0	1 564	652	2	0	0	34	197	6 573
Finland	602	150	74	34	8	0	17	10	52	256
France	8 524	3 761	67	334	47	953	585	265	15	2 496
Germany	8 960	3 947	339	206	14	925	17	103	1 533	1 874
Greece	207	0	19	30	0	18	9	2	16	114
Ireland	482	0	83	31	56	3	2	5	0	302
Italy	2 443	1 680	79	40	69	0	0	2	43	528
Japan	15 900	5 718	574	702	283	0	0	30	162	8 431
Luxembourg	187	0	18	11	9	0	7	2	0	140
Netherlands	3 769	351	408	245	678	0	94	113	804	1 075
New Zealand	224	0	55	15	18	0	11	1	1	122
Norway	2 033	2	344	137	19	0	68	103	204	1 155
Portugal ¹	224	3	13	16	6	32	0	6	-20	168
Spain	2 362	914	125	103	8	0	20	118	0	1 074
Sweden	2 256	53	261	126	138	0	143	45	370	1 119
Switzerland	1 407	224	192	30	105	1	137	35	115	568
United Kingdom	8 509	3 534	628	427	623	0	0	28	71	3 198
United States	26 085	4 219	4 111	1 056	0	0	520	534	1 380	14 265
Total DAC	101 526	26 471	9 619	4 717	2 224	2 062	2 071	1 777	5 748	46 837

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522182788681>

- Column I is the difference between column A minus columns B to H, which are actual disbursements, and column J, which is a budget figure.
- The category Other includes: development research in donor country, promotion of development awareness and aid extended by local governments in donor countries.

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Table 2.2. **Estimation of country programmable aid from selected multilateral agencies in 2005**

Gross disbursements 2005, USD million

	CPA 2005 baseline
World Bank and regional development banks (concessional credits and grants)	10 987
UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFAD (core-funded expenditure)	1 454
Global funds: The Global Fund, GEF	1 171
Total multilateral agencies	13 611

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522184221015>

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.


“Concentration of Survey donors” (Table 2.3): This table provides a picture of concentration and fragmentation from the donor’s point of view by measuring the spread of each donor’s co-operation programme:

- Column A shows each donor’s average CPA in 2005 and 2006 in US dollars.

Table 2.3. **Concentration of Survey donors**

Gross disbursements average 2005-06

	Total CPA-DAC standard definition (USD million)	Donor's share of total CPA (%)	Total No. of partners	No. of partners above average share	Concentration measure (D as % of C)
	A	B	C	D	E
United States	12 967	21.7	128	34	27
Japan	8 416	14.1	135	44	33
EC	6 219	10.4	144	82	57
United Kingdom	3 177	5.3	93	36	39
France	2 740	4.6	123	50	41
Germany	2 723	4.5	110	59	54
Netherlands	1 601	2.7	93	42	45
Sweden	1 080	1.8	91	44	48
Norway	1 003	1.7	88	42	48
Canada	974	1.6	100	35	35
Australia	955	1.6	50	24	48
Denmark	905	1.5	71	27	38
Spain	831	1.4	81	42	52
Italy	519	0.9	76	32	42
Switzerland	501	0.8	86	38	44
Belgium	498	0.8	83	39	47
Ireland	347	0.6	56	23	41
Finland	241	0.4	62	27	44
Austria	158	0.3	53	27	51
Portugal	146	0.2	20	11	55
Luxembourg	128	0.2	40	25	63
New Zealand	122	0.2	43	25	58
Greece	119	0.2	34	23	68
Total DAC members	46 372	77.4			
IDA	8 012	13.4	76	50	66
AsDF	1 372	2.3	26	18	69
The Global Fund	1 104	1.8	104	65	63
AfDF	926	1.5	37	32	86
IDB Sp.Fund	479	0.8	24	24	100
UNICEF	475	0.8	120	67	56
UNDP	402	0.7	120	72	60
IFAD	328	0.5	72	52	72
UNFPA	276	0.5	112	67	60
GEF	139	0.2	66	41	62
Total major multilaterals	13 513	22.6			
Total	59 886	100.0			

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522212667063>

Notes: The CPA figures are average 2005 and 2006 disbursements, but exclude small country programmes below the threshold of USD 250 000 and amounts in regional/multi-country categories.

Shaded donor rows indicate donors that extend CPA to the majority of their partner countries at a lower level than their average share of global CPA. This reflects programmes that are spread over a large number of partner countries and, in some cases, programmes that target a few large partner countries with a long tail of programmes in other countries.

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

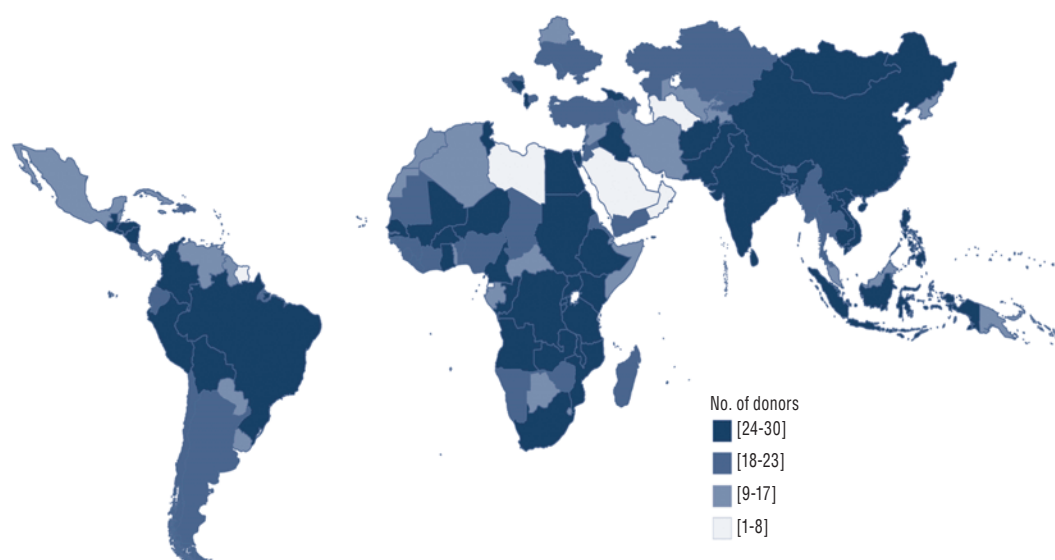
- Column B shows each donor's share of global CPA in those years. The United States (21.7%), Japan (14.1%), International Development Association (IDA) (13.4%) and the EC (10.4%) each accounted for over 10% of global CPA. Portugal, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Greece each accounted for just 0.2%.

- Column C shows the total number of partner countries each donor worked with, which ranges from 144 for the EC to 20 for Portugal.
- Column D shows the number of partner countries to which the donor extended more than its average share of global CPA.
- Column E shows what percentage of a donor's total number of partners the above-average partners accounted for. The larger the percentage, the more concentrated the donor's co-operation programme. The concentration measure ranges from 100% for the Inter-American Bank Special Fund, with its concentration on the Latin America region, to 27% for the United States, with its large share of global CPA and programmes in 128 countries.
- Where donors are shaded it indicates that their aid is relatively fragmented – in effect they are assisting a relatively high number of developing countries. They have a concentration measure below 50%, meaning the share of CPA from each of these donors to the majority of their partners was below their global share of total CPA. This reflects a mix of programmes that target a few large partner countries and programmes that are spread over a large number of partner countries. In the latter case, this indicates opportunities for donors to focus their aid in order to become more significant partners, albeit in a smaller number of countries.

The map in Figure 2.2 shows the situation from the perspective of developing countries by showing the number of Survey donors present in each country. The maximum was 30 (China and Mozambique) and the minimum 1 (Mayotte). Each grouping presented in the map is equal in size (containing 38 partner countries each). In 2005-06, 38 partner countries² had 25 or more DAC and multilateral donors. At the other extreme, 38 countries³ – mostly small island states – had fewer than 10 donors in total.

Figure 2.2. **Number of DAC donors and major multilateral agencies per country**

Gross disbursements of CPA, 2005-06

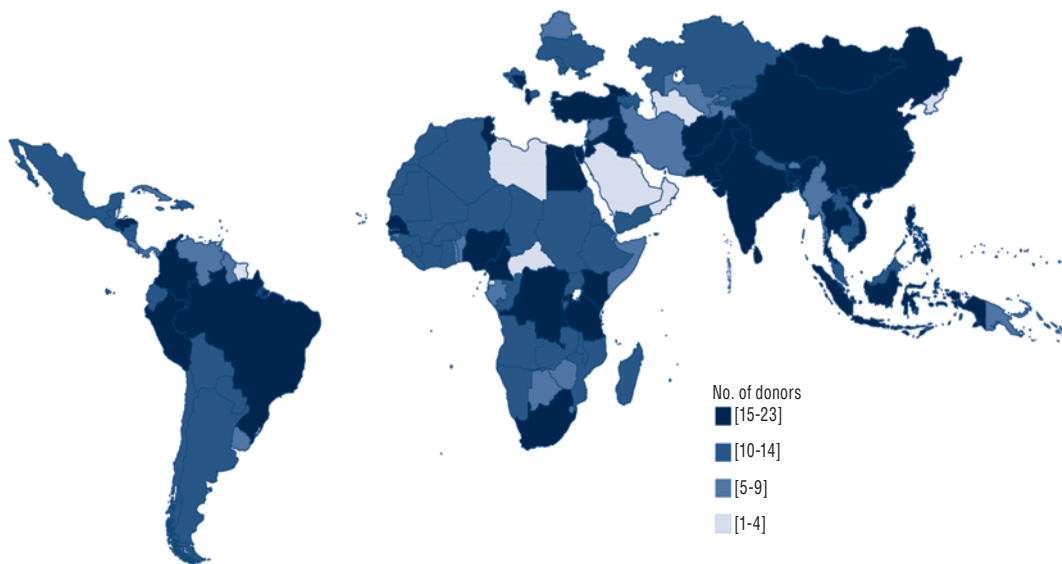


Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Fragmentation is significant when partner countries have to deal with a large number of donors that provide a small share of CPA. This may weaken ownership and burden already limited institutional capacity. The more donors that, combined, represent just 10% of CPA, the more severe is fragmentation. When 15 or more donors extend just 10% of CPA, fragmentation can be considered acute. This is demonstrated in the map in Figure 2.3, which highlights the 32 countries⁴ where there are the greatest opportunities for donors to concentrate more. (Table 2.5 at the end of this chapter provides detail of which donors are working in which partner countries.)

Figure 2.3. **Opportunities to concentrate: Number of donors which together account for less than 10% of a country's aid**

Gross disbursements of CPA, 2005-06



Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Towards a better division of labour

Should donors and developing countries seek to reduce aid fragmentation? The answer, according to the Paris Declaration, is yes. It notes that excessive fragmentation of aid at the global, country or sector level impairs aid effectiveness. It calls for donors to delegate authority in ways that improve the division of labour and reduce excessive costs in aid delivery.

Establishing appropriate division of labour means, effectively, deciding on which donor(s) should do what in each developing country. It can be pursued on two main fronts:

- **In-country:** This reflects the number of donors active in each country and in each sector. The aim is to encourage each donor to consider its role in the country and work in fewer sectors (without diminishing overall aid).
- **Cross-country:** This reflects the balance of the number of donors in different countries receiving aid. The aim is to ensure that every country that needs aid receives it, without overconcentrating on donor “darlings” and neglecting donor “orphans”.

The Accra Agenda for Action, agreed at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Accra, September 2008) builds on the Paris Declaration by setting out four specific actions to promote division of labour.⁵

“To this end:

- a) Developing countries will lead in determining the optimal roles of donors in supporting their development efforts at national, regional and sectoral levels. Donors will respect developing countries’ priorities, ensuring that new arrangements on the division of labour will not result in individual developing countries receiving less aid.
- b) Donors and developing countries will work together with the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness to complete good practice principles on country-led division of labour. To that end, they will elaborate plans to ensure the maximum coordination of development co-operation. We will evaluate progress in implementation starting in 2009.
- c) We will start dialogue on international division of labour across countries by June 2009.
- d) We will work to address the issue of countries that receive insufficient aid.”

In-country division of labour

It is vitally important that developing countries themselves take the lead in reshaping in-country division of labour among their donors. At Accra, Roundtable 3 (Harmonisation: rationalising aid delivery, complementarity, division of labour) focused on these issues and looked at case studies illustrating how Zambia and Uganda have approached division of labour.⁶

The Uganda case (Box 2.2) led to a suggestion to develop further a methodology to measure progress and outcomes from in-country division of labour processes. The Roundtable welcomed a draft set of international good practice principles on in-country division of labour as a useful instrument to further guide in-country division of labour processes and recommended them for consideration by the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (Box 2.3). These principles complement existing principles, such as the European Union’s Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidelines.

The discussion in the Roundtable addressed a number of risks and challenges for in-country division of labour. For example:

- The desire for urgent action could lead donors to forge ahead with division of labour exercises on their own, which could undermine country ownership and leadership.
- Assessing donors’ comparative advantage is technically demanding and politically sensitive; account should be taken of sector expertise, country experience, and staff capacity and behaviour, as well as the volume of finance; the partner country should have the final say.
- A successful division of labour process relies on transparency and capacity; donors have to provide timely and realistic information on aid commitments and disbursement and help to develop aid management capacity, including through south-south and triangular co-operation.
- There should be “managed diversity” to maintain a mix of instruments and aid channels.
- There is room for global programmes through integration in sector strategies and programmes.

Box 2.2. Case study: Harmonisation and division of labour in Uganda

The main stages of the division of labour (DoL) exercise in Uganda were: i) robust aid information mapping; ii) linking of financial aid information to the national budget and the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF); iii) a comparative advantage assessment for donors; and iv) negotiation of division of labour arrangements, ranging from the re-allocation of some donor contributions and the increased use of forms of delegated co-operation, to the establishment of lead donor arrangements.

The main challenges were: i) the absence of new donors, as well as alternative sources of finance (*e.g.* some vertical funds) that were not part of the DoL process; ii) the unbalanced support to “darling sectors” at the expense of others; iii) the need for more standardised definitions of donor roles, such as “lead”, “silent” and “supportive”; iv) the perceived ganging-up of donors, co-ordinating their positions and support without sufficient government guidance and leadership; and v) the need for indicators to measure the progress and impact of the DoL process. The study identified strong government leadership as the most important variable for successful and beneficial in-country division of labour processes.

The direct benefits from the DoL process were: i) greater transparency on aid flows; ii) reduction of transaction costs for the partner government; iii) more “rational”, results-oriented aid allocations; iv) use of donor contributions according to comparative advantage; and v) greater alignment of external contributions with government priorities and programmes.

Source: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ACCRAEXT/Resources/4700790-1210008992554/4968817-1219870888132/C02-Uganda.pdf>.

Box 2.3. International good practice principles on in-country division of labour

1. Development results can be improved when donors individually and collectively rationalise their activities at the country level.
2. Partner countries should lead the division of labour process in dialogue with donors, enabling civil society and the private sector to participate in a transparent manner.
3. Partner countries and donors should commit to avoiding duplication and fragmentation, ensuring the optimal use of development resources in the sectors, thematic areas, geographical units or aid modalities.
4. Negotiations are a necessary component for finalising the process, and flexibility on both sides is required. All actors are committed to pragmatic and workable solutions.
5. As division of labour is only a tool designed to make aid more effective, donors commit to harmonise and better co-ordinate their support for capacity development for overall aid management purposes.
6. The impact of a division of labour process on the overall country aid volume should be neutral.
7. Partner countries and donors should measure the added value of division of labour.
8. Partner countries and donors should communicate the added value of division of labour.

Source: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ACCRAEXT/Resources/4700790-1210008992554/4968817-1219870888132/B01-International-Good-Practice-Principles-on-In-Country-DoL.pdf>.

- It is important to ensure that cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment and human rights are considered by partner countries and donor countries alike when discussing division of labour at the country level.

One major conclusion from the Roundtable was that stringently managed in-country division of labour processes can make substantial contributions to implementing the broader aid effectiveness agenda by fostering genuine ownership by partner countries, improving alignment of donors to country priorities, and contributing to improved managing for development results in partner countries.

Cross-country division of labour

The issue of cross-country division of labour has so far received less attention than in-country division of labour. Yet the commitment in the Accra Agenda for Action to "... start dialogue on international division of labour across countries by June 2009" now puts it firmly on the agenda. The analysis in this chapter provides essential information to nourish that dialogue, and the DAC Survey provides the basic information required to enable adjustments in aid allocations among countries.

The data show, for example, that in 2005-06, 38 partner countries received assistance from 25 or more DAC and multilateral donors. In 24 of these countries, 15 or more donors collectively provided less than 10% of that country's total aid. At the other extreme, 38 countries – mostly small island states – had fewer than 10 donors in total. These results – especially when further analysed by the sectors in which each donor is operating – offer insights into where it might be possible to reduce the number of actors that each partner has to deal with. At the same time, they make it clear that in some countries, usually fragile states, there is a need for more, not fewer, donors in order to improve diversification and scale-up aid without incurring undue transaction costs.

Sectoral division of labour

One way to reduce the effects of fragmentation and reduce transaction costs is for donors, especially small ones, to concentrate their aid at the sector level. Viet Nam – with 29 donors, 17 of whom cumulatively account for just 10% of its aid – provides a good example of the scope for such rationalisation. Viet Nam has 24 donors in the health sector and yet Austria – which is the country's smallest donor, providing just 0.04% of all aid going to Viet Nam – ranks third in the health sector, providing 9.3% of the aid to health in Viet Nam. Switzerland offers another example of specialisation. It is the 16th largest donor to Viet Nam, with 0.9% of the country's total aid; yet while it ranks last in the health sector, Switzerland is the 9th largest donor in the economic infrastructure sector, with a 3.8% share of the total.

Fragile states

Although this chapter has focused on making aid more effective by reducing the number of donor countries operating in developing countries, the matrix at the end of this chapter shows that in some countries, especially fragile states, there is a need for more, not fewer, donors in order to improve diversification and scale-up aid without incurring undue

Table 2.4. **Viet Nam: Country programmable aid in total and to selected sectors**
Average 2005-06

Country level			Health			Economic Infrastructure		
Donor	CPA share (%)	Cumulative (%)	Donor	CPA share (%)	Cumulative (%)	Donor	CPA share (%)	Cumulative (%)
Japan	34.5	34	Japan	22.9	23	France	22.8	23
IDA	18.3	53	United States	18.6	41	Japan	21.8	45
AsDF	10.0	63	Austria	9.3	51	Germany	15.3	60
France	5.8	69	France	6.7	57	Denmark	6.4	66
United Kingdom	4.2	73	EC	6.1	64	Belgium	6.1	72
Denmark	3.5	76	Germany	5.8	69	Netherlands	5.4	78
Germany	3.0	79	The Global Fund	5.4	75	EC	4.2	82
Netherlands	2.9	82	Luxembourg	4.1	79	Sweden	3.9	86
Canada	2.6	85	United Kingdom	3.0	82	Switzerland	3.8	90
Australia	2.4	87	Finland	2.5	84	<i>Norway</i>	2.5	92
Sweden	2.1	89	Belgium	2.5	87	<i>Australia</i>	1.9	94
EC	2.1	91	UNICEF	2.4	89	<i>Canada</i>	1.6	96
<i>United States</i>	1.6	93	IDA	2.2	91	<i>United Kingdom</i>	1.4	97
<i>Finland</i>	0.9	94	<i>Sweden</i>	2.1	94	<i>Finland</i>	1.0	98
<i>Belgium</i>	0.9	95	<i>Netherlands</i>	2.0	95	<i>United States</i>	0.9	99
<i>Switzerland</i>	0.9	96	<i>Spain</i>	1.1	97	<i>Ireland</i>	0.5	99
<i>Norway</i>	0.7	96	<i>Canada</i>	0.9	97	<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.4	100
<i>Spain</i>	0.7	97	<i>New Zealand</i>	0.7	98	<i>New Zealand</i>	0.1	100
<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.5	98	<i>Ireland</i>	0.7	99	<i>Spain</i>	0.0	100
<i>The Global Fund</i>	0.4	98	<i>Norway</i>	0.4	99			
<i>IFAD</i>	0.4	98	<i>Australia</i>	0.4	100			
<i>UNFPA</i>	0.3	99	<i>Denmark</i>	0.2	100			
<i>UNDP</i>	0.3	99	<i>UNAIDS</i>	0.2	100			
<i>Ireland</i>	0.3	99	<i>Switzerland</i>	0.0	100			
<i>UNICEF</i>	0.2	100						
<i>New Zealand</i>	0.2	100						
<i>Italy</i>	0.1	100						
<i>GEF</i>	0.1	100						
<i>Austria</i>	0.0	100						
Total CPA (USD mill.)	1 996		Total health (USD mill.)	111		Total economic infrastructure (USD mill.)	61	

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522225626755>

Note: Countries in italics together provide less than 10% of aid in that sector/in total.

Source: OECD, Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

transaction costs. The DAC's Fragile States Group has identified four country categories in which the level of aid flows needs to be monitored:

- countries receiving less aid than would be predicted given their high levels of need, compared to countries with similar policy and institutional performance ratings;
- countries with high levels of need and weak governance or low capacity, in many of which increased aid would not be warranted but coherent international engagement is nevertheless required;
- countries with improving aid levels that require sustained international support (evidence suggests that in post-crisis situations aid tails off just as countries reach the point where they could use it more effectively);

d) countries with access to a limited number of donors (for example, just three bilateral donors provided two-thirds of total CPA to Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in 2005).

Although donor concentration should be encouraged, changes in donor priorities and policies could impact significantly on the predictability of aid flows to countries dependent on few donors.⁷

Matrix of donors working in partner countries

The maps in this chapter provide a quick overview of fragmentation and concentration. But if this analysis is to bring about changes in aid allocation choices, donors and partners need details about which donors are working in which countries. The matrix in Table 2.5 provides this detail. It uses highlighting to indicate donors that are main players in a country, and for partner countries that receive an above-average share of a donor's CPA.

The matrix can help donors and partners achieve a better division of labour. This can take a variety of forms, such as:

- donors focusing on fewer countries while playing a bigger role in each;
- donors concentrating on fewer sectors in each country;
- donors delegating co-operation to other donors to reduce the number of actors a partner has to deal with.

The OECD-DAC has also begun to produce matrices for the major sectors to show the scope for sectoral concentration, which can offer partner countries and donors' insights into the scope for reducing fragmentation. These matrices also offer essential information on the existing cross-country division of labour at the sector level. They are available online at www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup in Excel format.

Notes on interpreting the matrix

The matrix contains the following information:

- a) CPA to 153 partner countries from 23 DAC donors and 10 multilateral organisations; average for 2005 and 2006 (column 5) and average per donor (column 6);
- b) number of donors per country (column 2);
- c) number of countries per donor (row 2);
- d) each donor's CPA (row 5), average CPA per country (row 6) and country's share of global CPA from all donors (row 7); and
- e) each donor's share of total CPA to each country – in percentages (main part of the matrix).

The matrix uses highlighting to denote three categories:

- a) Category A (shaded solid grey or with vertical lines) – “above average” partners. These are partners to which the donor extends more than its share of global CPA (as given in row 7).
- b) Category B (shaded solid grey or with horizontal lines) – “main donors”. These are donors that cumulatively provide over 90% of CPA to the country in question.
- c) Category A and B (shaded solid grey) – donors that are in both categories. These are donors that extend more than their share of global CPA to that partner **and** cumulatively provide over 90% of CPA to that partner.⁸

The matrix can be read as follows:

Table 2.5. Country programmable aid by donor and partner

Average CPA in 2005 and 2006 (in 2005 USD) from 33 donors to 153 partners

Key:

Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor; i.e. the donor extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner (Row 7). **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner). **Light blue** when it is in the last decile of donors to that partner.

Note: Excludes small programmes totalling less than USD 250,000.

Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner. **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner). **Light grey** when the donor extends less than its share of global CPA to that partner.

* Fragile State

Cells with data, but **without highlighting**, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and the country is not an above-average partner for that donor.

Percentages (rows sum to 100%)

Partners	Number of donors	Donors in Cat. B	Donors in Cat. A & B	CPA (USD mm.)	Average CPA per donor (USD mm.)	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	EC	AfDF	AsDF	GEF	The Global Fund	IDA	IDB Sp-Fund	IFAD	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF				
Number of partners	50	53	83	100	71	62	123	110	34	56	76	135	40	93	43	88	20	81	91	86	93	128	144	37	26	66	104	76	24	72	120	112	120									
No. of partners in Category A	24	27	39	35	27	50	59	23	23	32	44	25	42	25	42	11	42	44	38	36	34	82	32	18	41	65	50	24	52	72	67	67										
No. of partners in Categories A & B	20	7	20	25	23	4	50	59	3	10	19	44	4	42	11	38	5	35	41	24	36	34	82	29	15	4	56	50	14	9	22	10	25									
CPA (USD Million)	955	158	498	974	905	241	2740	2723	119	347	519	8416	128	1601	122	1003	146	831	1080	501	3177	12967	6219	926	1372	139	1104	8012	479	328	402	276	475									
Average CPA per partner (USD million)	19	3	6	10	13	4	22	25	3	6	7	62	3	17	3	11	7	10	12	6	34	101	43	25	53	2	11	105	20	5	3	2	4									
Donors' share of global CPA (in %)	2	0	1	2	2	0	5	5	0	1	1	14	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	1	5	22	10	2	2	0	2	13	1	1	1	0	1									
Europe																																										
Albania	26	11	7	296	11	-	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.8	7.1	0.3	8.2	4.0	0.6	2.4	-	1.9	-	1.7	3.5	3.1	1.2	13.8	25.4	-	-	0.1	-	13.3	-	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4				
Belarus	14	7	5	36	3	-	0.8	-	1.3	2.0	-	2.2	13.0	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	18.5	-	-	18.3	27.7	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	2.0	0.8	2.0				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	26	11	7	425	16	-	3.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.9	4.0	-	3.0	-	-	4.1	1.8	4.7	9.9	3.2	1.4	13.0	31.7	-	-	0.2	9.6	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2				
Croatia	18	6	5	145	8	-	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	-	1.9	5.6	-	-	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	8.6	0.4	3.6	-	0.7	18.2	53.2	-	-	1.3	1.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.2				
Macedonia (FYROM)	20	10	7	215	11	-	1.5	-	-	0.2	1.1	9.9	1.2	-	2.6	5.1	-	9.2	-	5.6	-	1.0	5.6	3.5	0.8	19.6	26.9	-	-	0.9	3.1	-	1.4	0.6	-	0.4						
Moldova	22	12	8	124	6	-	1.2	-	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.2	1.6	-	4.1	-	6.1	-	2.1	-	-	8.1	2.6	2.3	19.8	16.0	-	-	1.9	2.5	20.5	-	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.7					
Montenegro	10	5	5	35	4	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	1.9	-	30.6	32.7	-	-	0.9	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Serbia	28	11	8	781	28	0.0	2.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	7.4	5.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	-	3.6	0.9	1.3	4.9	6.0	1.2	20.7	28.7	-	-	0.1	0.4	8.8	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Turkey	21	5	5	769	37	-	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	-	5.9	5.9	0.5	-	21.9	-	0.6	-	0.1	-	6.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	51.9	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2					
Ukraine	20	7	5	350	17	-	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	4.5	0.6	-	1.4	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	4.1	3.1	3.1	36.9	32.6	-	-	0.1	5.9	-	-	0.9	0.2	0.4						
North of Sahara																																										
Algeria	15	5	4	218	15	-	6.5	0.6	-	-	35.7	3.5	-	2.9	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	-	0.2	-	0.3	24.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5					
Egypt	26	7	4	1159	45	-	0.1	-	1.4	1.9	0.4	2.9	10.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	5.2	-	1.1	-	0.0	-	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	42.8	21.1	0.5	-	0.0	0.1	5.3	-	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2				
Libya	5	3	3	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	1.8	-	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.8	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Morocco	16	5	5	491	31	-	1.0	0.3	-	-	31.5	8.3	-	7.5	16.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.1	0.2	3.8	-	26.6	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2					
Tunisia	24	6	5	780	32	-	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	23.0	9.2	-	3.7	11.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.4	-	2.7	40.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2						
South of Sahara																																										
Angola*	25	15	10	257	10	-	-	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	3.3	1.8	-	1.0	3.4	6.2	-	1.8	-	7.1	6.5	4.0	1.9	0.4	3.1	10.1	16.2	0.7	-	8.2	13.4	-	1.0	2.2	0.8	3.5					
Benin	20	12	9	336	17	-	3.7	6.1	10.1	-	12.5	7.5	-	-	-	3.4	0.9	6.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.6	-	5.8	13.0	8.3	-	2.6	12.0	-	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.1						
Botswana	15	7	4	75	5	0.5	-	1.9	1.3	-	1.8	3.9	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.3	-	-	43.5	34.2	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.2	1.3					
Burkina Faso	24	11	9	682	28	-	0.7	1.9	4.7	6.0	0.2	14.0	4.1	-	0.2	2.2	1.4	7.9	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.6	16.7	8.3	-	0.4	1.0	21.0	-	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.0					
Burundi*	25	12	9	229	9	-	0.3	8.5	0.4	0.3	-	3.9	2.0	-	0.3	3.6	0.2	4.2	-	1.9	-	-	0.8	0.5	2.1	5.8	15.2	5.7	-	0.4	4.7	31.5	-	1.5	2.5	0.5	2.8					
Cameroon	25	9	7	118	5	-	2.9	0.9	-	0.1	37.7	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.1	3.3	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.4	1.3	1.3	13.1	6.2	-	0.6	3.7	12.7	-	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0					
Cape Verde	18	9	6	346	19	-	1.9	0.5	-	-	2.8	3.1	-	-	0.3	1.1	11.9	9.6	-	-	-	24.7	3.0	-	-	4.2	10.1	3.9	-	-	20.6	-	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6						
Central African Rep.*	10	6	4	117	12	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	10.4	0.7	-	9.5	33.6	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.3						
Chad*	20	7	7	223	11	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	14.6	7.4	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	4.3	-	2.0	24.5	12.4	-	0.2	1.4	23.8	-	0.7	2.2	0.8	3.1				
Comoros*	7	4	4	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	50.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.9	-	-	-	3.2	15.8	-	6.2	2.4	4.3							
Congo, Dem. Rep.*	24	8	5	458	19	-	7.6	0.2	0.2	-	2.9	3.4	0.1	0.5	-	2.0	-	1.4	-	1.5	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.1	5.2	22.1	2.3	-	3.7	42.9	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3					
Congo, Rep.*	27	13	8	510	19	-	0.1	9.2	1.5	0.2	-	2.8	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	-	1.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.3																	

Table 2.5. Country programmable aid by donor and partner (cont.)

Average CPA in 2005 and 2006 (in 2005 USD) from 33 donors to 153 partners

Key:



Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor; i.e. the donor extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner (Row 7). **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner). **Light blue** when it is in the last decile of donors to that partner.

Note: Excludes small programmes totalling less than USD 250,000.

Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner.

Dark blue when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner). **Cumulative grey** when the donor extends less than its share of global CPA to that partner.

* Fragile State

Cells with data, but **without highlighting**, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and the country is not an above-average partner for that donor.

Percentages (rows sum to 100%)

Partners	Number of donors	Donors in Cat. B	Donors in Cat. A & B	CPA (USD mn.)	Average CPA per donor (USD mn.)	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	EC	AIDF	ASDF	GEF	The Global Fund	IDA	IDB Sp-Fund	IFAD	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF		
Number of partners	50	53	83	100	71	62	123	110	34	56	76	135	40	93	43	88	20	81	91	86	93	128	144	37	26	66	104	76	24	72	120	112	120							
No. of partners in Category A	24	27	39	35	27	27	50	59	23	23	32	44	25	42	11	42	44	38	36	34	82	32	18	41	65	50	24	52	72	67	67									
No. of partners in Categories A & B	20	7	20	25	23	4	50	59	3	10	19	44	4	42	11	38	5	35	41	34	82	29	15	4	56	50	14	9	22	10	25									
CPA (USD Million)	955	158	498	974	905	241	2740	2723	119	347	519	8416	128	1601	122	1003	146	831	1080	501	3177	12967	6219	926	1372	139	1104	8012	479	328	402	276	475							
Average CPA per partner (USD million)	19	3	6	10	13	4	22	25	3	6	7	62	3	6	7	10	12	6	34	101	43	25	53	2	11	105	20	5	3	2	4									
Donors' share of global CPA (in %)	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	14.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	5.3	21.7	10.4	1.5	2.3	0.2	1.8	13.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8							
Guinea*	19	9	7	150	8	-	-	0.9	1.9	-	-	13.2	8.0	-	0.3	-	7.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	16.4	11.6	7.9	-	0.2	1.4	22.4	-	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.6			
Guinea-Bissau*	18	9	8	64	4	-	-	0.7	0.4	-	-	3.9	0.4	-	0.6	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	18.0	3.7	-	0.6	0.8	34.1	7.3	-	1.3	2.1	15.3	-	-	4.3	1.7	2.8			
Kenya	28	13	9	712	25	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.8	4.8	0.9	2.2	5.8	-	1.2	0.4	9.7	-	2.7	0.1	1.4	-	0.3	6.3	0.1	11.8	16.9	15.3	2.6	-	0.4	3.8	6.3	-	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8		
Lesotho	18	10	7	71	4	-	-	0.6	0.4	-	-	6.5	-	18.9	-	8.3	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.8	10.5	3.5	6.9	9.8	-	2.1	6.1	17.5	-	2.5	2.1	0.5	1.7			
Liberia*	20	10	8	107	5	-	-	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.4	-	4.3	-	3.1	-	1.9	-	2.9	0.4	0.3	3.9	-	2.4	43.1	14.7	-	-	8.9	0.5	-	-	3.8	1.7	3.6			
Madagascar	20	8	6	594	30	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	13.0	1.7	-	0.0	5.3	-	0.1	-	2.2	-	-	-	1.0	1.2	5.3	22.6	6.9	-	0.3	2.8	34.0	-	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.0			
Malawi	24	11	7	496	21	0.1	-	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.4	-	1.1	-	4.2	-	2.5	-	8.4	-	0.1	3.4	-	18.3	8.7	12.4	5.5	-	0.6	4.4	19.1	-	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4		
Mali	24	11	9	667	28	-	-	1.6	1.8	0.1	-	10.4	4.7	-	0.1	3.3	1.4	9.7	-	2.2	-	0.4	3.5	1.6	0.0	8.2	19.3	10.4	-	0.1	1.0	17.0	-	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.2			
Mauritania	20	9	8	162	8	-	-	1.9	0.5	-	-	16.9	6.1	-	0.3	7.6	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	6.9	0.5	-	0.2	1.6	16.1	4.6	-	1.1	29.4	-	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.1			
Mauritius	9	3	3	46	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.6	-	0.8	-	-	36.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	36.0	-	0.8	-	-	-	3.8	0.6	-	-	-			
Moyotte	1	1	1	268	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	####	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mozambique	30	16	14	1307	44	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.2	5.1	2.0	1.3	3.9	-	3.8	1.9	1.5	0.1	4.7	0.0	4.9	1.4	1.7	6.5	1.7	6.6	6.4	12.0	6.9	-	0.1	0.9	18.9	-	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7		
Namibia	22	10	8	137	6	-	-	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.2	3.1	2.4	13.7	-	-	0.5	4.3	1.5	-	1.2	-	4.9	5.0	0.4	1.0	32.3	12.0	-	0.7	11.7	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.9			
Niger	24	12	10	374	16	-	-	3.7	1.6	2.5	-	17.6	5.1	-	0.3	0.4	4.0	1.6	0.6	-	0.5	-	0.2	2.5	0.8	2.0	18.1	5.8	-	0.1	3.1	23.6	-	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.7			
Nigeria	23	7	5	899	39	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.8	-	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	-	1.5	-	0.4	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	16.0	15.9	16.1	1.6	-	0.2	3.4	34.4	-	0.7	1.2	0.9	3.0		
Rwanda	27	10	8	509	19	-	0.2	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.3	-	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.4	5.0	-	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.9	17.0	9.6	14.0	7.0	-	-	8.0	16.5	-	1.9	0.9	0.2	1.0		
St. Helena	2	1	1	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sao Tome & Principe*	12	7	6	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.3	1.5	-	-	-	1.2	19.6	5.8	-	-	4.2	10.2	-	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.9		
Senegal	26	11	8	604	23	-	0.4	2.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	27.3	5.0	-	0.2	5.0	2.0	3.3	-	0.1	-	-	2.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	5.5	7.5	4.0	-	0.3	2.1	25.7	-	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.6		
Seychelles	4	3	3	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.7	-	-	-	-	20.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sierra Leone*	21	10	8	249	12	-	-	-	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	-	3.5	0.3	1.8	-	1.7	-	1.3	-	-	0.6	0.1	24.6	2.3	25.0	8.6	-	-	2.6	19.1	-	-	2.0	0.8	2.0		
Somalia*	17	10	8	78	5	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.4	-	-	2.4	9.9	-	-	0.4	-	14.4	-	1.4	7.3	-	14.0	5.6	6.7	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	8.2	0.8	9.6			
South Africa	28	12	10	775	28	0.5	0.1	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.8	14.1	4.8	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	6.9	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.0	12.7	17.5	20.4	-	0.5	2.4	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2			
Sudan*	27	13	11	549	20	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.9	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.7	0.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	-	8.0	0.1	12.5	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	7.4	22.0	17.5	-	-	4.9	-	-	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.7			
Swaziland	13	5	4	52	4	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.0	37.1	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.8	3.4	18.0	-	-	29.8	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.1	1.7			
Tanzania	28	13	9	1603	57	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.6	5.3	1.5	0.2	2.9	-	2.2	0.1	2.3	-	6.3	0.1	4.0	-	0.1	6.2	1.5	13.1	6.0	9.8	5.5	-	0.3	4.0	22.1	-	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7		
Togo*	17	9	8	59	3	-	-	2.4	1.9	1.0	0.6	33.5	8.7	-	-	0.8	1.3	3.8	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	-	3.4	15.1	-	-	-	16.0	-	-	5.6	1.3	3.3				
Uganda	27	13	10	1170	43	0.1	0.8	1.0	2.9	5.9	0.2	0.4	3.9	-	4.0	0.5	1.4	-	5.4	0.0	3.3	-	0.1	3.7	-	8.5	13.9	7.9	5.3	-	0.3	2.9	25.2	-	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9		
Zambia	25	13	9	801	32	0.0	-	0.4	3.3	5.6	1.1	0.1	3.7	-	3.6	0.1	3.8	-	6.9	0.1	6.7	-	-	4.6	-	8.9	14.1	16.7	3.2	-	0.1	4.8	9.8	-	0.7					

Table 2.5. Country programmable aid by donor and partner (cont.)

Average CPA in 2005 and 2006 (in 2005 USD) from 33 donors to 153 partners

Key: Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor; i.e. the donor extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner (Row 7). **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner). **Light blue** when it is in the last decile of donors to that partner.

Note: Excludes small programmes totalling less than USD 250,000. Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner. **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner). **Light grey** when the donor extends less than its share of global CPA to that partner. * Fragile State

Cells with data, but **without highlighting**, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and the country is not an above-average partner for that donor. Percentages (rows sum to 100%)

Partners	Number of donors	Donors in Cat. B	Donors in Cat. A & B	CPA (USD mn.)	Average CPA per donor (USD mn.)	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	EC	AIDF	AsDF	GEF	The Global Fund	IDA	IDB Sp.Fund	IFAD	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF		
Number of partners	50	53	83	100	71	62	123	110	34	56	76	135	40	93	43	88	20	81	91	86	93	128	144	37	26	66	104	76	24	72	120	112	120							
No. of partners in Category A	24	27	39	35	27	27	50	59	23	23	32	44	25	42	11	42	11	42	32	44	25	42	32	18	41	65	50	24	52	72	67	67								
No. of partners in Categories A & B	20	7	20	25	23	4	50	59	3	10	19	44	4	42	11	38	5	35	41	24	36	34	82	29	15	4	56	50	14	9	22	10	25							
CPA (USD Million)	955	158	498	974	905	241	2740	2723	119	347	519	8416	128	1601	122	1003	146	831	1080	501	3177	12967	6219	926	1372	139	1104	8012	479	328	402	276	475							
Average CPA per partner (USD million)	19	3	6	10	13	4	22	25	3	6	7	62	3	17	3	11	7	10	12	6	34	101	43	25	53	2	11	105	20	5	3	2	4							
Donors' share of global CPA (in %)	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	14.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	5.3	21.7	10.4	1.5	2.3	0.2	1.8	13.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8							
Guatemala	24	12	10	232	10	-	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.8	7.9	-	0.3	0.4	18.2	-	9.3	-	6.0	-	5.3	8.8	1.2	0.2	16.1	9.8	-	-	-	3.0	-	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.4		
Haiti*	22	8	6	367	17	-	0.7	8.8	-	4.3	0.8	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.7	-	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	31.4	12.3	-	-	-	5.6	6.7	18.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8			
Honduras	25	10	6	410	16	-	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	3.1	-	-	1.0	1.8	6.2	-	1.3	0.4	-	13.1	4.7	0.6	0.3	10.9	3.9	-	0.2	2.2	25.3	19.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3				
Jamaica	13	6	5	94	7	-	2.9	1.7	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	2.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	12.0	27.4	38.8	-	-	4.9	-	1.8	-	0.8	-	1.0				
Mexico	17	6	5	279	16	-	0.1	1.1	-	0.2	9.2	5.0	-	-	-	-	21.4	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	2.5	-	0.3	49.6	3.7	-	2.7	-	-	2.4	-	0.4	0.8	0.3				
Montserrat	2	2	2	28	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.6	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Nicaragua	28	14	9	589	21	-	1.5	0.9	4.0	6.6	2.2	0.5	3.9	-	0.2	0.2	7.3	1.5	5.8	0.1	2.4	-	5.9	6.8	2.2	1.2	5.9	7.1	-	0.1	0.6	10.4	21.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2			
Panama	12	5	5	58	5	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.8	1.3	-	-	-	-	14.9	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	23.5	28.8	15.7	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	1.3	0.9	0.8			
St. Kitts-Nevis	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
St. Lucia	4	3	2	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
St. Vincent & Grenadines	4	4	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	42.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Trinidad & Tobago	7	4	3	15	2	-	-	-	2.1	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	64.8	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	4.2	-	-			
Turks & Caicos Isl.	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.7	60.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
South America																																								
Argentina	19	8	7	101	5	-	-	0.3	0.6	-	0.3	9.2	8.9	0.3	-	27.8	12.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	8.5	0.4	-	-	1.5	12.9	-	-	4.8	2.5	-	8.1	-	0.7	0.5	0.6		
Bolivia	26	12	8	586	23	-	-	1.6	3.6	4.4	0.1	4.8	7.4	-	0.1	0.7	6.5	0.2	6.8	-	0.6	-	5.1	3.2	2.6	1.3	19.8	5.2	-	0.3	0.7	8.8	15.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3			
Brazil	27	10	8	345	13	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	-	0.1	10.6	23.6	0.2	0.4	2.0	30.6	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	7.8	4.0	-	3.7	-	-	2.9	-	0.2	0.3	0.7			
Chile	18	7	5	94	5	-	-	0.4	1.2	-	-	11.1	37.3	-	-	-	11.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	-	-	3.0	1.5	0.6	-	2.3	20.0	-	-	1.3	6.0	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.5		
Colombia	25	6	4	699	28	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	1.7	2.4	-	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	4.1	-	0.6	-	5.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	71.3	6.0	-	0.6	0.4	-	1.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Ecuador	23	9	7	245	11	-	-	7.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.7	7.1	-	-	0.2	11.1	0.3	3.1	-	0.7	-	19.3	0.3	3.4	0.1	25.0	11.2	-	-	0.6	2.1	-	1.4	-	0.6	0.4	0.4		
Guyana	13	6	3	120	9	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	1.6	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	15.8	17.1	-	-	2.4	6.1	41.8	1.4	0.8	-	0.9			
Paraguay	17	6	4	110	6	-	-	0.3	-	-	1.4	6.6	-	-	-	61.2	-	1.0	-	0.6	-	-	6.0	1.5	0.5	-	13.0	2.6	-	0.3	0.3	-	2.3	-	0.4	0.9	0.9			
Peru	26	11	8	532	20	-	0.1	3.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	2.3	10.1	-	0.1	0.3	23.9	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	-	6.1	0.7	2.3	2.3	27.1	7.8	-	-	1.1	2.8	-	1.1	-	0.1	3.2	0.3		
Suriname	8	4	4	41	5	-	-	2.7	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	73.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	10.5	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Uruguay	15	8	5	34	2	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	17.3	2.7	-	-	1.7	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	1.1	0.8	-	1.7	24.6	-	-	1.1	-	-	2.8	-	2.2	1.5	1.5		
Venezuela	13	7	6	38	3	-	-	1.3	-	-	9.7	7.8	-	-	0.8	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	24.1	21.7	-	0.7	-	1.0	-	1.3	4.7	2.3				
Middle East																																								
Iran	14	9	9	37	3	-	4.8	-	-	-	10.6	16.0	1.2	-	0.9	35.8	-	5.9	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	2.6	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	1.7	4.4	5.5			
Iraq*	25	1	1	5956	238	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	95.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Jordan	22	4	2	500	23	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8	3.2	0.3	-	-	2.4	12.0	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	66.4	10.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2			
Lebanon	23	9	6	185	8	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	17.2	3.2	0.7	-	2.9	5.0	-	1.4	-	3.9	-	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.2	8.9	45.6	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7				
Oman	4	3	3	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-			
Palestinian Admin. Areas	24	12	9	636	27	1.1	0.6																																	

Table 2.5. Country programmable aid by donor and partner (cont.)

Average CPA in 2005 and 2006 (in 2005 USD) from 33 donors to 153 partners

Key:

Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor; i.e. the donor extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner (Row 7). **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner). **Light blue** when it is in the last decile of donors to that partner.

Note: Excludes small programmes totalling less than USD 250,000.

Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of CPA to that partner. **Dark blue** when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its share of global CPA to that partner). **Light grey** when the donor extends less than its share of global CPA to that partner.

* Fragile State

Cells with data, but **without highlighting**, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and the country is not an above-average partner for that donor.

Percentages (rows sum to 100%)

Partners	Number of donors	Donors in Cat. B	Donors in Cat. A & B	CPA (USD mn.)	Average CPA per donor (USD mn.)	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	EC	AIDF	AsDF	GEF	The Global Fund	IDA	IDB Sp.Fund	IFAD	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF			
Number of partners	50	53	83	100	71	62	123	110	34	56	76	135	40	93	43	88	20	81	91	86	93	128	144	37	26	66	104	76	24	72	120	112	120								
No. of partners in Category A	24	27	39	35	27	27	50	59	23	23	32	44	25	42	11	42	44	38	36	34	82	32	18	41	65	50	24	52	72	67	67										
No. of partners in Categories A & B	20	7	20	25	23	4	50	59	3	10	19	44	4	42	11	38	5	35	41	24	36	34	82	29	15	4	56	50	14	9	22	10	25								
CPA (USD Million)	955	158	498	974	905	241	2740	2723	119	347	519	8416	128	1601	122	1003	146	831	1080	501	3177	12967	6219	926	1372	139	1104	8012	479	328	402	276	475								
Average CPA per partner (USD million)	19	3	6	10	13	4	22	25	3	6	7	62	3	17	3	11	7	10	12	6	34	101	43	25	53	2	11	105	20	5	3	2	4								
Donors' share of global CPA (in %)	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	14.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	5.3	21.7	10.4	1.5	2.3	0.2	1.8	13.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8								
Georgia	24	8	7	264	11	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	11.7	0.8	0.2	-	3.7	-	4.2	-	2.8	-	2.4	0.6	1.3	29.9	10.6	-	-	0.9	1.2	26.2	-	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3				
India	29	6	4	2910	100	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	4.6	-	0.2	0.1	20.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	17.1	4.2	6.2	-	-	0.0	1.0	37.4	-	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.2			
Kazakhstan	18	5	4	131	7	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	1.2	6.1	-	-	-	20.6	-	0.9	-	1.7	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	34.8	7.1	-	0.3	0.8	4.2	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.9				
Kyrgyz Rep.	20	8	5	203	10	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-	8.0	-	-	-	8.2	-	0.9	-	1.2	-	1.8	6.3	5.0	22.1	4.5	-	17.8	-	1.9	18.5	-	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5				
Maldives	11	7	7	22	2	5.2	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.7	-	-	-	1.3	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	-	-	30.6	-	1.3	4.6	6.8	3.1				
Myanmar (Burma)*	19	11	10	95	5	5.9	-	-	1.3	2.4	-	0.7	1.8	-	1.0	-	30.1	-	0.7	0.7	5.3	-	-	3.5	0.6	10.2	2.0	3.4	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	12.1	4.0	9.6			
Nepal	26	12	8	467	18	0.5	0.5	0.1	3.8	6.1	1.8	0.1	8.3	-	0.2	-	10.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	4.9	-	-	0.1	3.3	13.2	10.6	1.4	16.0	-	0.6	11.7	-	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.2				
Pakistan	27	7	3	1690	63	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	-	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.7	-	1.3	-	0.6	-	0.0	0.3	0.7	6.5	12.3	1.2	15.7	0.1	0.3	43.4	-	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8				
Sri Lanka	28	9	8	866	31	1.6	0.1	-	1.4	2.2	0.5	0.5	7.0	0.1	0.1	33.5	-	2.7	0.1	4.7	-	0.1	3.4	0.4	1.0	2.1	0.8	18.2	0.3	0.2	17.7	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1					
Tajikistan	17	9	4	164	10	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	3.7	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	0.3	-	0.9	-	3.8	6.3	3.3	21.3	9.1	-	18.5	0.2	1.3	21.5	-	-	2.2	0.4	1.3				
Turkmenistan	8	5	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	4.4	7.8			
Uzbekistan*	15	7	5	143	10	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.5	9.4	0.2	-	-	-	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	3.4	0.2	30.2	7.0	-	-	3.3	7.1	-	-	2.4	0.6	1.7				
Far East Asia																																									
Cambodia*	27	13	9	494	18	5.2	-	2.3	1.7	2.1	0.8	5.1	4.9	-	0.5	0.2	21.8	-	1.0	0.7	0.6	-	0.2	3.1	0.6	4.2	12.4	4.0	14.7	0.2	4.1	6.2	-	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0				
China	30	9	5	2417	81	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	65.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.5	-	2.2	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.8	2.1	2.1	-	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5				
Indonesia	27	9	5	2002	74	10.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	6.9	-	-	0.0	45.5	-	3.8	0.3	1.0	-	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.3	5.5	2.0	4.4	0.1	1.4	9.4	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3				
Korea, Dem.	13	9	8	21	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	7.1	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	3.3	18.0	-	2.2	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	13.6	4.7	10.3				
Laos*	25	13	11	310	12	3.6	-	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	6.9	4.9	-	0.4	-	19.4	2.4	0.5	0.6	2.1	-	-	6.1	1.2	-	1.8	2.6	22.1	0.1	2.6	14.4	-	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7				
Malaysia	15	2	2	286	19	0.3	-	1.6	2.8	-	0.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	88.7	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.2	-	1.9	1.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Mongolia	24	9	6	169	7	1.0	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.5	11.5	-	-	-	36.1	0.2	4.5	0.2	0.6	-	0.3	1.5	1.6	-	7.8	2.6	17.1	0.2	1.2	8.1	-	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6				
Philippines	27	5	3	1107	41	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.8	-	0.1	0.0	69.9	-	1.7	0.4	0.2	-	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	8.6	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	-	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3					
Thailand	21	5	4	676	32	0.7	0.1	-	1.5	2.1	0.2	7.7	5.3	-	0.1	0.1	71.8	-	1.0	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.2	3.0	1.6	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2				
Timor-Leste*	21	10	6	175	8	22.3	-	-	0.3	-	1.2	-	2.4	-	3.9	-	15.1	-	0.4	1.7	5.9	19.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	10.7	7.5	-	-	0.6	1.8	-	-	1.5	0.9	0.9				
Viet Nam	29	12	9	1997	69	2.4	0.0	0.9	2.6	3.5	0.9	5.8	3.0	-	0.3	0.1	34.5	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.7	-	0.7	2.1	0.9	4.2	1.6	2.1	10.0	0.1	0.4	18.3	-	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2				
Oceania																																									
Cook Islands	4	3	3	7	2	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Fiji	8	5	5	60	7	33.9	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.8			
Kiribati*	6	4	4	26	4	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.2	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	17.7	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Marshall Islands	4	2	1	54	13	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	5	2	1	106	21	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.6	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Nauru	3	1	1	13																																					

- **Albania** had 26 donors in 2005-06 (column 2); it received CPA of USD 296 million (column 5). Over 90% of its aid was from just 11 donors (column 3) and for 7 of those donors, Albania was a partner that received an above average share of their CPA (column 4); 15 donors collectively provided less than 10% of its aid (unshaded and vertically shaded cells).
- **Austria** provided 1.5% of Albania's CPA, which is above Austria's 0.3% share of global CPA (row 7) and so is shaded with vertical lines. Austria had 53 partners (row 2), and in 27 of them (row 3), it gave above its average 0.3% share of global CPA; in 7 of them (row 4), it was also among the donors that cumulatively provided over 90% of CPA (shaded solid grey).
- **Germany** provided 8.8% of Albania's CPA, which is above Germany's 4.5% share of global CPA (row 7). It is shaded solid grey as it was also among the donors that cumulatively provided over 90% of CPA to Albania.

Notes

1. The term scaling up, used with reference to aid, refers not only to increased aid flows, but also to an increase in the impact and effectiveness of aid through several measures: better distribution of aid according to recipient country needs/priorities; wider coverage of aid to populations and geographic/thematic areas that receive proportionally too little; wider application of lessons learned for more effective aid delivery and management; greater follow through on commitments (in terms of amounts of aid, as well as improved mechanisms for delivery and management of aid); greater levels of ambition in overcoming recognised obstacles to aid effectiveness.
2. Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Rep., Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Laos, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.
3. Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Comoros, Cook Islands, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Kiribati, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mayotte, Micronesia Fed. Sts., Montserrat, Nauru, Niue, Oman, Palau, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, St. Helena, Suriname, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Isl., Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.
4. Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Dem. Rep., Egypt, Georgia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Viet Nam.
5. Accra Agenda for Action, paragraph 17.
6. See: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ACCRAEXT/Resources/4700790-1210008992554/4968817-1219870888132/C01-Zambia.pdf>.
7. DAC Factsheet, December 2007: Ensuring Fragile States are not Left Behind (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/34/24/40090369.pdf).
8. As a measure of concentration, donors that individually provide over 50% of aid to a partner are shaded in dark grey.

Chapter 3

How Predictable Is Aid?

The international aid community places increasing emphasis on the role of developing countries in managing and allocating the aid they receive. However, these countries' efforts are often frustrated by the unpredictability of aid – donors do not always reveal their spending plans early enough, or they fail to stick to them. The new Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans by the OECD-DAC seeks to reduce some of the uncertainty by asking donors to indicate their future plans, offering a perspective on future aid flows that will help to identify gaps and opportunities in individual developing countries. The Survey tracks overall trends in aid since 2005, combining them with donors' planning figures to project aid to 2010; it also looks at these projections in detail, by regions and individual partner countries. This chapter summarises the Survey's key conclusions. It also presents the Survey's findings on aid allocation and budgetary procedures in donor countries.

Introduction

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness promotes a leading role for developing countries in determining how development aid is allocated and used. However, it is often difficult to translate that concept into reality because developing countries cannot always rely on predictable aid. In many cases, donors do not communicate their aid plans early enough for developing countries to factor them into their medium and long-term planning. And even when donors do make commitments far in advance, they do not always live up to them.

These issues are recognised in the Paris Declaration, which makes increased aid predictability a key target (progress on meeting this target is reported on in Chapter 4). The question of aid predictability is addressed head-on by the first DAC Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans¹ among the donor countries that are members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, as well as major multilateral donors. The results of the Survey provide a global perspective on future aid flows, spotlighting the prospects for meeting aid commitments and helping to identify gaps in aid provision.

This chapter covers the findings of the Survey with regard to forward spending, highlights of which include the following:

- Declines in net official development assistance mean that aid volume targets for 2010 are now slipping further out of sight.
- With debt relief set to decline, other forms of aid will need to rise substantially if the targets are to be met.
- A number of states in situations of conflict or fragility face decreases of more than USD 20 million in country programmable aid (CPA) assistance by 2010, which could harm their chances of recovery.

What's in this chapter?

This chapter looks at the following topics:

- **The DAC Survey:** A short description of what forward spending the Survey sets out to measure and its coverage.
- **Is aid increasing?** A look at overall aid flows for the period 2005 to 2010.
- **Are targets being met?** A look at whether aid targets globally and for Africa are on track, and likely aid trajectories to 2010.
- **Planning and budgeting:** The Survey's results on donor countries' allocation and budgetary procedures for development assistance are presented at the end of this chapter.

The DAC Survey of Indicative Forward Spending Plans

As part of the process of monitoring the delivery of aid commitments, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) conducted its first full annual Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans in late 2007 and early 2008. As stated above, the Survey offers a perspective on future aid flows, which will help to identify resource gaps and opportunities in individual partner countries for "scaling up" – the process not only of increasing aid, but ensuring it goes to where it is needed (see Glossary). The results of the Survey were, for example, a key OECD-DAC contribution to the UN Secretary-General's MDG Africa Initiative thematic group on Aid Predictability.²

The aim of improving the medium-term predictability of aid, a target in the Paris Declaration, was reaffirmed in the Accra Agenda for Action (agreed at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, September 2008). "In the Paris Declaration", it noted, "we agreed that greater predictability in the provision of aid flows is needed to enable developing countries to effectively plan and manage their development programmes over the short and medium term. As a matter of priority, we will take the following actions to improve the predictability of aid:

- a) Developing countries will strengthen budget planning processes for managing domestic and external resources and will improve the linkages between expenditures and results over the medium term.
- b) Beginning now, donors will provide full and timely information on annual commitments and actual disbursements so that developing countries are in a position to accurately record all aid flows in their budget estimates and their accounting systems.
- c) Beginning now, donors will provide developing countries with regular and timely information on their rolling three- to five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans, with at least indicative resource allocations that developing countries can integrate in their medium-term planning and macroeconomic frameworks. Donors will address any constraints to providing such information.
- d) Developing countries and donors will work together at the international level on ways of further improving the medium-term predictability of aid, including by developing tools to measure it."³

This major step toward improving transparency and predictability of aid flows directly supports broadened country ownership of their own development agendas. The annual surveys of forward spending plans will provide key information in support of these actions.

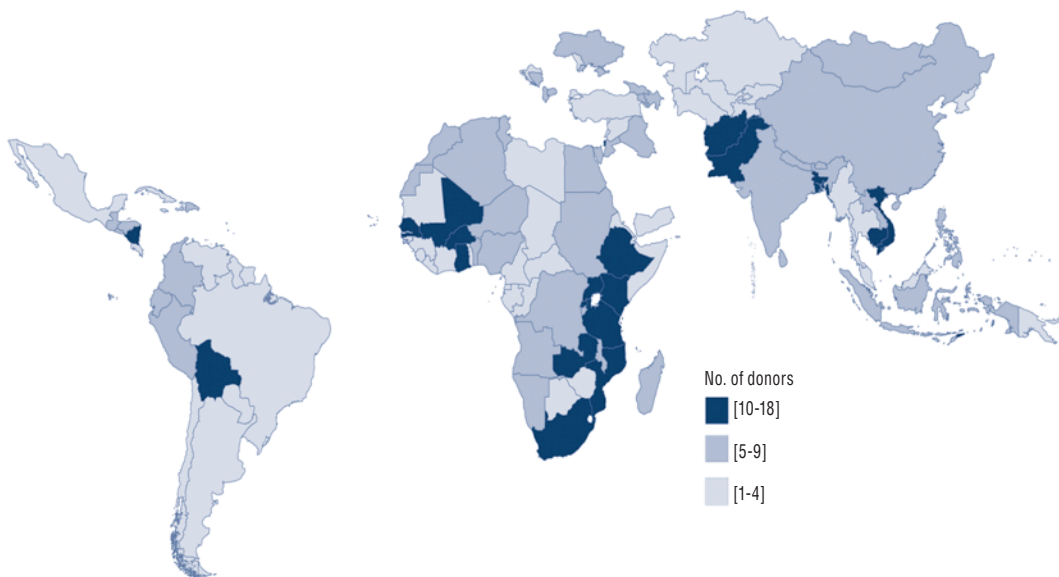
What does the Survey cover?

The Survey collects data on planned expenditure in country programmable aid, or CPA, which represents that part of official development assistance (ODA) that developing countries are free to allocate, or programme, to address their development priorities (for a fuller description, see the box under Figure 3.4). Because ODA also includes debt relief and humanitarian aid, which can rise or fall dramatically in response to events such as natural disasters, CPA cannot be used to project total ODA trends. It is, however, a useful measure to monitor the resource flows needed to accelerate progress towards the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals.

The Survey coverage was good. Of the 33 donors surveyed, 27 responded with forward estimates that account for 56% of CPA from the 33 donors and 47% of total bilateral aid. Two

bilateral and four multilateral donors were not able to provide any data for this Survey, but are now considering how they could participate in future surveys.⁴ Of the donors that provided forward estimates, 17 provided data that covered their whole programme or all countries served by their main agencies. Ten bilateral donors provided data covering their major and/or priority partners, with coverage ranging from 50% to 92%, and/or provided truncated series (i.e. series that ended in 2008 or 2009, as the remaining years were beyond their programming cycle). Thus, the Survey data for countries that are a priority for many DAC donors (Figure 3.1) are the most reliable; for many non-priority countries they are projections. Multilateral donors provided forward planning data for all their aid partners. As administrative policies on providing information to improve aid predictability are updated in line with the Accra Agenda, it is expected that coverage will improve in subsequent annual surveys.

Figure 3.1. **Donors' priority partner countries**



Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

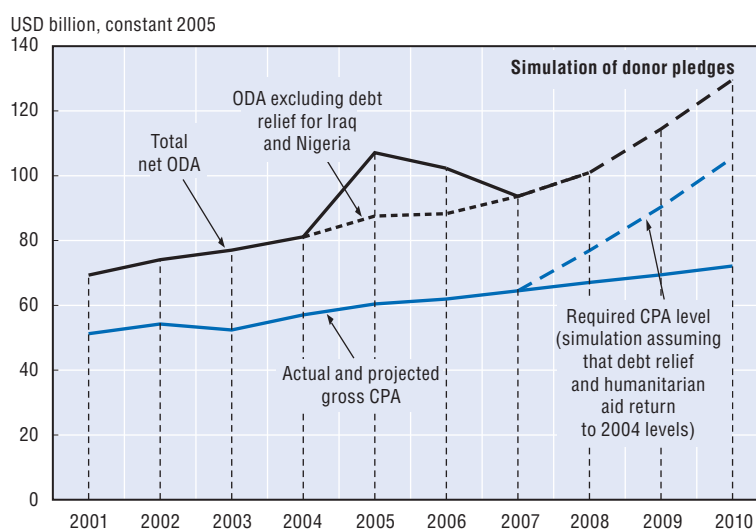
These forward data for CPA are conservative estimates. They are based on spending plans that are already in donors' financial planning figures. In some cases, money is still to be allocated to countries or regions from the overall planning figure for ODA, especially in the later years, and for some donors the CPA figures cover only the main aid agencies. The planning figures themselves may also be conservative at this stage. On the other hand, for donors that did not provide any forward estimates, or that provided incomplete forward spending data, the Secretariat completed the series to 2010 by applying recent trend rates of change in CPA for each donor/partner combination. This could be optimistic in some cases (see footnote 3).

Meeting the targets for ODA in 2010: How much scaling up is there?

Aggregate performance of all donors

Figure 3.2 shows the recent trends and future projections in net ODA globally. Net ODA increased from USD 69 billion in 2001 to USD 107 billion in 2005. However, there was a

Figure 3.2. **Global: DAC members' net ODA and country programmable aid for 2001-10**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520046363027>

Note: Net ODA for 2008-10 is estimated by the DAC Secretariat. CPA for 2007-10 is based on Survey returns and estimates by the DAC Secretariat.

Source: OECD, Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Of the promised increases, amounting to USD 50 billion in total ODA by 2010, some USD 30 billion remains to be programmed (assuming that debt relief and humanitarian assistance will be at their long-term average level in 2010).

slight decline in net ODA (-4%) in 2006, followed by a steeper percentage decline in 2007 (-8.5%) as a result of the exceptional debt relief to Iraq and Nigeria in 2005 and 2006 starting to pass out of the figures. As a result, the path to delivering the 2010 promises of DAC member countries to increase their net ODA is getting steeper (the upper dotted line shows the Secretariat simulation of global net ODA).

As debt relief is expected to decline over the next few years, the annual increases in other forms of aid, especially of CPA, will have to be substantial if there is to be a realistic prospect of meeting the 2010 targets through planned and manageable increases. The Survey results (lower solid line) indicate, for all donors combined, a programmed increase of CPA from USD 60 billion in 2005 to reach only some USD 72 billion in 2010.

Of the promised increases, amounting to an extra USD 50 billion in total ODA by 2010 compared to 2004, USD 5 billion (of which USD 4 billion was to Iraq and Afghanistan) was delivered in 2005. Compared to the 2005 baseline, a further USD 11.7 billion is programmed into donors' forward spending plans by country and region for 2010. In addition, the recent record donor pledges to the IDA 15, AfDF-11 and AsDF X replenishments will mean an increase of around USD 4 billion for funds paid into IDA, and the African and Asian Bank Funds in 2010, compared with 2005.⁵

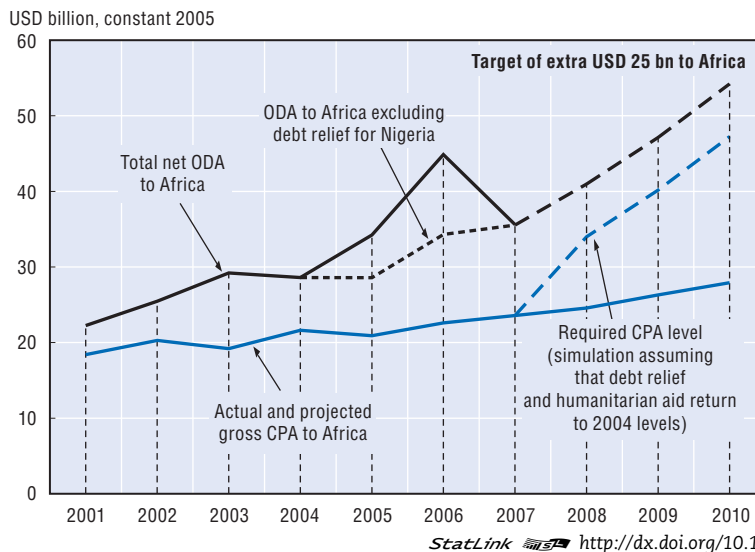
How big is the funding gap? Added together, these figures suggest that only about USD 21 billion extra has been delivered or already programmed into members' forward spending plans for 2010 by country, region and institution. Assuming that debt relief and

humanitarian aid return to 2004 levels by 2010, this leaves nearly USD 30 billion in 2004 dollars – about USD 34 billion in 2007 dollars – still to be programmed into donor budgets if the commitments for aid levels in 2010 are to be fully met. This possible funding gap is illustrated in Figure 3.2: the difference between donors' forward projections (lower solid line) and required CPA level if all donors fulfil their pledges (lower dotted line). The likely outcome will be somewhere in between the two lines.

Aid to Africa

The funding gap is especially large in the case of Africa; Figure 3.3 depicts recent trends and future projections in net ODA to Africa. In 2005, at the EC Council in May and the Gleneagles summit in June, donors made commitments for additional aid to Africa and sub-Saharan Africa that amounted to an increase of USD 25 billion (in 2004 dollars) by 2010. Net ODA to Africa increased from USD 22 billion in 2001 to USD 29 billion in 2004. In 2005 and 2006, there was a significant increase for Africa, but most of this was accounted for by exceptional debt relief to Nigeria – nearly a quarter of the total net ODA to Africa in 2006. Net ODA to Africa in 2007 was USD 34 billion (in 2004 dollars), representing an increase so far of some 5% per annum at the half-way point of the Gleneagles commitment. Progress now needs to accelerate to over 17% per annum if the USD 25 billion increase is to be achieved, as indicated by the uppermost dotted line in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3. **Africa: DAC members' net ODA and country programmable aid for 2001-10**



Note: Net ODA for 2008-10 is estimated by the DAC Secretariat. CPA for 2007-10 is based on Survey returns and estimates by the DAC Secretariat.

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

But the increase required in CPA is likely to be much steeper. On the assumption that debt relief and humanitarian aid return to their 2004 historical levels, most of the additional USD 25 billion will need to be provided as CPA, starting in 2008. Since CPA increased by only USD 2 billion from 2004 to 2007, this is indicated by a sharp rise in the lower dotted line in Figure 3.3.

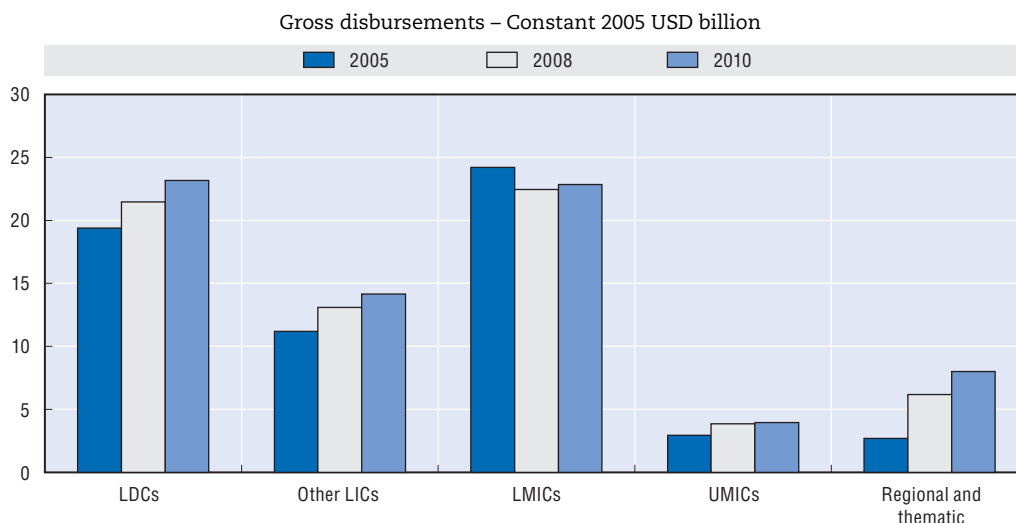
Where will aid be scaled up?

Scaling up by income group

CPA to least developed countries and other low-income countries is programmed to increase in total by USD 6.7 billion between 2005 and 2010.

Changing priorities and circumstances mean that aid flows from donors may switch from one country, or group of countries, to another. Looking at countries in terms of their relative development, Figure 3.4 shows a programmed increase in CPA of about USD 3.8 billion between 2005 and 2010 for least-developed countries (LDCs) and nearly USD 3 billion for other low-income countries (other LICs). However, as shown in the last bar, there is some USD 8 billion in 2010 that has not yet been programmed by country, but allocated *en bloc* to themes or regions. It can be assumed that much of this aid will be allocated to LDCs and other LICs nearer the time.

Figure 3.4. **Estimated country programmable aid by income group for 2005 and 2010**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520065771041>

Source: OECD, Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Projections, not predictions

The data shown as “planned” CPA in 2008, 2009 and 2010 are DAC Secretariat estimates. They are a mix of amounts already in donors’ financial planning figures and projections calculated by applying recent trend rates of change in CPA country-by-country. They are thus indicative estimates of possible increases or decreases in aid to any particular country, region or income group. They are not firm commitments to scale-up or decrease aid by the amounts shown. For this reason, and in order to respect confidentiality, only total estimates per partner country are given. Individual planning figures between one donor and one partner are not shown, as these are an issue for discussion by countries with their donors collectively and bilaterally.

The estimates for CPA to middle-income countries in 2008 and 2010 are considered less reliable, as these countries are generally not among donors' priority partners. Aid to lower middle-income countries (LMICs) is programmed to fall by USD 1.3 billion from its 2005-level by 2010, mainly due to a projected USD 2.5 billion decrease in aid to Iraq. For the upper middle-income countries (UMICs), the Survey results suggest an increase of about USD 1 billion, which includes increases that are programmed for countries in the Mediterranean region.


Scaling up by region

The results show scaling up in all regions, except North Africa and the Middle East. An increase of nearly 40% over the 2005 level is programmed for sub-Saharan Africa and an increase of nearly 50% for Europe, mainly allocated to the EU accession countries.

There will also be changes in terms of geographical regions, as shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.5, which present the Survey results by region for all donors combined. It shows that the absolute change in CPA between 2005 and 2010 is largest for Africa, followed by Europe, America and Oceania. CPA to Asia is projected to remain nearly constant, reflecting a decrease of about USD 2 billion to the Middle East (fall in projected aid to Iraq) offset by

Table 3.1. **Estimated country programmable aid by region**

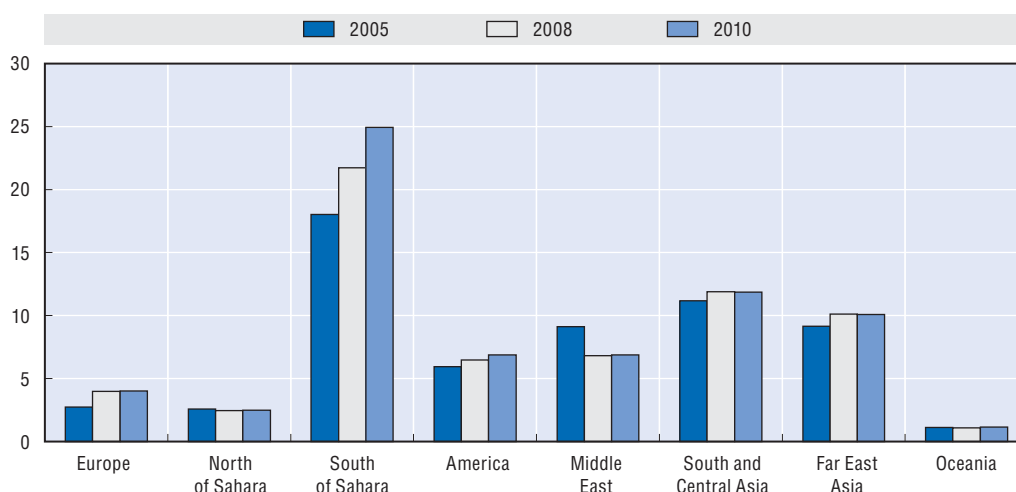
Region	Gross disbursements					Change 2010 over 2005
	Baseline 2005	Actual 2006	Planned			
			2008	2009	2010	
Constant 2005 USD million						%
Europe, total	2 730	3 341	3 990	3 940	4 008	47
Africa, total	20 903	22 608	24 585	26 299	27 930	34
North of Sahara, total	2 595	2 685	2 445	2 442	2 486	-4
South of Sahara, total	18 021	19 579	21 730	23 406	24 947	38
Africa regional/multi-country	288	344	410	452	497	73
America, total	5 940	6 241	6 483	6 562	6 879	16
North and Central, total	2 752	2 723	2 913	2 904	3 051	11
South, total	2 901	3 155	3 253	3 307	3 430	18
America, regional/multi-country	286	363	318	351	399	39
Asia, total	29 769	28 621	29 241	29 084	29 278	-2
Middle East, total	9 134	6 690	6 824	6 842	6 878	-25
South and Central Asia, total	11 163	11 374	11 878	11 867	11 858	6
Far East Asia, total	9 140	10 059	10 122	9 937	10 091	10
Asia, regional/multi-country	332	499	417	437	450	36
Oceania, total	1 107	1 170	1 090	1 136	1 136	3
All developing countries	60 448	61 981	65 389	67 022	69 231	15
Thematic aid to be programmed	-	-	1 707	2 393	2 916	..
Grand total	60 448	61 981	67 096	69 415	72 147	19

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522244781321>

Source: OECD, Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Figure 3.5. **Estimated country programmable aid by region**

Gross disbursements – Constant 2005 USD billion

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520075581737>

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

an increase to South Central and Far East Asia. The increase in CPA for Africa is mainly due to the projected increase for sub-Saharan Africa of 38%, whereas there is a minor decrease for Northern Africa of about 4%.

Scaling up by country


Donors have programmed scaling up of aid in 102 partner countries totalling USD 10.3 billion. Over half the programmed increase is allocated to countries in Africa, followed by countries in Asia.

The Survey data for individual developing countries indicate that scaling up has been planned in two-thirds of them between 2005 and 2010. The Survey suggests an increase in CPA of about USD 10.3 billion in 102 countries, of which 39 are in Africa, with an increase of some USD 6.1 billion. Many of the countries with the largest increases in CPA are priority partners for several DAC members' aid and thus reflect scaling up firmly rooted in donors' country strategies. Table 3.2 lists – by size of absolute increase – the 33 countries for which an increase in CPA above USD 100 million is programmed (19 of these countries are in Africa and 10 in Asia).

Table 3.2 also provides a measure of countries' aid dependency by comparing the ratio of CPA to GNI. The table shows that for 14 of these 33 countries, aid dependency is expected to decrease or remain constant over the period 2005 to 2010. This shows the scope for even faster scaling up in these countries without them becoming more aid dependent than now. On the other hand, aid dependency in Burundi and Liberia would exceed 30% of GNI based on these figures. The final column shows the amount of CPA per capita as another measure of aid dependency for comparison with some MDG costing estimates.

Table 3.2. Scaling up already programmed: Increase above USD 100 million
 Ranking by absolute increase (countries with increasing aid dependency are highlighted) – Gross disbursements

Partner	CPA baseline 2005	CPA planned 2010	Increase 2005 to 2010	CPA/GNI		CPA per capita 2010 ²
	Constant 2005 USD million			2005 ¹	2010 ¹	
			Index: 2005 = 100	%		Constant 2005 USD
Viet Nam ⁴	1 952	2 703	138	3.8	3.6	30
Kenya ⁴	630	1 373	218	3.3	5.7	36
Tanzania ⁴	1 423	2 085	147	11.5	11.7	49
Ethiopia ⁴	1 094	1 617	148	9.6	9.2	21
Indonesia	1 625	2 146	132	0.6	0.6	9
Sudan ^{3, 4}	469	970	207	1.8	2.2	24
Nigeria ⁴	760	1 137	150	0.9	0.9	7
Turkey	615	948	154	0.2	0.2	12
Pakistan ⁴	1 520	1 834	121	1.4	1.2	11
Cameroon	258	547	212	1.6	2.7	30
Colombia	594	878	148	0.5	0.6	18
Ghana ⁴	967	1 244	129	9.2	8.5	51
Nepal ⁴	372	649	174	4.9	7.2	22
Serbia	450	692	154	1.9	2.2	86
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^{3, 4}	890	1 123	126	13.2	10.9	17
Uganda ⁴	980	1 208	123	11.4	10.3	37
Côte d'Ivoire ^{3, 4}	86	312	364	0.6	1.8	16
Armenia	97	265	274	2.0	3.3	81
Philippines	1 004	1 172	117	0.9	0.8	13
Mozambique ⁴	1 212	1 373	113	18.9	15.1	63
Malawi ⁴	501	661	132	24.7	23.0	46
Malaysia	205	361	176	0.2	0.2	13
Mali ⁴	631	781	124	12.4	12.3	52
Somalia ³	59	209	351	..	..	23
Namibia	110	256	232	1.8	3.3	115
Liberia ^{3, 4}	95	238	251	22.8	35.7	65
Rwanda ⁴	500	643	129	23.6	23.0	64
Burundi ^{3, 4}	193	317	164	24.9	31.6	37
Lebanon	110	231	211	0.5	1.0	53
Afghanistan ³	2 405	2 525	105	32.8	22.9	..
Palestinian Adm. Areas	619	738	119	14.0	..	182
Croatia	104	215	207	0.3	0.5	45
Zambia ⁴	768	875	114	11.3	9.6	68

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522252548883>

1. GNI source: *Development Co-operation Report 2006*. GNI forecast based on IMF projected growth rates (*World Economic Outlook* database).
2. Population source: *Development Co-operation Report 2006*. Population is assumed to grow at 2% per annum.
3. State in situation of conflict or fragility (i.e. low-income countries scoring 3.2 and below on the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, or CPIA).
4. GNI/capita in 2005 below USD 1 000.

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Planned decreases in CPA with a focus on countries of special concern

The Survey suggests decreases in CPA programming to 51 countries, of which 12 are in situations of conflict or fragility.

The Survey suggests programmed decreases in CPA to 51 countries between 2005 and 2010, mainly in Africa and Asia. The single largest projected decrease in volume is for

Iraq, with a fall of USD 2.5 billion. Countries like China, Egypt, India and Thailand can also each expect aid in 2010 to be more than USD 200 million below the 2005 level, reflecting a continuation of an observed recent shift in ODA allocation. Table 3.3 shows the countries with a programmed decrease of above USD 20 million by size of absolute decrease. Of these 21 countries, 8 are LDCs, 9 LMICs and only 2 UMICs. This suggests no particular reallocation of aid towards the poorer countries. Aside from the special case of Iraq, four of the 21 countries in the table are states in situations of conflict or fragility, where these programmed decreases could adversely affect their recovery. These cases deserve particular co-ordinated attention when reviewing the implications of the Survey results on future aid allocations.

Table 3.3. Programmed decrease in country programmable aid above USD 20 million
Ranking by absolute decrease – Gross disbursements

Partner	CPA baseline 2005	CPA planned 2010	Decrease 2005 to 2010	CPA/GNI		CPA per capita 2010 ²
	Constant 2005 USD million			2005 ¹	2010 ¹	
			Index: 2005 = 100	%		Constant 2005 USD
Iraq ³	7 286	4 784	66	..	..	..
Thailand	778	325	42	0.5	0.1	5
China	2 378	1 993	84	0.1	0.1	1
Egypt	1 114	838	75	1.2	0.7	10
India ⁴	3 142	2 925	93	0.4	0.2	2
Sri Lanka	844	714	85	3.6	2.3	33
Brazil	329	246	75	0.0	0.0	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	439	359	82	4.2	2.7	85
Senegal ⁴	560	489	87	6.9	4.8	38
Madagascar ⁴	576	520	90	11.6	7.5	25
Jordan	548	496	90	4.2	2.8	82
Eritrea ^{3,4}	171	127	74	17.7	12.0	26
Honduras	431	388	90	5.4	3.8	49
Chad ^{3,4}	233	195	84	4.8	3.7	18
Cape Verde	119	85	72	12.3	6.0	152
Timor-Leste ^{3,4}	176	145	82	25.3	17.3	130
Grenada	33	3	10	7.7	0.7	29
Tajikistan ⁴	167	140	84	7.5	4.6	19
Chile	73	49	66	0.1	0.0	3
Guinea ^{3,4}	150	127	85	4.6	3.2	13
Bhutan	81	60	73	10.0	4.4	85

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522276744875>

1. GNI source: *Development Co-operation Report 2006*. GNI forecast based on IMF projected growth rates (World Economic Outlook database).
2. Population source: *Development Co-operation Report 2006*. Population is assumed to grow at 2% per annum.
3. State in situation of conflict or fragility (i.e. low-income countries scoring 3.2 and below on the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, or CPIA).
4. GNI/capita in 2005 below USD 1 000.

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Donor countries' allocation and budgetary procedures

As part of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans, the DAC Secretariat carried out a desk study in 2007 on donors' country allocation and budgetary procedures, based on public information available in DAC documents and donors' Internet sites. It produced for each donor – DAC members and selected multilateral organisations – a one-page text including a description of the donor's overall budget

framework for development co-operation, arrangements for forward planning of aid expenditures at the operational level and notes on the availability of forward information. Donors verified the accuracy of the information and, where necessary, provided amendments. The complete information – as validated by 23 DAC members, the World Bank (IDA), the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Environment Facility – is compiled in the *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*.⁶ A summary of the findings follows.


Summary of donor development assistance practices

Overall budget framework for development co-operation

All DAC bilateral donors work with annual budgets. In general, these budgets are approved by parliament one to three months before the beginning of the financial year. Table 3.4 shows the month in which the government's proposal becomes publicly available; for most DAC members, this is between September and November, as their financial year corresponds to the calendar year.

Table 3.4. **Development co-operation budget time frames**

Budget proposal submitted to parliament	Donor	Financial year starting
August	Denmark	} January
September	France, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden	
October	Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Switzerland	
November	Austria, Greece, Ireland, Portugal	
January	Japan	April
February	Canada	April
	United States	October
March	United Kingdom	April
May	Australia, New Zealand	July

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522323548068>

Source: OECD, *Report of the 2008 Survey of Aid Allocation Policies and Indicative Forward Spending Plans*, May 2008, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.

Nonetheless, while budgets are annual, budgetary planning is multi-year. In at least half of DAC member countries, the budget proposal includes a forward looking, three-to-four-year indicative spending plan or expenditure scenario. These scenarios are generally presented to the parliament for information. While in some cases the parliament (e.g. Switzerland) endorses a multi-year budget framework, the endorsement does not guarantee the availability of funds in later years. Payments can be authorised only from the approved annual budgets. The same applies to members that have set a target for their ODA/GNI ratio: the budget proposal links ODA to GNI forecasts, but funding is subject to approval by the parliament year by year.

The budget proposal outlines the government's policy priorities with regard to sectors, themes and recipients of aid, as well as the shares of bilateral and multilateral ODA. For recipients, priorities are generally expressed in terms of regional focus (for example, "priority given to Africa"), listing priority partner countries and, in some cases, specifying allocations to these.

Most members have an integrated budget for development co-operation. Once the budget is adopted by parliament, resources are allocated to the spending authorities (government departments, aid agencies or embassies). Canada, the Netherlands and the United States have a funding envelope covering all international assistance (ODA and non-ODA activities).⁷

Multilateral agencies' budget frameworks, on the other hand, are multi-year (as regards core funding⁸). The European Community's ODA instruments stretch over six to seven years and the multi-year financial frameworks of the largest UN funds and programmes – UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA – over four years.⁹ The policy and allocation priorities of multilateral development banks and global funds are set during the replenishment negotiations that take place every three to four years.

Planning at the operational level: Donor countries

Planning and programming at the operational level are realised through country strategies, indicative co-operation programmes or similar instruments. Donors elaborate multi-year strategies for their major partner countries, and in some cases regions; typically, they cover a period of three to five years. These strategies provide a framework for the donor's involvement in the country, analysing needs, setting out the rationale for the interventions, and outlining the operations (sectors and modalities). For some donors the elaboration of multi-year country strategies is an internal process between headquarters and the donors' embassies; for others, the strategy is the product of bilateral consultations with the partner countries.

The approach of the United States differs from that of other DAC members in that each US government agency has its individual approach to planning, agreeing and implementing its assistance in consultation with the partner country.

Most donors' country strategies provide forward information on planned annual expenditure. The extent to which the information is shared with partner countries varies from one donor to another. Some include indications of future funding levels in co-operation agreements signed with partner countries; while others share such information on an informal, non-committal basis; some do not share the information or share it only with selected partners or in relation to budget support. The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) commits donors to addressing constraints to providing such information.

Donors' forward planning practices also differ with regard to the periodicity of updating the indicative financial plans. Some donors update their multi-year financial plans every year, and could therefore provide forward information three to four years in advance on a regular basis. Other donors update plans following a schedule of bilateral consultations with the partner countries, and could therefore provide forward information one to four years in advance, depending on the dates of the consultations. Such policies, as well as less-than-annual schedules, will need to be amended if donors are to deliver on their commitment in the AAA to "... provide developing countries with regular and timely information on their rolling three to five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans."

Multi-year country strategies are commonly supplemented by annual country plans, laying out financial allocations on a yearly basis and including information on projects and programmes to be implemented during each year. For a few donors, annual planning involves calls for project proposals that could be funded through the development co-operation budget.

Planning at the operational level: Multilateral agencies

Multilateral agencies generally determine resource allocations using a resource allocation model, based on country needs (measured principally by GNI per capita) and performance.¹⁰ The development banks formulate their grants and concessional lending programmes with the help of country performance rating (CPR) systems, consisting of assessments of country policy, institutions and portfolio performance. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) applies such a model to two-thirds of its allocable resources, with one-third allocated on a project-by-project basis. The Global Fund operates on a responsive basis: initial funding is awarded based on the quality of project proposals received from countries, but continued and renewed funding depends on proven results and achieved targets.

UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA also allocate core resources to country programmes using resource allocation models. The models are based on development indicators relevant to each agency's mandate, as well as other criteria, such as priority regions and/or income groups, defined by the agencies' executive boards. Core resources are also used to cover programme support costs in the agencies' headquarters. Operational planning at the country level takes place within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF is based on the partner country's development priorities and defines how the UN agencies will support these through various projects and programmes over a five-year period. Analytical work for UNDAF is either government-led or based on the UN's Common Country Assessments (CCA); the UNDAF cycles are aligned, whenever possible, with national planning frameworks. The UNDAF is inclusive of all UN agencies that are members of the UN Development Group (UNDG). As a result, agencies (funds, programmes and specialised agencies) are involved in the joint programming process even if they have no core-funded country programmes. Note also that the UNDAF covers both core and non-core funded activities, including those for which funding has not been secured.

Concluding remarks

Chapters 2 and 3 of this publication provide key information and analysis in support of the implementation of commitments set out in the Paris Declaration and the AAA to improve the division of labour among donors, as well as the medium-term predictability of aid.

The chapters introduce a new measure of the amount of aid that can be programmed at the country level: country programmable aid (CPA). This sub-set of total ODA makes the DAC's longstanding data much more pertinent at the country level. It also represents the portion of aid for which donors can provide estimates of their future spending plans, country-by-country.

A major value of the analysis is that it permits a global review of the aid allocations. For the first time, it provides information on the likely outcome of allocation decisions taken individually by 33 bilateral and multilateral donors. Combined with analysis of existing aid allocation patterns (Chapter 2), this information can help to address the existing fragmentation of aid by providing essential information to support action on improving the in-country and cross-country division of labour among donors, as called for in the AAA.

Predictability is another major issue addressed. The first issue of predictability is delivering on global commitments. This chapter reveals that some USD 21 billion of the

USD 50 billion promised by 2010 is already delivered or in the planning figures. But this leaves nearly USD 30 billion (in 2004 dollars) still to be programmed into donor budgets if the commitments for aid levels in 2010 are to be fully met. The Survey also shows that a further USD 14 billion needs to be programmed for Africa to achieve the USD 25 billion increase pledged at Gleneagles in 2005.

Improving aid predictability at the country level means providing reliable information on future aid. The Survey provides a broad indication of trends in future aid levels for each of the 153 partner countries. It shows that 102 countries can expect a real increase in their aid by 2010; for 33 of them, the increase will amount to USD 100 million or more. But aid to eight LDCs and four fragile states is expected to fall by over USD 20 million. These cases deserve particular attention.

The Survey also reviewed donor practices on forward planning of aid expenditures. It showed that while budgets remain annual, as approved by parliaments, most donors operate within multi-year programming frameworks, which include longer-term planned expenditure. The extent to which information on this planning is shared with partner countries, however, varies. Some donors include indications of future funding levels in signed co-operation agreements, while others share the information on an informal, non-committal basis; some do not share the information at all.

The AAA calls for this to change, committing all donors to share forward spending information on a rolling 3-5 year basis. By providing a guide to existing practice, the Survey information offers a starting point for implementing this profound change in the way aid is planned and provided. The end result – making sure aid reaches those most in need in a sustainable way – will help to produce real results in the form of improved lives for millions of people.

Notes

1. OECD (2009), *Scaling Up: Aid Fragmentation, Aid Allocation and Aid Predictability*, Better Aid, OECD, Paris, forthcoming, www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.
2. "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa" (www.mdgafrica.org/achieving_mdg.html).
3. Accra Agenda for Action, paragraph 26.
4. Programmable Aid estimates for each partner in the baseline year 2005 and for each year from 2008 to 2010.
5. These funds will count as ODA in 2010 when promissory notes are deposited with the International Financial Institutions. The IFIs will be making commitments to future spending in countries based on these increased inflows from 2009 to 2012. Such firm commitments will help partner countries to plan for spending this additional funding in subsequent years. However, due to the financing sequence (replenishment -> promissory notes -> commitments -> expenditure), much of the scaled-up expenditure will reach countries only after 2010. Subsequent annual DAC surveys of forward spending plans will ask for information on planned flows from member countries to the IFIs, to complement the information on planned future expenditure in countries by the IFIs.
6. See Annex III.1 at www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.
7. The Netherlands has a separate ODA target within this envelope.
8. Multilateral agencies' operational activities in developing countries are funded from the agencies' regular (core) resources and from other (non-core) resources. Only allocations of core resources are discussed here. Non-core resources, which include bilateral donors' earmarked contributions to specific projects and programmes, are covered in bilateral aid budgets/allocations.

9. UN funds and programmes obtain their core resources through donors' voluntary contributions. The core-funded operational activities of UNCTAD, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS, UNEP and UNODC are on a much smaller scale and were not examined in the Survey. UNWFP, UNHCR and UNRWA were not covered, as their activities do not fall under the definition of country programmable aid (which excludes food aid and humanitarian aid). UN specialised agencies use core resources (obtained through assessed contributions) for field programme activities only to a limited extent.
10. Only two DAC members (Netherlands and the United Kingdom) mention use of a resource allocation model to help decision taking on their allocations.

Chapter 4

What the Reports Are Saying

More than three years after its adoption, is the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness living up to its ambitions? This chapter presents some answers to this question. It draws on the most recent evidence available, including the results of the 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, the international Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Progress Report. This chapter shows that there is a robust body of evidence that the Paris Declaration is making progress, but not fast enough. Donors and partner countries need to gear up their efforts if we are to meet international commitments and targets for effective aid by 2010. The Paris Declaration has wide political resonance; its implementation requires high-level political commitment to generate the kind of traction that is still needed to deliver results.

Introduction

Adopted in 2005, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness seeks to help reshape the way international development aid is delivered and managed. Among its priorities is a call for a new emphasis on the role of developing countries in deciding how aid should be used – in short, “a change in the power relationship between donors and recipients”, according to Jan Cedergren, Chair of the OECD-DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness.¹

The Declaration sets down five overarching principles to help shape this new relationship, with the ultimate aim of making aid work better at improving the lives of some of the poorest people on the planet. As well as the five key principles, the Declaration also sets out a series of 12 performance targets to be met by the year 2010, providing a means to determine the real impact of the principles.

Is the Declaration living up to its ambitions? More than three years after its adoption, a number of studies have been published in 2008 seeking to answer that question. This chapter presents a summary of their findings. Although the studies’ findings vary in terms of their scope and approach, some common themes emerge:

- The Declaration is making progress, but currently at too slow a pace for most of the 2010 targets to be met.
- Progress is uneven, both in different areas covered by the Declaration, and between countries.
- Progress needs political commitment, but although the Declaration has wide political resonance, its implementation still needs to gain real traction.
- Progress needs the involvement not just of donor governments and agencies and governments at all levels in developing countries, but also parliaments, civil society, the private sector and other groups.
- Based on experience so far, the Declaration’s core principles stand up well. But that experience is also showing up the Declaration’s limits and revealing new challenges, including the need to refine monitoring and evaluation.

Rethinking development aid

The roots of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness can be traced back to a shift in thinking on development aid that gained ground in the 1990s. The context is summarised in one of the studies on which this chapter is based.²

While the difficulties and complexities of development and development co-operation have always been recognised, it was in the 1990s that a critical mass of governments and international organisations began to show the necessary determination to grapple with the challenges of reform. There was widespread frustration – in both aid-receiving and donor countries – with the perceived dearth and

unevenness of demonstrable and sustainable results from development co-operation, and many specific concerns relating to such issues as:

- the overloading of developing countries with projects, missions, reporting and other demands by donors;
- the failure of much technical assistance to strengthen local capacity;
- the costly tying of aid procurement to national suppliers; and
- examples and patterns of the misuse or misappropriation of resources.

Many of the problems in aid were perceived as being due in large part to donors – and not developing countries – deciding where and how aid should be used. The reasons why donors have often insisted on such a dominant role are not hard to understand: some of the least-developed countries have lacked the political or administrative institutions to support aid projects, or have suffered from such high levels of corruption that donor countries have not felt confident about channelling funding through official channels. At home, donor governments may only have been able to sustain support for their aid programmes with voters and supporters by pointing to concrete achievements in developing countries, such as a new school or hospital. More diffuse achievements – such as building a development “partnership” – have been a harder “sell”.

Nevertheless, donor-driven aid has come to be associated with some serious problems. For example, when donors deliver assistance through standalone projects, such as new schools or hospitals, these may not fit in well with the developing country’s own education or medical systems. Because such projects may effectively exist in parallel with a developing country’s own institutions, their operation and survival may be largely dependent on the donor country continuing its support, which is not always guaranteed, and they also rarely tackle the root causes of problems in developing countries in a systematic way.

For governments in developing countries, monitoring and liaising with large numbers of standalone projects can be a heavy burden. There are also questions of accountability and oversight: donor-driven programmes mean citizens may look to donors, not governments, to provide services; in turn, governments may feel that their main burden of accountability lies with the donors, and not their own citizens. Where aid is not channelled through national budgets, there is little chance for legislative scrutiny in the developing country.

The wider economic benefits of assistance may also be limited in developing countries if donor governments insist on “tying” it – in effect, forcing the developing country to use suppliers from the donor country, rather than local suppliers.

Finally, development aid does not always go to where it is most needed, sometimes because donor governments see political benefits from aiding a country that may not be in the greatest need. Indeed, a substantial slice of assistance worldwide goes to middle-income countries, even though these often have other options for funding, while the poorest countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, are often least likely to receive funding.

Shifting the balance of power

This, then, was the background for a shift in thinking on development aid that led to the signing of a number of international agreements at the turn of the 21st century. Among

Box 4.1. The origins of the Millennium Development Goals

From the early 1990s the volume of official development assistance began a decline that was to continue until 1997. A recurrent theme of DAC deliberations in 1994 was the relationship between aid volume and perceptions of aid effectiveness in both donor and partner countries. There emerged a consensus that the DAC should disseminate a brief statement on development strategies. This initiative was seen as a “mid-decade update” of a policy statement that the DAC had issued in 1989, and laid the ground for the development of the MDGs.

Active collaboration between the DAC Secretariat and member countries produced a concise text entitled “Development Partnerships in the New Global Context”. This statement identified poverty reduction as the central challenge, and endorsed a comprehensive strategy that integrated elements of sound economic policies; social investment; participation and gender equality; good governance, human rights and the rule of law; sustainable environmental practices; and conflict prevention. It expressed a commitment by DAC members to support the partnership approach.

At their annual High Level Meeting in May 1995, development ministers and heads of aid agencies adopted this statement of shared orientations for their development co-operation efforts. The DAC was also asked to undertake a profound reflection on “strategies looking to the next century”.

These decisions set the stage for a challenging year of research, consultation and dialogue among senior policy makers. The product of this work was a set of concrete, medium-term goals, all based on the recommendations of major United Nations conferences. These would be pursued on the basis of agreed principles: people-centred development, local ownership, global integration and international partnership. All of this was presented in the DAC report *Shaping the 21st Century* (1996). The bold undertaking launched by the DAC in 1995 had produced a development strategy that was remarkably well received. Both the principles of partnership and the specific suggested goals met with a positive response from throughout the international community. Bolstered by a series of partnership forums, the dialogue that followed was broad and deep, and the degree of consensus that it revealed was impressive.

Ultimately, the consensus was sufficiently strong to permit the United Nations, the OECD, the IMF and the World Bank to jointly publish a report on the eve of the Millennium Summit, *A Better World for All* (2000). In the preface, the leaders of the sponsoring organisations described the goals as “... a common framework to guide our policies and programmes and to assess our effectiveness”.

In September 2000, heads of state and government adopted the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, based largely on the formulation recommended in *Shaping the 21st Century* and *A Better World for All*. The Goals thus evolved from being disparate findings in various UN conferences to becoming a unified set of DAC recommendations to the international community, and then to acquiring recognition as a universally-agreed vision to guide international co-operations.

Source: “DAC in Dates”, pp. 49-50.

these were the Millennium Development Goals, which world leaders signed up to in 2000 at the United Nations Millennium Summit, where they committed themselves to end “... abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty” and to make “... the right to development a reality for everyone...”.

The Millennium Development Goals set out a series of eight targets that leaders agreed should be met by 2015. These covered areas like poverty reduction, education and health provision and environmental sustainability. Leaders at the summit entrusted primary responsibility for achieving the Goals with developing countries, and asked donor countries to play a key role in supporting a global partnership for development. Subsequently, these ideas were developed further in a number of other international agreements and, in 2005, in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

What is the Paris Declaration?

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which was adopted by over 100 countries and aid agencies, sets down 56 commitments aimed at making aid more effective. These are grouped under five overarching principles:

- **Ownership:** Developing countries set their own strategies for development, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
- **Alignment:** Donor countries bring their support in line with these objectives and use local systems.
- **Harmonisation:** Donor countries co-ordinate their action, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
- **Managing for results:** Developing countries and donors focus on producing – and measuring – results.
- **Mutual accountability:** Donors and developing country partners are accountable for development results.³

The Declaration also contains a mechanism for determining whether it is having a tangible impact: a set of 12 performance targets designed to be met by 2010.⁴ To give an illustration of these, under the heading “ownership”, the Declaration sets as a target that at least three-quarters of developing countries should have drawn up and implemented development strategies that spell out clear priorities and link them explicitly to state spending; under “harmonisation”, it calls for 66% of aid money to be provided for clearly designed development programmes, rather than for stand-alone projects.

Such targets might seem technocratic, but the Declaration has a very concrete objective: to improve the delivery of aid in a way that maximises its benefits in favour of some of the world’s very poorest people. Over the long term, and when it comes to determining if the Declaration really has delivered, this will be the only criterion that really matters.

Reviewing progress

In the shorter and medium term, a number of review procedures have been assessing continuing progress – or otherwise – in the run up to 2010 and, specifically, ahead of the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in early September 2008 in the Ghanaian capital Accra. Ahead of Accra, three studies in particular have looked at what progress is being made in attaining the Declaration’s targets, and the remainder of this chapter is devoted to examining their findings. The three studies are:

- **Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration, Synthesis Report, Phase One:**⁵ This report is a synthesis of evaluations carried out on the experiences of 19 donor and developing countries and intergovernmental organisations in implementing the

Declaration. The report describes its focus as being on “... ways of improving and enhancing implementation, rather than giving any definitive judgment about effectiveness.” (A follow-up Phase II report will assess the Declaration’s effectiveness.) It was prepared by a four-person independent team, led by Bernard Wood of Canada, under the strategic guidance of an international reference group. (The report will be referred to subsequently in this chapter as “the Evaluation report”.)

- **2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010:**⁶ This report, prepared under the guidance of the OECD-DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, measures progress made since 2005 in implementing some of the fundamental commitments that were agreed in Paris. It is based on the analysis of findings of a survey undertaken in 55 developing countries in 2008. Collectively, the survey countries receive more than half of all development aid. (The survey will be referred to subsequently in this chapter as “the Monitoring Survey”.)
- **Aid Effectiveness: A Progress Report on Implementing the Paris Declaration:**⁷ This report draws on several sources, including the 2006 and 2008 Monitoring Surveys (see above) and the Evaluation report. It also uses findings from a number of sources, including from activities related to implementing the Declaration’s commitments in a number of intergovernmental organisations, self-assessments by developing and donor countries and a series of regional consultations carried out in 2008. The report was prepared by the OECD-DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness. (The report will be referred to subsequently in this chapter as “the Progress Report”.)

Before looking in greater depth at what these reports say, it is important to stress again that the Declaration is just one step – albeit an important step – in a process dating back to the 1990s aimed at making aid more effective. As the Evaluation report states, even before the Declaration was adopted “... many parts of the programme of action that eventually constituted ... [it] were already in place and being applied in different countries and partner agencies.”⁸ It warns against seeing the Declaration as the sole instigator of new approaches in development aid, stating “... it would be difficult to attribute a good number of changes solely to the implementation of the agreement.”⁹

What the reports say on the five principles

The Paris Declaration’s 56 partnership commitments are organised around 5 key principles:

Ownership

Country “ownership” is defined in the Declaration as a situation where developing (or partner) countries “... exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies, and co-ordinate development action”. The concept is at the heart of the Declaration and, indeed, of much of the rethinking of development aid that has gone on in recent decades. The Progress Report states that ownership is central “... because what the [developing] country does is more important in determining outcomes than what donors do.”¹⁰ However, as discussed below, ensuring effective representation of all the various potential “owners” – which can include national, regional and local government, parliament, civil society groups and the wider public – can be a contentious issue. As the Evaluation report points out, “... country ownership remains notoriously difficult to define and measure, and in some cases becomes highly subjective and controversial.”¹¹

The country evaluations discussed in the Evaluation report point to a “... strengthening of national development policies and strategies since 2005, providing a stronger base for ownership.”¹² But it warns that, while ownership is growing, it is usually very narrow – mainly restricted to central governments rather than regional or local authorities, even in areas that are supposed to be devolved. Difficulties are also often encountered when it comes to devolving responsibility to leaders in particular sectors like health or energy. According to the Evaluation report, “... sectors such as education, health, energy and infrastructure [remain] primarily government-led, while civil society and marginalised groups find greater space for partnership in cross-sector and humanitarian areas of cooperation and development.”¹³

The Monitoring Survey adds that even where development strategies exist on paper, there is a “generalised weakness”¹⁴ in putting them into operation and little linkage with actual budgetary provision, which is another key ownership provision in the Declaration. Capacity is also an issue, with the Evaluation report stating that the developing country evaluations all report “... serious capacity gaps in fulfilling their ownership responsibilities.”¹⁵

Targets: Under the category of ownership, the Declaration sets out one indicator, namely that by 2010 at least 75% of countries should have operational development strategies that provide clear strategic priorities linked to medium-term expenditure. Of 40 developing countries scored in 2005 and 2007, 10 made progress but most of the rest stood still. So, there has been some progress in reaching the ownership target, but at a slow pace. The Monitoring Survey reports that only around 20% of developing countries have sound operational strategies, well short of the 2010 target of 75%.¹⁶ It adds that “... the yearly rate of progress needs to be roughly five times greater over the next five years compared to the 2005-07 period.”¹⁷

Because ownership is a complex area, the Monitoring Survey uses other indicators as proxies for determining progress. These cover steps taken to strengthen public financial management systems (Indicator 2a in the Declaration) and to improve public procurement systems (Indicator 2b). On the former, the Monitoring Survey notes strong progress – a “remarkable change”;¹⁸ on the latter, insufficient data mean no conclusions can be drawn on trends.

Lessons: Ownership is “inherently political,” says the Progress Report,¹⁹ and not simply a technical matter of preparing strategy documents. It argues that donor governments have not adequately explained the concept to their publics, and that the concept will only prosper if it is backed by real political commitment. The Progress Report also highlights a number of other lessons learned. These include concern over what might be described as the general “fuzziness” of the concept – or, as the Progress Report puts it, “... many partners and donors felt that the concept of ownership (and that of leadership) lacked clear definition and practical meaning.”²⁰ It mentions also the special problems in establishing local ownership in fragile and unstable states.

Conclusion: There has been “some progress”²¹ on fulfilling commitments on ownership, but it is uneven and much more will need to be done if the 2010 targets are to be met. The Declaration has helped create an expectation that developing countries should take the initiative in this area, which is helping to change behaviour. “However,” notes the Progress Report, “the generalised change of behaviour that is needed is far from being realised.”²²

Alignment

The principle of alignment accounts for the highest number of commitments to action in the Declaration – 15 out of a total of 56. The Declaration describes the concept as a situation where “Donors base their overall support on partner countries’ national development strategies, institutions and procedures.” In practical terms, this should manifest itself in a number of ways:

- Donors should fit their aid into the development strategies of the developing country – for example, instead of building one-off schools, they should provide support to the country’s education policies.
- In the ideal case, most aid should go directly to the developing country’s government, allowing it to decide on allocation according to its own development priorities. However, in order to realise ownership, the developing country – supported by donors – must strengthen its capacity to manage its public finances and public procurement systems, and its broader capacity for promoting development.
- Aid should be predictable.
- Aid should be “untied,” meaning the developing country is not required to buy goods and services from the donor country, which often represents poor value for money.²³

The breadth of this agenda makes it difficult to deliver a comprehensive verdict on all aspects of progress – or otherwise – being made in this area. Nevertheless, a few key messages do emerge in the three studies. Despite the commitments made in the Declaration, “... implementation ... has been highly uneven”, says the Evaluation report.²⁴ There has been some progress, but it has been strongest at a very high level – usually in aligning donor programmes to developing countries’ national development plans. However, as one of the country evaluations points out, this is “... not a very onerous commitment”.²⁵ Evidence that such commitments are translating into real action at the operations level is much harder to come by, especially when it involves regional or local government.²⁶

Progress is likely to remain difficult: “The real and perceived risks and relative weaknesses of country systems are serious obstacles to further progress with alignment,” says the Evaluation report.²⁷ “Efforts by most [developing] countries to strengthen national processes and systems are not yet sufficient to support the needed progress, and not enough donors are ready to help strengthen these systems by actually using them.” More encouragingly, donors do appear willing to continue and increase support, both technical and financial, for capacity building.

Some progress is being seen in the use by donors of developing countries’ public financial management (PFM) systems, although “... this usage is not comprehensive or systematic, and needs to go further,” says the Progress Report.²⁸ Equally, there has been some progress in the use of procurement systems, although still not enough. On an even brighter note: “There has been significant progress towards aid untying”²⁹ as well as on co-ordinated technical co-operation.

Targets: 8 of the Declaration’s 12 targets relate to alignment, covering diverse areas such as whether donors are using developing countries’ financial and procurement systems, technical co-operation, and the continuing use of so-called parallel programme implementation units (PIUs) – in effect, stand-alone donor projects with only tenuous links to the developing country’s own institutions or systems.

There is great variation in the extent to which donors are using developing countries' public financial management systems, and many encouraging examples of where they are doing so. Nevertheless, despite overall increases in usage of about 4 to 5 percentage points since 2005, the final targets are far from being met. In 2007, the use of countries' public financial management systems stood at 45%, while for procurement systems the figure was 43% – both well short of the 2010 target of 80%.³⁰

Box 4.2. Increasing aid's value for money in developing countries

DAC donors are responding to calls from developing countries and civil society for concrete actions to untie bilateral aid.¹ In fact, aid untying² is one of the aid effectiveness targets where most notable progress is being made, although more remains to be done.

One of the landmarks in untying aid is the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In 2008, DAC members agreed to extend the coverage of this recommendation to include eight highly indebted poor countries (Bolivia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Republic of Congo). It also called upon countries that are not members of the DAC to untie their aid in parallel and to ensure respect for internationally agreed principles of corporate social responsibility.

Progress by DAC members on implementing the 2001 Recommendation has been good: the aid covered by it has almost fully been untied and effort sharing among donors has improved considerably. While there is still room for improvement, in particular concerning transparency, the 2001 Recommendation has also been associated with unilateral moves by a large number of DAC members to untie their aid well beyond the geographic and activity coverage of the Recommendation. Many members have also applied the underlying principles of partner country ownership and value-for-money procurement across their aid programmes more generally.

The DAC is looking at ways and means to promote more local and regional procurement by donors. While this would not necessarily result in more untied aid according to DAC definitions, it might well increase the benefits of aid-funded procurement to developing countries.

1. Target number 35 of the Millennium Development Goals and Indicator 8 of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness deal with this specifically.
2. Untied aid: official development assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

Interestingly, the quality of a developing country's system for managing its public finances appears to play little role in determining whether donors make use of it. Donor usage is low, or variable, even in some countries with well-regarded financial systems, indicating that the quality of such systems is just one factor among many that shapes how donors behave.³¹

Turning to some of the other indicators: on technical co-operation, good progress has been made already to meet the target. However "... real movement towards the Paris Declaration vision on capacity development has been modest," warns the Monitoring Survey.³² Progress towards the target of reducing the number of parallel programme implementation units by two-thirds by 2010 has been "slow but significant," it adds.³³ On aid untying, progress is being made across the board,³⁴ providing "... an important

measure of reassurance” on the possibility of real progress in aid alignment when concerted efforts are made.³⁵

Lessons: Making further progress in promoting alignment may require the promotion of a “virtuous circle” linking the actions of donor and developing countries: “... partners define priorities and strengthen their systems; as the systems become more credible, donors become more confident in using them, and can reasonably be pressed to do so; and as more resources flow through the systems, partners’ incentives increase to improve them further,” comments the Progress Report.³⁶ Developing capacity is also essential towards promoting alignment, not just at the level of national governments but also in legislatures, at the regional and local level and in civil society. In this area, and across the alignment agenda, the leadership of developing countries is key, and this ultimately requires a political commitment.

Conclusions: Major efforts are underway to deliver on the broad agenda of alignment, and there have been important advances in some areas. However, the goals of 2010 will only be reached if these efforts are stepped up considerably. Donors can accelerate this process by making greater use of developing countries’ systems, recognising that using them can help to strengthen them.³⁷

Harmonisation

More than 200 bilateral and multilateral organisations have responsibility worldwide for channelling assistance to developing countries. In some countries, more than 40 donors may be active, financing as many as 600 projects, programmes and activities.³⁸ This multiplication of aid activities can be costly and wasteful, resulting in unnecessary duplication and tying up officials in developing countries in endless rounds of meetings with donors and time-consuming monitoring procedures.

The Declaration seeks to tackle some of these problems by encouraging donor countries and agencies to harmonise their aid activities and to increasingly align themselves to common procedures. Donors can promote harmonisation in several ways, such as:

- common arrangements for planning, funding and evaluating aid, as well as joint analysis and missions;
- simplified procedures and greater transparency;
- a rational division of labour to take advantage of different donors’ strengths and experience.

Were donors perfectly aligned with developing countries, this would largely remove the need for harmonisation between donors. However, as alignment is still very much work in progress, and likely to remain so for some time to come, efforts towards greater harmonisation offer another important route to making aid more effective, and one where donors can play an important role.³⁹

Is progress being made on harmonisation? “The evaluations do not suggest any backsliding on harmonisation, but neither do they indicate any overall trend towards progress,” says the Evaluation report.⁴⁰ It does, however, point to an important exception, namely the European Union, which in 2007 drew up a code of conduct that is “... seen as having strong potential to bring further harmonisation among its members.”⁴¹

What are the barriers to harmonisation? In some cases they are political and legal. According to the Evaluation report, close to half of donor development agencies claim they face "... serious formal restrictions, *de facto* political vetoes, and/or major institutional obstacles to entering into many such common arrangements."⁴² There may also be difficulties between donor countries in negotiations on divisions of labour, which can become "highly contentious."⁴³ Donors may also be concerned that by becoming "silent partners" or by pooling their efforts with others, they will lose visibility for their development projects.⁴⁴ There is also the risk that important cross-cutting issues (such as gender, human rights, governance and environment) may become lost in the process of division of labour.

Developing countries themselves can also be obstacles to progress, as they may fear becoming detached from traditional supporters by moving to pooled funding or assistance. Past links between institutions and individuals in donor and developing countries can be hard to relinquish, and moving to new arrangements can be "clearly daunting," notes the Evaluation report.⁴⁵ There may also be concern that harmonisation efforts close off certain types of aid. As the Progress Report notes, "It is ... important that harmonisation efforts do not limit the diversity and levels of aid available to partner countries."⁴⁶

Targets: Two main targets are used to judge progress towards harmonisation. The first covers the amount of aid that follows a programme-based approach (PBA) that is directed to a large extent by the developing country, rather than being allocated by donors to individual projects (Indicator 9). The second covers the number of donor missions (Indicator 10a) and country analyses (Indicator 10b) that are jointly carried out by donors.

Before looking at the results, it should be noted that there are some reservations about the use of these indicators. "As in other areas, the indicators selected for monitoring the harmonisation commitments were found to be of little, and only very partial, help in the evaluations' overall assessments of implementation," notes the Evaluation report.⁴⁷ And there is a second problem in measuring the progress of programme-based approaches in development aid, namely that the idea is not always well understood or clearly defined. Co-ordinators for the 2006 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration may thus have faced difficulties in determining just how much aid was going through a programme-based approach and, secondly, may have been in a weak position to dispute rulings imposed by government officials.⁴⁸ Some of these difficulties are likely to have continued into the 2008 round of survey work.⁴⁹

With those caveats in mind, what do the results show? The 2010 target for delivering aid through programme-based approaches is 66%. According to the two surveys, only 43% of aid was delivered in such a way in 2005, rising to 47% in 2007. While these findings must be treated with some caution, they suggest that the 2010 target will be hard to meet at current rates of progress.⁵⁰

For the other indicator, there are similarly signs of only modest progress, and "... it is clear that significant efforts are still needed", comments the Monitoring Survey.⁵¹ The target for 2010 for jointly organised donor missions is 40%, but the proportion was just 18% in 2005, rising to 21% two years later. For joint analysis, the target is 66%; but in both 2005 and 2007, only 44% of analytical projects were carried out jointly.

Lessons: Europe offers a number of examples of how progress might be made in promoting harmonisation. These include the efforts of the Nordic Plus Group (which combines the five Nordic nations with Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom),

and the European Union with its Code of Conduct of 2007, which is seen as "... having strong potential to bring further harmonisation among its members", comments the Evaluation report.⁵² The Nordic group offers some of the best examples of such co-operation: for example, Sweden administers Norwegian support to Mali and *vice versa* in Malawi. This level of co-operation is driven in part by the long experience that these countries have of working with each other.⁵³ For other donors, trust can best be built through the experience of working together.

The responsibility for promoting harmonisation falls mainly on donor countries, but leadership, initiative and support from developing countries is equally essential.⁵⁴ As is clear from the Nordic case, harmonisation requires donors to place trust in each other's systems, but they must also focus on some "internal" harmonisation: removing their own political and legal barriers to greater mutual co-operation.⁵⁵ Ultimately, actions like these require awareness and political will. Nonetheless, the obstacles in the way should not be underestimated: even in an apparently straightforward area like sharing analyses and conducting joint missions, moving forward has proved slow and difficult. "Successful examples have demanded a high level of sustained commitment and effort on the part of the donors and partner countries involved, to push through the practical changes required to get beyond ingrained national or institutional requirements", comments the Evaluation report.⁵⁶

Conclusions: As stated earlier, there is no evidence of slippage in attempts to achieve greater harmonisation, but nor is there evidence of overwhelming progress.⁵⁷ Where progress is being made, it is grounded in a number of factors, including "... awareness and political will at both partner country and donor levels; mutual trust; clearly defined objectives...; agreements on priorities and results; government capacity to lead, co-ordinate and manage aid; operational national policies on division of labour...; ... exchange of information...; good information on donor activities; and agreement on how comparative advantage will be measured", notes the Progress Report.⁵⁸

Managing for development results

The Declaration defines managing for development results as "... managing and implementing aid in a way that focuses on the desired results and uses information to improve decision-making." It is important to note two aspects of this principle. Firstly, "results" means that aid is having a real impact on people's lives. Secondly, these results must be demonstrable: progress should be capable of being measured, which can only happen where governments promote both accountability and transparency.⁵⁹

Compared with the three fore-mentioned principles – ownership, alignment and harmonisation – relatively little progress appears to have been made in implementing commitments in this area.⁶⁰ In part, this may be because this principle, as well as the fifth principle – mutual accountability – are relatively new in the development arena, and have not yet entered the collective consciousness in the same way as ownership, alignment and harmonisation.⁶¹

Therefore, as a prelude to making progress, there need to be concerted efforts to raise awareness and exchange information on what works and what does not.⁶² These efforts need political leadership, which is also essential if countries are to develop the capacity they need in areas like human resources, evaluation, accountability, and linking results with planning and budgeting. While almost all donors support capacity building, overall progress on promoting this principle remains weak.

Targets: Progress in this area is measured, at least in part, by target 11 of the Declaration, which calls for a reduction of one-third in the number of countries that lack “... transparent and monitorable assessment frameworks to assess progress against [both] ... national development strategies and sector programmes”. Bearing in mind what has already been stated, it is not perhaps surprising that progress is very weak. Of 40 countries assessed by the World Bank on a five-point scale (where A equals “very strong quality of assessment framework” and E equals “very weak”), only 7.5% were scored “strong” while the bulk of the rest were graded C or D (“intermediate” to “weak”). Between 2005 and 2007, the number of countries rated C rose from 47.5% to 60%.

These headline results may not reveal the full story, however. Citing country reports showing strong progress in some areas and plans for future progress, the Evaluation report notes that “A good case can be made that there may actually be under-reporting on managing for results due to a lack of clarity of the concept, unclear definitions, and understanding.”⁶³

Lessons: The experience of trying to make progress in this area highlights a number of issues. Some of these reflect the “struggles”⁶⁴ of adjusting to a new concept, which has led some development agencies and governments to “admit that the clarity of certain indicators and conceptual understandings are still internally debated issues”, notes the Evaluation report.⁶⁵ There are also technical issues: for example, where aid is given as general budget support, is very difficult to measure and attribute results.⁶⁶

It is important also to recognise that changing over to a management-for-development-results approach involves upfront and longer-term costs, which may serve to bolster resistance to change.⁶⁷ The Monitoring Survey shows that the single most important condition for success is political leadership: “... the technical inadequacies of existing [management-for-results approaches] should not become an alibi for policies that ignore the evidence on results that already exist. Governments can move ahead in using evidence to improve policies without waiting to establish best-practice ... information systems.”⁶⁸

Conclusions: As a result of a late start and inherent difficulties in the concept, improved education and awareness are needed to promote managing for development results. Although a few countries have made strong progress, overall donors appear rarely to rely on these countries’ results and monitoring frameworks.⁶⁹

In graphical form, Figure 4.1 plots the relative distance required to meet the 2010 targets set out in the Declaration, based on the performance of the 33 developing countries that that took part in the 2005 and 2007 monitoring rounds.

Mutual accountability

The fifth, and final, principle of the Declaration calls for donor and developing countries to enhance “... mutual accountability and transparency in the use of development resources.” The principle refers not only to the accountability of donors and developing countries to each other, but also to their respective publics and to the broader international community. However, it is not always clear that the scope of these proposed networks of mutual accountabilities is well understood, and country evaluations show differing interpretations of who should be accountable to whom and for what.⁷⁰

As with managing for development results, the concept of mutual accountability is relatively new in development circles, and is facing similar challenges in becoming

Box 4.3. Are we meeting the targets?

The Paris Declaration sets down 12 targets for measuring progress, to be reached by 2010. The targets, however, are not the only means for judging the pace of progress. Qualitative assessments are also important, and can provide valuable insights into approaches that are working and that might be usefully applied more broadly.

That said, the targets are an important element of the Declaration, and a great deal of effort is being put into assessing progress to achieve them. The *2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration* looks at the situation in 54 countries that took part in the survey. As part of its coverage, it looks in particular at progress in 33 countries for which data are available for both 2005 and 2007. The survey reports the state of play for the countries on each of the 12 (numbered) indicators, and the details are shown below. (Indicators may be used to indicate progress in more than one of the Declaration's principles. This listing, however, only shows the principle to which the indicator is primarily attached in the text of the Paris Declaration.)

Progress on track: Three of the Declaration's objectives are within reach by 2010.

- **Alignment:** Indicator 4 – Technical co-operation is aligned and co-ordinated.
- **Alignment:** Indicator 2a – Public financial management systems are increasingly reliable.
- **Alignment:** Indicator 8 – Aid is increasingly untied.

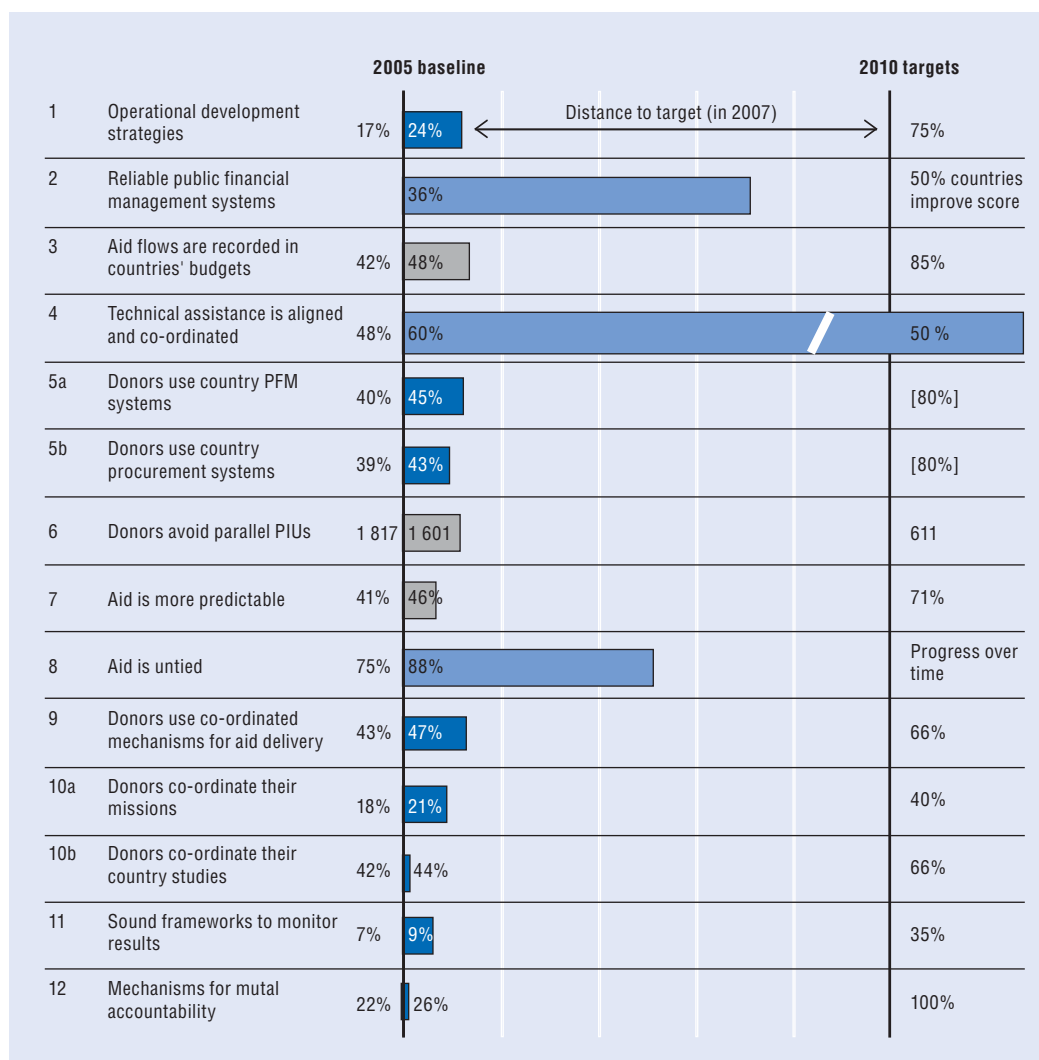
More work needed: Three of the objectives could be attained with a significant boost of efforts.

- **Alignment:** Indicator 6 – Donors avoid parallel project implementation units (PIUs).
- **Alignment:** Indicator 3 – Aid flows are accurately recorded in countries' budgets.
- **Alignment:** Indicator 7 – Aid is more predictable within the year it is scheduled.

Targets not on track: Six of the objectives are currently off track. They will only be achieved if both donor and developing countries increase considerably their efforts.

- **Ownership:** Indicator 1 – Countries operationalise their development strategies.
- **Alignment:** Indicators 5a and 5b – Donors use countries' public financial management and procurement systems.
- **Harmonisation:** Indicator 9 – Donors use co-ordinated mechanisms for aid delivery.
- **Harmonisation:** Indicators 10a and 10b – Donors co-ordinate their missions and country studies.
- **Managing for development results:** Indicator 11 – Countries develop sound frameworks for monitoring development results.
- **Mutual accountability:** Indicator 12 – Mechanisms for mutual accountability are established at country level.

established, including shortage of capacity. However, these difficulties may be easier to overcome than many believe: in reality, action has already been taken in many areas; if better harnessed, it could lead to much faster progress in meeting this important commitment.⁷¹ A large number of functioning review mechanisms already exist – such as annual consultations on national strategies, monitoring task forces and more informal forums – all of which could be more effectively used to pursue greater mutual accountability.⁷²

Figure 4.1. **How far are we from meeting our targets?**

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520110400661>

Source: OECD Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration (2008).

Targets: Progress towards mutual accountability is measured against Indicator 12 of the Declaration, which calls for all developing countries receiving aid to have mutual assessment reviews in place. In measuring the extent of such reviews, the Monitoring Survey examined a number of criteria, including whether review processes involved broad-based dialogue (which should include ministries, donors, civil society, and others) whether they had mechanisms to monitor progress and set targets and whether there was high-level support for such reviews.⁷³ On that basis, only 14 countries were on target in 2007, against 12 in 2005, prompting the Monitoring Survey to comment that “... the spread of mechanisms for reviewing partnership commitments seems to have come to a halt, with the effect that the agreed target will be hard to reach without substantial additional effort.”⁷⁴

The Evaluation report cautions against making too much of these findings, however, arguing that country evaluations “... do detail quite a wide range of existing and evolving

mechanisms for mutual review at various levels, which make contributions towards fulfilling this commitment”.

Lessons: Relationships lie at the heart of the commitment to mutual accountability, both those between donor and developing governments and between governments and their publics. Mutual accountability thus underlines the fundamentally political nature of the Declaration, and it brings into play “... the political interests, values and priorities of the endorsing governments and institutions, and of their respective constituents”, notes the Evaluation report.⁷⁵ Further progress will thus require substantial political re-engagement.

Conclusions: Progress towards mutual accountability has been slow, in part because of the novel nature of the concept. Encouragingly, more pieces of the solution may be at hand than is commonly appreciated.

Going forward

A number of key issues emerge in some or all of the studies reviewing progress on the Paris Declaration that offer pointers of how progress could best be made.

The Declaration is a political agreement: It is a mistake to view the commitments made under the Declaration as simply a series of technical adjustments to the way that aid is disbursed and managed. The Declaration is a “... political agenda for action, not just a technical agreement”, states the Evaluation report.⁷⁶ Despite this, donor governments have done little to prepare their publics for the changes that the commitments require, for instance, a lower profile for national efforts in aid work, lost orders for national suppliers as a result of the untying of aid, or placing greater reliance on other donors and the governments of developing countries to manage aid. In turn, developing countries have also failed to appreciate the task that the political nature of the Declaration imposes on them, namely the need to assert leadership in aid alignment and co-ordination, to accept risks in managing aid and to share out responsibility for managing aid across all levels of government, civil society and the private sector.⁷⁷

Further action:

- Donors need to develop communication and public education strategies to strengthen political support for the Declaration.⁷⁸
- Both donors and developing countries need to provide high-level political leadership to re-energise the commitment to aid reform⁷⁹ and guard against the risks of “aid effectiveness fatigue”.⁸⁰

Successful implementation needs a broader reach: In general, the Declaration lacks political resonance, and – outside certain narrow circles – there is little public awareness and understanding of it.⁸¹ Reaching out beyond just the development specialists to involve a broader swathe of political, social and civic life increases the prospects of implementation. This means also involving regional and local government. Where this has happened, implementation has been more effective.

Further action:

- Developing and donor countries need to set up more inclusive and systematic forms of dialogue with the full range of stakeholders.⁸²

Strengthening capacity – and trust – is a major issue: There is clearly a lack of capacity in some countries when it comes to implementing aspects of the agreement. However, **perceptions** of insufficient capacity also appear to play a significant role in shaping donor behaviour.⁸³

Further action:

- Developing countries must clearly communicate their priorities for strengthening capacity to donors.⁸⁴
- Donors must allocate special resources to capacity building;⁸⁵ donors need also to strengthen the capacities of staff in aid agencies to cope with the changing structure of developing aid.

The costs of change need to be addressed: The ultimate goal of the Declaration is to squeeze greater value out of development aid. To do that, though, involves short and medium-term costs as new ways of working are adopted. These costs may affect the ability of donors and donor agencies to deliver results.⁸⁶

Further action:

- Donors should provide supplementary budgets, staffing and training to help with these adjustment costs.⁸⁷

A shared agenda, but in different settings: The Declaration is sometimes seen as an inflexible “one size fits all” agenda.⁸⁸ But, in reality, because of the diverging situations in both developing and donor countries, how it is applied will vary from country to country. For example, in fragile states that lack effective central government, the concept of ownership may be of little relevance, for now at least.⁸⁹ There is thus a need to “... reiterate and demonstrate that [the Declaration’s] guidance can and should be adapted to particular country circumstances, while also clarifying the features to be maintained in common”, notes the Evaluation report.⁹⁰

Further action:

- Developing countries must provide leadership on adjusting the Declaration to local needs, and build on good existing examples of local variants.⁹¹

Delegate authority to the field: “Among donors, the changes in regulations and practices to delegate greater authority and capacity to field offices have been the most important enabling conditions for successful implementation”, states the Evaluation report.⁹²

Further action:

- Donors should move towards decentralising authority to country offices and embassies.⁹³

Monitoring the monitoring: The emphasis on monitoring progress is a unique feature – and strength – of the Declaration. The growing number of countries taking part in the evaluation surveys is testament to the value they place on this monitoring process, which is also helping to bring about more rigour in defining terms and international standards that are not always clearly understood. However, the experience of countries so far is also making it clear that there are concerns about some aspects relating to methodologies as well as the collection, quality and relevance of some data.⁹⁴

Further action:

- Developing and donor countries need to address current concerns over the mechanisms for monitoring, and begin to design better systems for post-2010.

Notes

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60. Evaluation report, p. 21.
61. Evaluation report, p. 21.
62. Progress Report, p. 13.
63. Evaluation report, p. 22.
64. Evaluation report, p. 23.
65. Evaluation report, p. 23.
66. Evaluation report, p. 23.
67. Progress Report, p. 13.
68. Monitoring Survey, p. 63.
69. Progress Report, p. 85.
70. Evaluation report, p. 26.
71. Progress Report, p. 14.
72. Evaluation report, p. 25.
73. Monitoring Survey, p. 50.
74. Monitoring Survey, p. 51.

- 75. Evaluation report, p. 28.
- 76. Evaluation report, p. xii.
- 77. Evaluation report, p. xii.
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- 79. Progress Report, p. 10.
- 80. Evaluation report, p. xiv.
- 81. Progress Report, p. 25.
- 82. Progress Report, p. 21.
- 83. Evaluation report, p. xiii.
- 84. Evaluation report, p. xv.
- 85. Evaluation report, p. xv.
- 86. Progress Report, p. 28.
- 87. Evaluation report, p. xv.
- 88. Evaluation report, p. xiv.
- 89. Progress Report, p. 26.
- 90. Evaluation report, p. xiv.
- 91. Progress Report, p. 29.
- 92. Evaluation report, p. xiv.
- 93. Progress Report, p. 29.
- 94. Progress Report, p. 28.

Chapter 5

The Bigger Picture: The Paris Declaration and Broader Development Goals

The aims of development do not stop at poverty reduction: gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability are also fundamental development objectives. These are not just goals – they are also important drivers of development in their own right. “Forget China, India and the Internet,” says The Economist, “economic growth is driven by women.” Still, for all the evidence of the benefits of incorporating these broader goals into the development agenda, it has often been difficult to do so in practice. That may be changing: evidence is emerging of how the implementation of the Paris Declaration can advance gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability. Drawing on case studies from a number of countries, this chapter introduces five useful lessons on how the Paris Declaration can be applied in this way.

Introduction

Development is about people, and therefore involves much more than just poverty reduction. Its goals include affirming basic principles of gender equality, improved human rights and environmental sustainability. While few would disagree with this, the role that each of these plays in speeding up development can be overlooked. As Mary Robinson has said, “Aid is only effective if it achieves good development results and good development results are not possible if gender inequalities persist, environmental damage is accepted or human rights abused.”¹

These words are not platitudes. Protecting human rights, for example, reduces inequalities and ensures that the benefits of development reach everyone. Strengthening women’s rights results in changes for the better, both for men and women. The World Bank has estimated that in Kenya, opening education to women and enabling them to increase their stake in farming could lead to a sustained annual increase of 2.0 to 3.5 percentage points in GDP growth (World Bank, 2006). Children benefit too: in Africa, children of mothers who have received five years of primary education are 40% more likely to live beyond age five.² As *The Economist* has said, “Forget China, India and the Internet: economic growth is driven by women.”³

As for environmental sustainability, it is a necessary basis for all future growth. The impacts of climate change pose serious social and economic risks, including reducing food security, slowing economic activity and damaging infrastructure. But better environmental management matters in other ways, too. For example, improved water supplies enable children to spend less time fetching water and more time in school.

Box 5.1. Climate Change: A new challenge for development

Climate change is a serious and long-term challenge. Drought, floods, severe weather and sea level rise can trigger food shortages, foster disease, destroy infrastructure and degrade precious natural resources. While these are global challenges, the negative impacts of climate change will hit poor people and poor countries disproportionately. This is because they depend heavily on natural resources and have little capacity to cope with the adverse consequences of climate change on their living conditions and livelihoods.

Adaptation and maladaptation

In general, economic development helps reduce vulnerability to many of the consequences of climate change. In some cases, however, “development as usual” may inadvertently increase vulnerability. This is known as “**maladaptation**”, and in order to avoid this, developing countries need to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities systematically and integrate potential “**adaptation**” measures in development policies, plans and projects.

Box 5.1. Climate Change: A new challenge for development (cont.)**Looking at development through a new lens**

The DAC, together with the OECD Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) is developing strategic guidance for donors and developing country partners to address these new challenges.* It will contribute to thinking in preparation for the UN Climate Change Conference (COP15) in Copenhagen, December 2009. In line with the principles and objectives of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the focus of this guidance is on supporting partners' efforts to manage risks using their own systems and procedures and to develop the necessary capacities.

Taking a comprehensive approach to climate change adaptation, the guidance addresses the challenges of integrating climate change risks at three fundamental levels:

- national-level strategies, policies and plans;
- sectoral-level policies, plans and programmes; and
- local-level development initiatives, both in urban and rural contexts.

At each of these levels, it shows how the application of a climate lens can help ensure that development policies, strategies, plans and programmes are resilient to climate change – or at least that the risks have been minimised – and that opportunities are not being missed.

Finally, the guidance stresses the urgent need to translate all of this thinking and analysis into action on the ground. Consultations on the guidance are underway to ensure that it is designed in such a way that users' needs are a priority and that it will be widely disseminated.

* *Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation* will be submitted to the DAC High Level Meeting in May 2009.

While the importance of gender equality and environmental sustainability has been widely accepted for two decades (more recently in the case of human rights), these broader goals received new momentum from the adoption of the Paris Declaration in 2005. Since then, it has become clear that tackling these “cross-sectoral” issues is essential to achieving the goals of the Declaration; it is also increasingly evident that the Declaration itself provides ways for attaining these wider development goals.

This chapter looks at some of these issues, with a focus on:

- how the Paris Declaration can advance equality, sustainability and human rights;
- five lessons from using the Paris Declaration to advance broader development goals; and
- learning from these lessons, and looking forward.

While the case studies and the messages focus largely on gender equality and human rights – because this is where most of the available evidence lies – the lessons are widely applicable.

How the Paris Declaration can advance wider development goals

The Accra Agenda for Action (2008) clearly acknowledges that aid is only one part of the development picture and that cross-sectoral issues are essential to reaching the goals of the Paris Declaration:

“Gender equality, respect for human rights, and environmental sustainability are cornerstones for achieving enduring impacts on the lives and potential of poor women, men and children. It is vital that all our policies address these issues in a more systematic and coherent way.”⁴

Improvements to human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability have direct social and economic benefits, but are also development goals in their own right. Despite this, they raise sensitivities and challenges both in donor and developing countries, in part because they are fundamentally political issues; as such, they require political drive, as well as technical responses.

For over two decades, the policies of most DAC members have included strong commitments to using development co-operation for achieving environmental sustainability and gender equality. But it has proven difficult to convert these commitments into concrete action or to find “quick fixes”. Although the focus on human rights in development is more recent, its integration into development agendas has faced similar challenges.

New ideas were needed, and, to some extent, they have come from the Paris Declaration, which has provided both inspiration and impetus. Today, donor agencies, developing countries and civil society organisations alike are using their shared commitments and the five principles of the Paris Declaration to achieve broader development results.

Workshops in 2007⁵ and 2008⁶ used case studies to demonstrate how the Paris Declaration can be applied to achieve social inclusion, human rights, environmental sustainability and gender equality. This chapter draws on case studies from Peru, Zimbabwe, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Sierra Leone. The workshop presentations were drawn from two major studies,⁷ where donors had documented experiences of using the Paris Declaration to strengthen development impacts and, at the same time, explored how cross-sectoral issues can support the implementation of the Paris Declaration. In basic terms, the links between gender equality, human rights and sustainability and the five principles of the Paris Declaration can be understood in the following way.

Ownership: For democratic ownership to be a reality the interests and voices of all citizens – women as well as men – must be heard.

Alignment: The principle of alignment means that donors base their activities on developing countries’ own policies, commitments and strategies. Developing countries have also made public commitments to pursue gender equality, human rights and sustainability through instruments such as the Rio Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification (1992), the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on human rights (1993) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on gender equality and women’s empowerment (1995).

Harmonisation: The rationale for harmonisation is that when donors work together and co-ordinate their actions, extraneous costs are reduced, making aid more effective. In turn, this can help improve policy dialogue, decision making and implementation of human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability.

Managing for development results: This principle has the same objective as the goals of gender equality and human rights: to improve the lives of poor people.

Mutual accountability: The principle of accountability underlines the need for donors and developing countries to be accountable to each other for meeting regional and international commitments on human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability; as well as increasing accountability to their citizens.

Lessons learned from using the Paris Declaration to advance rights, inclusion and gender equality

Experience has shown that five important lessons can be drawn from applying the Paris Declaration to advance these broader goals:

- i) actively involving poor women and men strengthens ownership and accountability for development results;
- ii) a results-based approach to human rights improves services for all citizens;
- iii) more effective use of joint assistance strategies (JAS) advances development priorities;
- iv) words must lead to action; and
- v) donors' harmonised support can help build capacity in fragile situations.

Lesson 1: Actively involving poor women and men strengthens ownership and accountability for development results

Involving more people in political and policy discussions, and in the implementation of development programmes, strengthens ownership – thereby improving results and accountability. Two case studies demonstrate how bottom-up approaches have improved health care services.

Case study: Peru – A rights-based approach to promoting ownership and accountability within the health sector

The humanitarian organisation CARE conducts a health programme in Peru aimed at improving the health of the poor. It focuses on increasing the voice of the poor as a key strategy for improving relations between the state and society. This is based on two assumptions: significant and sustainable improvements can only be made if the poor are involved in shaping health policies, practices and programmes, and if what is agreed is translated into action.

To promote public debate and accountability for health policy, CARE has:

- Supported reporting processes, such as a civil society shadow report to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, as well as reports on sexual and reproductive rights and access to HIV/AIDS treatment.
- Collaborated with ForoSalud – a nation-wide civil society health network – to build civil society capacity (with a particular focus on women), to participate in decisions and advocate for health rights.
- Worked with key government agencies, in particular the ministry of health, to develop its capacity to deliver citizens' health rights.

This work resulted in the development of national legislation on health rights and the implementation of local mechanisms for surveillance. It also produced a strengthened basis for holding the government to account for service delivery.

Case study: Zimbabwe – A community-centred approach to health in a situation of fragility

In Zimbabwe, the Community Working Group on Health builds local level participation in the health sector, in co-operation with the Ministry of Health, local government and other providers. It carries out training, campaigns and community activities on HIV and AIDS prevention, as well as on reproductive health – with a particular focus on women, young people, orphans and vulnerable children – and liaises with officials. Thanks to the bottom-up approach, the ownership of these programmes has cascaded down to the local level. Communities have begun to take greater responsibility for their health by identifying and prioritising local health concerns and actions, and monitoring their implementation.

Main messages are:

- Democratic ownership is strengthened by financing and building the capacity of civil society organisations to support human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, improved health and poverty reduction.
- Civil society can be instrumental in “capturing voices” and facilitating dialogue between citizens and the state.
- Accountability is an essential companion to ownership.
- Budget literacy and transparency are prerequisites for national accountability.
- Successful development programmes cannot be run independently of the relevant ministries and structures.

Lesson 2: A results-based approach to human rights improves services for all citizens

Delivering and accounting for development results – and identifying who those results are benefitting – is one of the three major challenges to accelerating progress on aid effectiveness identified in the Accra Agenda for Action:

“Developing countries will strengthen the quality of policy design, implementation and assessment by improving information systems, including, as appropriate, disaggregating data by sex, region and socioeconomic status.”⁸

Case study: Nepal – Addressing social exclusion

In Nepal, “disaggregated monitoring” – which means breaking down results from statistical monitoring by sex, caste, ethnic and social groups – has i) strengthened results-based management; ii) led to evidence-based decision making and better targeting of health services; and iii) countered social exclusion and discrimination. Nepal’s society is highly unequal, with huge differences in opportunities and access to basic services; the difficulties are particularly severe for women, and indigenous and lower caste groups such as the Dalits (formerly untouchables) and Janajatis.

Research by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development and the World Bank encouraged the Government of Nepal to tackle institutionalised social exclusion and discrimination. As a result, the country’s 10th National Development Plan – a collaborative effort involving government, civil society and donors – acknowledges that marginalised groups are not only “poor” in economic terms, but also in terms of their lack of representation and empowerment. Donors have aligned behind the national plan and are providing support in critical areas, such as health and education. Civil society organisations have conducted research and used qualitative and quantitative data

– broken down by ethnicity, sex and caste – to tell the stories behind the figures, and to show how and where people are facing barriers to health and education services.

The evidence demonstrates that identity (gender, class, ethnicity, caste) predetermines the quality of services received. In response, the government is addressing social and cultural barriers to health by providing training in midwifery for Dalit and Janajati women and reserving places for women on the management committees of local health facilities. The government has also increased its budget allocation to primary health care clinics in the 25 poorest districts. Indigenous and lower caste women are now more likely to seek medical care, which is helping to reduce maternal mortality.

Main messages are:

- Investment in national statistical systems is needed to collect, disseminate and monitor data disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity in support of evidence-based policy making. This information is essential for assessing the extent of social exclusion.
- Advocacy and high-quality analyses are important triggers for ensuring that governments respond. Social research and analysis helps to tell the story behind aggregate figures.
- Collaboration among civil society, donors and the government is critical for involving as many people and communities as possible in tackling social exclusion.
- Taking a “whole systems” approach to social inclusion, as well as embedding the issue in national plans and monitoring systems, makes it everyone’s business and increases the likelihood that poor people’s voices will be heard.

Lesson 3: More effective use of joint assistance strategies advances development priorities

The Paris Declaration calls for donor countries to rationalise their activities. Rather than each trying to be active in numerous countries or sectors, they are encouraged to link together to limit the fragmentation of donors (see Chapter 1), and to allow those with special experience and competencies to take the lead in specific aid efforts. Joint assistance strategies, as these efforts are known, are also a useful means of advancing human rights, environmental sustainability and gender equality. In some cases, these issues have been treated as objectives in themselves and sectoral programmes have been built around them, while in others they have been integrated into water, governance, health or HIV/AIDS programmes. The two approaches are not mutually exclusive; indeed, they can reinforce one another, depending on the individual country context. But care is needed to ensure that a multiplicity of approaches does not lead to excessive fragmentation of aid, with a loss of focus on achieving concrete results.

Case study: Tanzania – Division of labour on gender equality

In Tanzania, the joint assistance strategy allowed donors to advance gender equality by dividing up responsibilities. This involved, for instance, appointing contact points on gender issues within working groups in sectoral areas such as agriculture.

Irish Aid was the contact point for the agriculture sector and used this mandate to highlight gender equality as an important issue for the review of the National Agriculture Sector Development Programme. Donors and government agencies collaborated closely, enabling the Ministry for Community Development, Gender and Children to influence the

Ministry of Agriculture to overcome its initial resistance. Irish Aid provided the necessary technical support for integrating gender equality dimensions into the sector.

The division of labour has resulted in increased accountability among development partners, government and civil society, and in improved results. The potential for similar results is evident in many other countries, where the link between gender equality and agriculture has been clearly established. Studies show that in sub-Saharan Africa, for example, agricultural productivity could increase by up to 20% if women's access to resources such as land, seeds and fertilisers were equal to that of men. In Kenya, women provide 70% of agricultural labour, but only 1% of them own the land they and their families farm.

“Gender-based violence is perhaps the most widespread and socially tolerated of human rights violations.”⁹ In Tanzania, the division-of-labour exercise revealed that although violence against women was a common concern for several donors, their support was not well co-ordinated. A small group of donors worked together with the government and civil society to develop expertise and knowledge. In line with the Tanzania National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence, they created a basket fund designed to harmonise efforts to reduce violence against women.

The case study from Tanzania helps highlight specific actions that can be taken to strengthen broad-based results in gender equality – as well as in other areas such as human rights and environment – through division-of-labour exercises.

Main messages are:

- The impact of division-of-labour exercises on gender equality and women's empowerment should be monitored (including comparisons of experiences in different countries).
- It is important to develop adequate safeguards to ensure that the JAS does not lead to marginalisation of gender equality and other social policy concerns.
- It is essential to monitor the impact donor gender working groups are having.
- The assignment of clear roles in the division of labour to ensure that commitments to gender equality are implemented and that challenges are identified and addressed, are fundamental.

Lesson 4: Words must lead to action

Good policy statements on human rights, environmental sustainability, exclusion and gender equality are not enough. These need to be backed up by financial allocations, capacity development and appropriate monitoring frameworks.

Case study: Uganda – Creating budgetary incentives for local government to support women and children

The Government of Uganda has worked with civil society and academic institutions to address gender inequalities and women's empowerment. As a result, gender equality is now central to Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan. Furthermore, this plan is backed up by the systems, budgets and skills that can make a difference on the ground. This has been a long-term process; even with good policies and broad-based ownership, translation into practice takes time.

Incentives to promote gender equality had to be created, as did the capacity needed to support the budget, monitoring and behavioural changes required. This applied to both government and donors. A gender-responsive approach to public financial management

was introduced through the collaborative efforts of civil society, with champions in the ministries of finance and women's affairs, and in academic institutions. In short, government departments were required to make budgetary allocations directed towards poor women and children.

At the local government level, the incentives introduced included a gender equality measure in performance assessment criteria for budget submissions and approvals. A reward equivalent to a 20% increase over the previous year's grant was allocated when local governments clearly demonstrated how they were addressing gender equality. There was a penalty of 20% for those that did not, and capacity development was offered to address the root problem.

This process has improved government budget allocation and delivery on gender equality commitments. In doing so, it has increased the demand for sex-disaggregated data and led to improved gender equality and poverty targets. In this way, Uganda offers a good example of a government that is making sure its budget and incentive systems change the lives of poor women and men for the better.

Main messages are:

- Critical changes can be brought about through the use of gender-responsive budget and monitoring frameworks and through their integration into wider public financial management reform.
- Collaboration and advocacy by civil society and women's groups, as well as by academic institutions, are essential to create pressure for change and support capacity development.
- Use of gender equality targets can strengthen results-based management and lead to increased budget allocations for gender equality.

Lesson 5: Donors' harmonised support can help rebuild capacity in fragile situations

In post-conflict situations, the principles of the Paris Declaration are relevant, although putting them into practice is a serious challenge.

Case study: Sierra Leone – Harmonisation of donor support to aid the election process

The success of the 2007 elections in Sierra Leone can be partly attributed to development partners' harmonised approach to supporting the electoral process. These were the first elections to be run by the Sierra Leone government. Together with donors, they recognised that in order to maintain stability, it was critical that the elections be recognised as free and fair, that the process be non-violent and that the results be widely accepted. This required a mix of funds, appropriate technical assistance and capacity building to ensure that the Sierra Leone authorities, and in particular the National Election Commission, were well prepared.

Because there is only a small number of donors active in Sierra Leone, informal co-ordination is common – harmonisation less so. An exception to this was the establishment of a basket fund to support the 2007 elections, managed by UNDP. The steering committee included donors who were unable to participate in the fund; this helped to eliminate overlaps between their efforts and those of the fund. In many respects, the basket fund worked well, although it might have operated even more effectively if it had supported civil society organisations, especially women's and youth organisations.

Overall, however, the elections were well run. They were considered free and fair by international observers, and when the government was defeated, it stepped down peacefully

– a remarkable achievement given Sierra Leone’s recent history. The Electoral Commission was praised for conducting the elections in a professional, transparent and impartial manner.

Civil society groups, government, media and donors helped to strengthen the election process, making it robust and credible, and owned by all citizens – women and men alike. A Civil Society Action Group played an important role, especially in preventing election violence; women’s and youth organisations also campaigned against violence. The strategic leadership and vision behind the process, the involvement of government at all levels, and the engagement of people in remote areas all played a key role, as did the involvement of the media. Furthermore, election monitoring conducted by trained citizens strengthened accountability, as did the setting of standards for vote counting.

Capacity development extended well beyond individual training to cover strengthening of institutions and structures. Although costly and time-consuming, this was essential to build capacity at all levels of society, including in civil society, the media and government.

Main messages are:

- A stable state needs strong civil society; civil society groups that promote human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and social inclusion have a vital role to play in peace and state building.
- Broad-based partnerships at the community level can help promote inclusive, sustainable outcomes.
- In fragile and post-conflict situations, capacity that has been eroded across the board – in government, parliament and civil society – must be rebuilt. Systematic and harmonised support is required from donors to do this.

Learning from these lessons

Overall, the Paris Declaration has improved the operational efficiency of aid management. Yet during the three years between its adoption in 2005 and its review at the Accra High Level Forum in September 2008, there has been a growing recognition that delivering aid more efficiently is only one part of the story. The evidence shows that women’s empowerment, human rights and attention to the environment can add essential value to the implementation of the Declaration by **increasing the impact of aid** and thereby improving peoples’ lives – but there is much still to be done.

Using the partnership commitments of the Paris Declaration to advance gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability has certainly led to increased attention to these issues at the policy level, but much better delivery and monitoring are needed on the ground if we are to make real progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Donor and partner efforts require a more systematic and sustained approach.

Donors have not always been consistent or effective in mainstreaming gender equality, rights and environmental considerations into their implementation of the Paris Declaration. This has sometimes been reflected in a “lowest common denominator” approach, in which those donor agencies with the greatest expertise and interest in social and environmental issues are not necessarily the ones in the lead. At the same time, not enough use has been made of existing budgetary tools designed to make public financial management systems more responsive to gender equality and environmental sustainability.

The evidence points to the benefits of drawing on a broader set of development actors – from a range of government departments, civil society and the private sector, for instance – into political and policy discussions and into the implementation of development

programmes. More inclusive partnerships need to be built to strengthen ownership, results and accountability: key areas identified for increased effort in the Accra Agenda for Action.

Beyond Accra: Taking the lessons forward

The Accra High Level Forum provided a valuable opportunity to reflect on our experiences of how the Paris Declaration has been used to reduce poverty and inequality and make advances in human rights, the empowerment of women and the excluded, environmental sustainability and the fight against HIV/AIDS. The Accra Agenda for Action has people at its heart. It challenges both donors and partners to "... ensure that their respective development policies and programmes are designed and implemented in ways consistent with their agreed international commitments on gender equality, human rights, disability and environmental sustainability".¹⁰

If we are to make progress towards achieving these international commitments by their 2010 due date, we will need to:

- Increase the capacity of all development actors to deliver and measure results for gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability.
- Find innovative ways of funding civil society and women's groups for both advocacy and service delivery.
- Apply aid effectiveness principles to issues such as climate change.
- Increase transparency and improve information on development expenditures and investments (by both donors and governments) to strengthen accountability for gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability.
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of the results achieved on these critical issues in implementing both the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Efforts are already underway that respond to some of these challenges. Several donors and partners have started work on designing monitorable indicators that donors and partner countries could use. These could bring a gender equality focus to measuring their own progress in implementing the partnership commitments of the Paris Declaration (Box 5.2). Such indicators could potentially be used during phase 2 of the evaluation of the implementation of the Paris Declaration, which will be presented at the next high-level forum in 2011.

Notes

1. Mary Robinson at the workshop on "Strengthening the Development Results and Impacts of the Paris Declaration through Work on Gender Equality, Social Exclusion and Human Rights", London, March 2008.
2. The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, education fact sheet.
3. *The Economist*, 12 April 2006.
4. Accra Agenda for Action, paragraph 3.
5. OECD Workshop on Development Effectiveness in Practice: Applying the Paris Declaration to Advancing Gender Equality, Environmental Sustainability and Human Rights (Dublin, April 2007): key messages and Summary Record (www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/inpractice).
6. Summary Record of the OECD Workshop on Strengthening the Development Results and Impacts of the Paris Declaration through work on Gender Equality, Social Exclusion and Human Rights, London, 12-13 March 2008 (www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/resultsandimpacts).
7. Oxford Policy Management, Social Development Direct and Working Together Ltd. (2008), "Making Aid More Effective through Gender, Rights and Inclusion: Evidence from Implementing the Paris Declaration". Visit www.opml.co.uk or www.oecd.org/dac/gender for emerging findings; and see EC/UN Partnership on Gender Equality for Development and Peace (2008), www.gendermatters.eu.

Box 5.2. Monitoring matters: Some suggested indicators for monitoring the impacts of implementation of the Paris Declaration on gender equality and women's empowerment

The EC/UN Partnership on Gender Equality for Development and Peace has recently published a set of suggested indicators that could be used for to support women's organisations in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Declaration at the country level.

Ownership

Suggested indicators

1.1 Countries evaluated in 2010 have institutional structures in place which allow for systematic participation of civil society and women's groups in national development planning (including Poverty Reduction Strategy formulation), implementation and monitoring.

1.2 National development strategies and Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) developed up to 2010 integrate a gendered analysis of poverty consistently supported by sex-disaggregated data, and reference to national commitments to international agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action.

1.3 National gender equality priorities/plans are costed, supported by action plans and integrated into national development strategies and PRSs.

Alignment and Harmonisation

Suggested indicators

2.1 Donor and partner countries evaluated in 2010 have gender responsive budgeting systems in place at national and local levels.

2.2 Percentage of donor funds dedicated to capacity building on mainstreaming gender perspectives in public finances for i) Finance Ministry officials, ii) Line Ministries, iii) Civil society (and in particular women's organisations), iv) Parliamentarians.

2.3 Percentage of public/donor funding for meeting gender-specific goals, for example, ending violence against women and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.

Managing for results and mutual accountability

Suggested indicators

3.1 The 2010 evaluation of implementation of the Paris Declaration principles include systematic involvement from civil society and women's organisations.

3.2 At least three gender-sensitive indicators are assessed during formal aid effectiveness monitoring and evaluation processes.

3.3 Performance Assessment Frameworks of donor include gender equality as a key result and include systematic involvement from civil society and women's organisations.

3.4 Percentage of aid dedicated for harmonised systems for joint government/donor capacity building on mainstreaming gender equality in programme-based approaches in place at country level.

Source: EC/UN Partnership on Gender Equality for Development and Peace (2008). Tracking progress on development results – gender equality and women's empowerment (www.gendermatters.eu).

8. Accra Agenda for Action, paragraph 23 (a).
9. UNFPA State of the World Population, 2005.
10. Accra Agenda for Action, paragraph 13 (c).

Chapter 6

Efforts and Policies of Bilateral Donors

Aid continued to increase in 2007, once exceptional debt relief is excluded from the figures. But the increase was only 2% on 2006. This is much too slow if donors are to meet their commitments to increase aid by 2010.

Poverty reduction continues to drive the donor community and donors include achieving the MDGs among their key objectives. Donors focus on creating an enabling environment, on building growth, governance and stability needed to achieve the MDGs, and many build their programmes around achieving specific targets. Donors are beginning to reform their systems to implement the aid effectiveness principles and to meet the targets set in the Accra Agenda for Action. They have developed action plans, set up monitoring measures, and pay increased attention to results. They emphasise partner country ownership, and are employing new ways of working: some are trying delegated co-operation, joint programs, and especially direct budget and sector budget support. Donors are meeting their obligations to support the implementation of the Rio Conventions through the Global Environment Facility and the convention secretariats as well as through bilateral environment programmes. While most donors have an environment policy, applied in principle to all their aid, some have also established funds to address climate change and deforestation. In 2008, the DAC conducted four peer reviews – Australia, France, Norway and Luxembourg – as well as a special review of the Republic of Korea.

Introduction: DAC members' aid performance in 2007

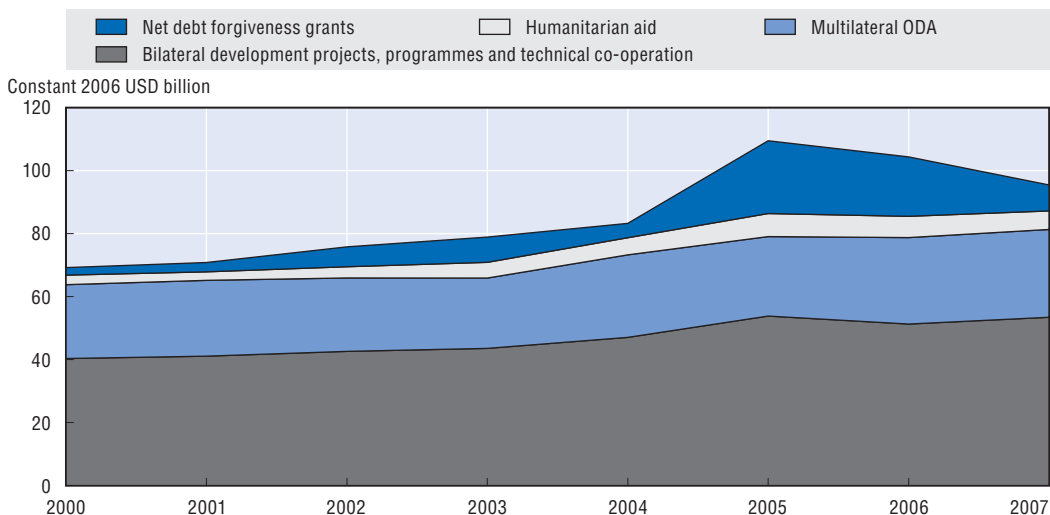
In 2007, total net official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was USD 103.5 billion. This represents a drop from 0.31% of their combined gross national income in 2006 to 0.28% in 2007, or a fall of 8.5% in real terms.


ODA had been exceptionally high in 2005 (USD 107.1 billion) and 2006 (USD 104.4 billion), due to large Paris Club debt relief operations for Iraq and Nigeria. Debt relief diminished in 2007 to USD 9 billion as the Paris Club operations tapered off.

Excluding debt relief grants, DAC members' net ODA rose slightly by 2%. This is a truer reflection of the underlying trend in aid flows.

Figure 6.1 shows the impact of debt relief on net ODA in 2005 and 2006. It also shows a small increase in humanitarian aid in 2005 as special assistance was provided in the wake of the Indian Ocean tsunami and earthquake in Pakistan. Bilateral development projects and programmes dipped slightly in 2006 but were on the rise again in 2007, indicating that donors are gradually scaling up their core aid programmes.

Figure 6.1. **Components of DAC donors' net ODA**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520131332628>

Source: OECD, "Aid Targets Slipping out of Reach?", November 2008, www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/25/41724314.pdf.

Donor performance

The largest donors in 2007, by volume, were the United States, followed by Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Japan. Five countries exceeded the United Nations target of 0.7% of GNI: Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

In 2007, net ODA by the United States was USD 21.8 billion, representing a fall of 9.8% in real terms. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell to 0.16%. This fall was mostly due to debt relief, which was high in 2006, and a reduction in ODA to Iraq. Excluding debt relief grants, there was an increase in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa (+6.5% in real terms to USD 4.5 billion) and the Least Developed Countries (+4% to USD 4.8 billion). ODA to Afghanistan increased (+5% to USD 1.5 billion) and remained important to Iraq despite a fall in real terms (-24% to USD 3.7 billion).

Japan's net ODA was USD 7.7 billion, representing 0.17% of GNI. The 29.8% fall in real terms was in part due to a decrease in debt relief operations, which were exceptionally high in 2005 and 2006, and to a decrease in contributions to international financial institutions. Japan's ODA has been on a downward trend since 2000, except for an increase in 2005 and 2006 due to debt relief.

The combined ODA of the 15 members of the DAC that are also EU members – which represents nearly 60% of all DAC ODA – fell by 6.6% in real terms to USD 61.5 billion, representing 0.39% of their combined GNI. Again, the fall was mainly due to a decrease in debt relief grants. Excluding these, net ODA from DAC EU members rose by 7.7%.

Aid rose in real terms in ten DAC EU countries as follows:

- Germany (+6.1%), reflecting an increase in bilateral aid and contributions to international organisations;
- Ireland (+4.8%), raising its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.55% despite the strong increase in Irish GNI;
- Luxembourg (+15.0%), due to the general scaling up of its aid;
- Spain (+19.7%), mainly due to a rise in its multilateral contributions, within a planned process of sustained scaling-up of its aid; and
- Austria (+8.3%), Denmark (+2.9%), Finland (+6.4%), Greece (+5.3%), the Netherlands (+3.2%), and Portugal (+5.9%) also increased their aid.

Aid from other DAC EU countries fell in real terms, due mainly to decreased debt relief: Belgium (-11.2%), France (-16.4%), Italy (-2.6%), Sweden (-2.5%) and the United Kingdom (-29.6%). Excluding debt relief, aid rose in these countries with the exception of the United Kingdom, where net ODA decreased slightly due to sales of equity investments.

Net ODA by the European Commission rose by 3.1% to USD 11.8 billion mainly due to increased programme and project aid. Humanitarian aid also increased, and the EC's disbursement capacity continued to improve.

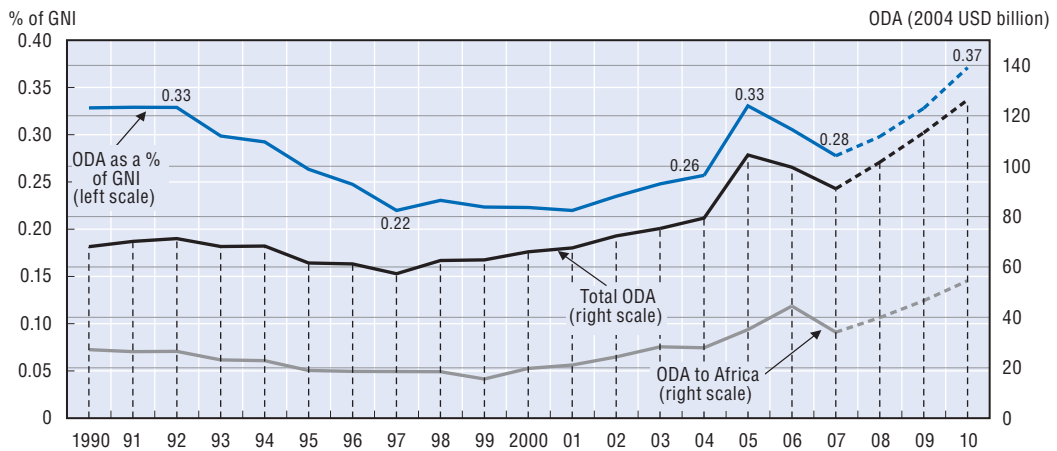
ODA from other DAC countries rose or fell from 2006 to 2007 as follows:


- Australia (+9.1%) as bilateral ODA increased;
- Canada (+1.2%);
- New Zealand (+5.1%);
- Norway (+13.4%), in large part due to increased equity investment; and
- Switzerland (-2.5%), due to a lower volume of debt relief.

Performance versus commitments

At the time of the Gleneagles G8 and UN Millennium +5 summits in 2005, donors committed to increase their aid. These commitments would raise ODA by USD 50 billion in 2010 compared with 2004 (at 2004 prices and exchange rates). Figure 6.2 shows ODA

Figure 6.2. **DAC members' net ODA 1990-2007 and DAC Secretariat simulations of net ODA to 2008 and 2010**



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levels since 1990 and the increase that needs to be achieved to attain the 2010 levels. Excluding debt relief and humanitarian aid, which are expected to return to their historical levels by 2010, the annual growth required to reach the target is 11%.

A recent OECD survey¹ of donors' forward spending plans showed that, at country or regional levels, donors have already programmed an additional USD 17 billion by 2010 compared to 2004 levels. Record replenishments of IDA and the African and Asian Development Banks will add about another USD 4 billion to this figure in 2010. Thus, about USD 21 billion of the USD 50 billion promised by 2010 has already been delivered or has been planned. This leaves nearly an additional USD 30 billion in 2004 dollars – about USD 34 billion in 2007 dollars – to be programmed into donors' aid budgets if their aid commitments for 2010 are to be realised.

Aid pledge

With the current financial crisis and economic slowdown in most donor countries, there is a general fear that aid budgets will be cut – as happened after the recession in the early 1990s.

Between 1992 and 1997, ODA from DAC donors fell from 0.33% to 0.22% of gross national income. The fall was smaller in volume, representing about 20% in real terms, because growth resumed over this period.

The OECD's Secretary-General, Angel Gurría, and the Chair of the DAC, Eckhard Deutscher, have issued a statement² calling upon the world's major donor countries to stand by their development pledges in order to prevent the "... financial crisis from generating an aid crisis", which would have a serious impact on developing countries already struggling with the global food crisis and rising oil prices. The "Aid Pledge" (based on the "OECD Trade Pledge" in the mid-1970s, which helped maintain an open trading system after the first oil price shock), urges DAC members to "... reaffirm their aid commitments and refrain from any budgetary action that is inconsistent with such commitments." The Follow-up Conference on Financing for Development (Doha, 29 November-2 December) aimed to clarify donors' future intentions in regard to aid volume.

Table 6.1. OECD-DAC Secretariat simulation of DAC members' net ODA volumes in 2007 and 2010

In constant 2007 USD million

The data below are not forecasts, but Secretariat projections based on public announcements by member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The key figures from such announcements are shown as "Assumptions". To calculate net ODA and ODA/GNI ratios requires projections for GNI for 2010. For 2008 and 2009, the projections of real growth for each country are taken from the *OECD Economic Outlook* No. 83 (June 2008) Annex Table 1. For 2010, real annual GNI growth of 2% is assumed for all countries. While calculations have been discussed at technical level with national authorities, the DAC Secretariat is responsible for the methodology and the final published results.

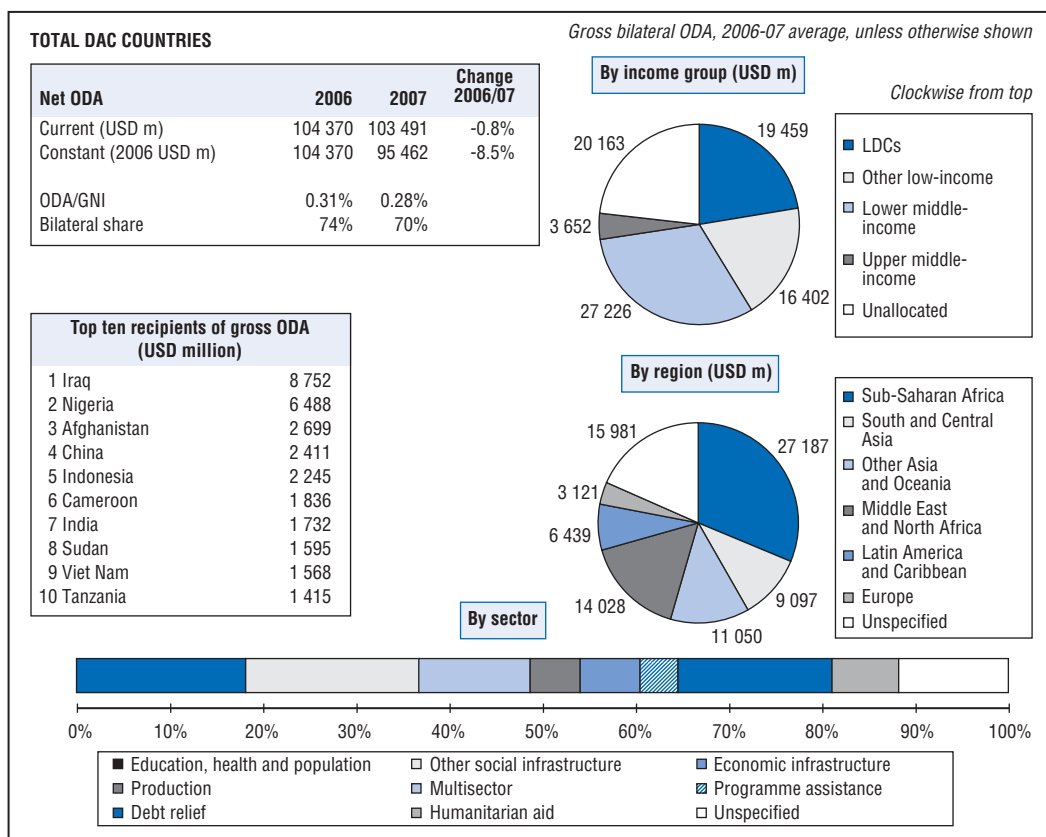
Country	2007		Assumptions	2010			
	Net ODA (2007 USD m)	ODA/GNI (%)		Net ODA (2007 USD m)	ODA/GNI (%)	Real change in ODA compared with 2007	
						2007 USD m	Per cent
Austria	1 808	0.50	0.51% in 2010	1 965	0.51	156	9
Belgium	1 953	0.43	0.7% in 2010	3 383	0.70	1 430	73
Denmark ¹	2 562	0.81	Minimum 0.8%	2 636	0.80	73	3
Finland	981	0.39	0.51% in 2010	1 363	0.51	381	39
France	9 884	0.38	0.51% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2015	13 989	0.51	4 105	42
Germany	12 291	0.37	0.51% in 2010	17 948	0.51	5 657	46
Greece ²	501	0.16	0.35% in 2010	1 178	0.35	678	135
Ireland	1 192	0.55	0.6% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2012	1 388	0.60	195	16
Italy	3 971	0.19	0.51% in 2010	11 030	0.51	7 059	178
Luxembourg	376	0.91	0.93% in 2010 and 1% in following years	421	0.93	45	12
Netherlands	6 224	0.81	Minimum 0.8%	6 550	0.80	325	5
Portugal	471	0.22	0.51% in 2010	1 153	0.51	682	145
Spain ³	5 140	0.37	0.5% in 2008, 0.56% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2012	8 212	0.56	3 072	60
Sweden	4 339	0.93	1%	4 936	1.00	597	14
United Kingdom ⁴	9 849	0.36	0.56% in 2010-11 and 0.7% in 2013	16 345	0.56	6 497	66
DAC EU members, total	61 540	0.39		92 495	0.56	30 955	50
Australia ⁵	2 669	0.32	See footnote 5	3 224	0.36	556	21
Canada ⁶	4 080	0.29	See footnote 6	4 473	0.30	394	10
Japan ⁷	7 679	0.17	See footnote 7	11 336	0.24	3 658	48
New Zealand ⁸	320	0.27	See footnote 8	441	0.35	121	38
Norway	3 728	0.95	1% over 2006-09	4 178	1.00	450	12
Switzerland ⁹	1 689	0.37	See footnote 9	1 940	0.40	251	15
United States ¹⁰	21 787	0.16	See footnote 10	26 998	0.19	5 211	24
DAC members, total	103 491	0.28		145 086	0.37	41 595	40

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- Over the coming years, the Danish government will strive to increase ODA as a per cent of GNI from the current level of 0.8%.
- Due to budgetary constraints, Greece has deferred its EU ODA target of 0.51% to 2012. Greece estimates it will reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.35% in 2010.
- Spain is aiming for a minimum of 0.5% by 2008 with the intention then to aim for 0.7% by 2012. Spain estimates its ODA/GNI ratio will be 0.56% in 2010.
- The United Kingdom has announced 0.56% in 2010-11 and 0.7% by 2013.
- Australia expects to continue increasing its ODA. Australia has announced it intends to reach an ODA/GNI target of 0.5% by 2015-16 and in May 2008 the Australian Government announced interim targets of 0.35% in 2009-10, 0.37% in 2010-11 and 0.38% in 2011-12. The figure here is discounted by 2.5% per annum for inflation.
- Canada intends to double its 2001 International Assistance Envelope (IAE) level by 2010 in nominal terms. The Canadian authorities estimate ODA (composed in large part from the IAE) will be 5.1 billion Canadian dollars in 2010. The ODA figure shown here is adjusted for 2 per cent annual inflation and converted to USD at the 2007 exchange rate.
- Japan intends to increase its ODA by USD 10 billion in aggregate over the five years 2005-09 compared to 2004. The Secretariat's estimate assumes USD 2.41 billion extra in 2010, compared to 2004. The estimated figure for 2009 is maintained for 2010, supposing that the volume of net ODA in 2009 will be maintained in 2010. No adjustment is made for inflation.
- New Zealand states that its total aid will reach NZD 600 million by 2010-11, thereby confirming its commitment to existing ODA forecasts in dollar terms. The Secretariat estimates an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.35% in 2010.
- The Swiss Parliament (the Council of States in September 2008 and the National Council in December 2008) has decided to increase ODA to 0.5% of GNI by 2015. The provision of additional resources to meet this objective will be decided after the approval of the additional frame credit in 2009. The additional credit will make it possible to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.40% by 2009.
- The United States does not issue or approve forecasts on projected ODA. The amount shown here is purely a Secretariat estimate. It is based on 2004 ODA plus USD 5 billion nominal per annum to cover the Gleneagles G8 commitments on increased aid to sub-Saharan Africa, Millennium Challenge Account, and initiatives on HIV/AIDS, malaria and humanitarian aid.

Notes on DAC members

Notes on DAC members are presented in alphabetical order and include a box on each member reviewed in 2008 (France, Luxembourg, Norway and Australia). In the country charts, the data on net ODA (top left-hand corner) refer to 2007; other data are 2006-07 average unless otherwise indicate.



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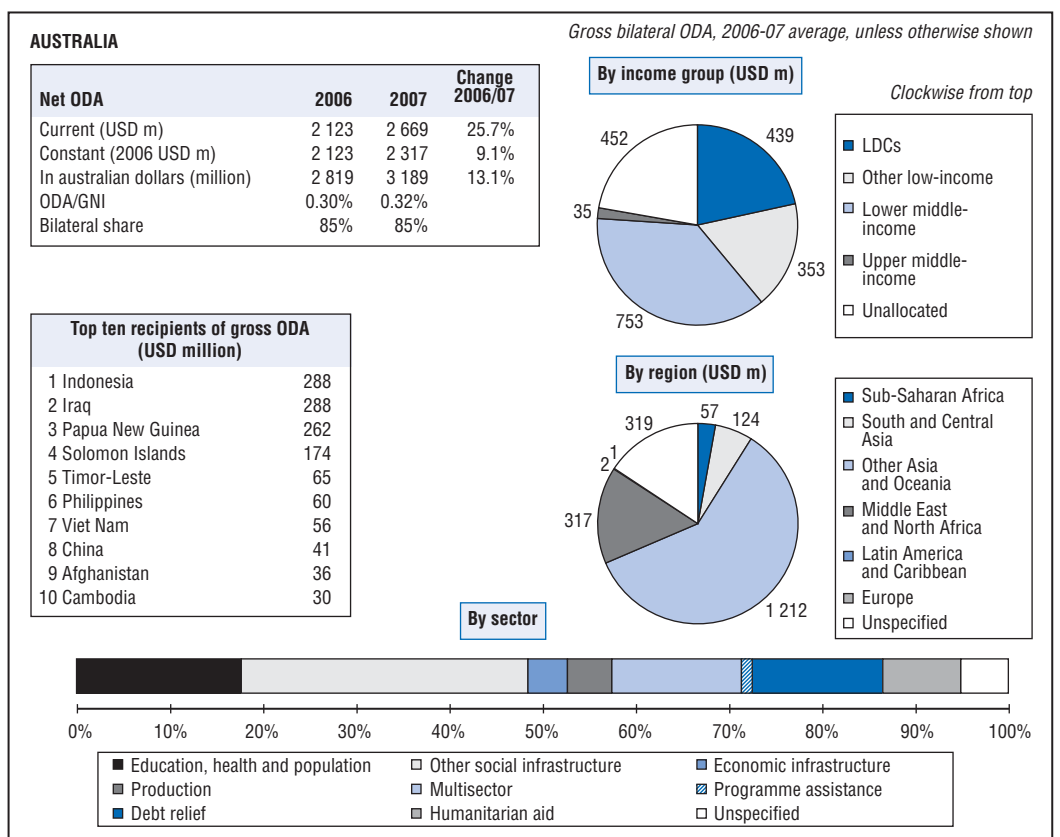
AUSTRALIA

In 2007, Australia's net ODA was USD 2.67 billion, representing a rise of 9.1% in real terms over 2006. ODA as a per cent of GNI also increased from 0.30% in 2006 to 0.32% in 2007. The increase was due to an increase in bilateral aid.

Commitment to the MDGs. Australia is committed to achieving progress towards the MDGs, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia works closely with partner governments to improve the enabling environment for country-led poverty reduction strategies and to build the growth, governance and stability essential to achieving the MDGs. Australia will invest an additional USD 200 million over four years through strengthened partnerships with relevant UN agencies, boosting their capacity to lead global efforts to realise the MDGs. Australia has committed to deliver increased and more effective aid and intends to reach an ODA/GNI target of 0.5% by 2015-16. The government has increased Australia's ODA to 0.32% of GNI in 2008-09 and expects to achieve further increases in successive years.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Australia is committed to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and is now focused on implementing key reforms in response to the Accra Agenda for Action. For example, in 2008, Australia negotiated new Partnerships for Development with partner countries in the Pacific, which are an important step towards increasing mutual accountability for results. The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)'s Office of Development Effectiveness monitors the quality and evaluates the impact of Australia's aid programme, and produces an "Annual Review of Development Effectiveness" (ARDE). An enhanced quality and performance reporting system has also been established. Along with evaluation reports, these are released publicly.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Australia has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. It is also a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Australia has provided USD 240 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the financial mechanism of the Rio Conventions, since its inception in 1991. This has included USD 59.8 million to the last GEF replenishment for its 2006-10 work program. Australia will provide over USD 130 million for climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes and broader environment programmes in 2008.



Box 6.1. DAC peer review of Australia, 4 December 2008*Examiners: Ireland and Portugal*

In its peer review, the DAC noted that Australia's aid of USD 2.67 billion in 2007 represented 0.32% of its gross national income (GNI), a substantial increase over the two previous years. The DAC commended Australia for committing to contribute 0.5% of its GNI to official development assistance (ODA) by 2015/16.

The Review found that Australia has made substantial, positive changes to its aid programme since 2004, reinforcing its focus on reducing poverty, on promoting the MDGs, and completely untying its aid programme. The DAC welcomed Australia's concentration on the Asia Pacific region and its continued engagement in states in fragile situations – approximately 50% of Australian aid is delivered to states in fragile situations. The Committee also welcomed the strengthened high level political commitment to partnerships, which are a new key feature of the Australian programme, as illustrated by the Pacific Partnerships for Development based on principles of mutual respect and mutual accountability. As there is strong political support for development co-operation in Australia, the DAC recommended that it draw up a new policy statement setting out its strategic development assistance framework.

The DAC noted that Australia's rigorous whole-of-government approach facilitated policy coherence and that AusAID, Australia's anchor agency for development, played a key role in ensuring a consistent approach across the government departments involved in delivering the aid programme, including promoting the aid effectiveness principles.

The review also found that AusAID has implemented comprehensive corporate reforms. This includes devolving authority to the field and fostering a results-based and learning culture, with improved corporate business processes and performance monitoring systems as well as a reinforced capacity to analyse and evaluate its aid programmes. In particular, Australia's innovative, independent Office of Development Effectiveness created in 2006 provides frank assessments of the aid programme.

The Committee noted that Australia still faces some challenges. In increasing its focus on African countries, which lag behind in achieving the MDGs, Australia will need to reflect on the best way of managing this geographic expansion, keeping in mind that the Accra Agenda for Action calls for reducing costly fragmentation of aid. The Committee invited Australia to use opportunities to work through delegated co-operation arrangements or multilateral organisations as well as to rely more on NGOs when engaging in a new country. While increasing its aid, Australia should maintain a strategic sector focus at country level and work increasingly through developing country government systems.

Other main findings from the peer review included:

- The DAC welcomed Australia's considerable efforts to integrate gender equality into its aid programme and asked it to continue to share this good practice with other donors. At the same time, it recommended that Australia build on its experience in this area to integrate environmental concerns as effectively throughout its programme.
- AusAID was advised to strengthen its communication efforts to ensure continued public and political support for the expanding development programme, and to raise awareness of what it means to apply the aid effectiveness principles.
- The DAC invited Australia to continue to assess the impact of the way it supports capacity development and to think further about how to make such capacity sustainable. It encouraged Australia to share further with the donor community its analytical work and experience on capacity development and governance in various contexts.

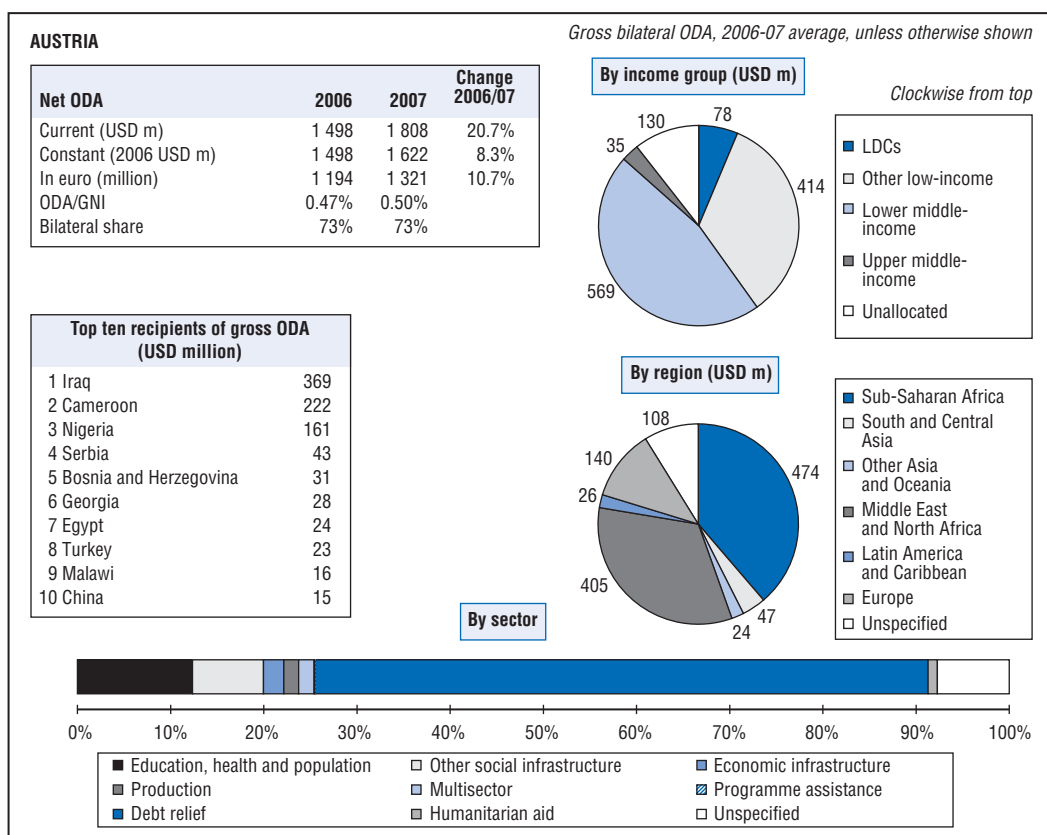
AUSTRIA

In 2007, Austria's net ODA was USD 1.81 billion, representing an increase of 8.3% in real terms over 2006. ODA as a per cent of GNI also increased from 0.47% in 2006 to 0.50% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Austria's commitment to the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and the 2005 World Summit remains unchanged. The Federal Act on Development Co-operation passed by parliament in 2002 (amended in 2003) established poverty reduction as one of three guiding principles of Austria's development co-operation. As Austria is committed to reach 0.51% of GNI by 2010, its policy objective is to focus efforts on the poorest countries and regions.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Austria has taken several steps to integrate the principles of the Paris Declaration into its development co-operation. Austria has developed an Action Plan based on the five principles of the Declaration. The latter has been disseminated to field offices and embassies, and these have been advised to act in accordance with it. Austria is increasing the share of its programme aid, such as general budget support or sector-wide approaches, and seeks to integrate its assistance into jointly co-ordinated programmes led by partner countries. Austria is also helping several of the new EU member States set up their aid structures in line with the principles for effective aid.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. In addition to contributing financially to the conventions' secretariats and the GEF (including to the UNFCCC LDCF), Austria puts particular emphasis on integrating the conventions into mainstream development processes. In particular, priority is given to challenges related to climate change, and on synergies for combating desertification and the loss of biodiversity. This includes strengthening the profile of national strategies and action plans related to the conventions in the development planning processes of partner countries. Efforts are further made to address global environmental issues throughout Austria's development co-operation policies and programmes. Relevant analytical and technical capacities are continuously fostered. A new environmental integration strategy that takes account of implementing the Rio Conventions was being developed in 2008.



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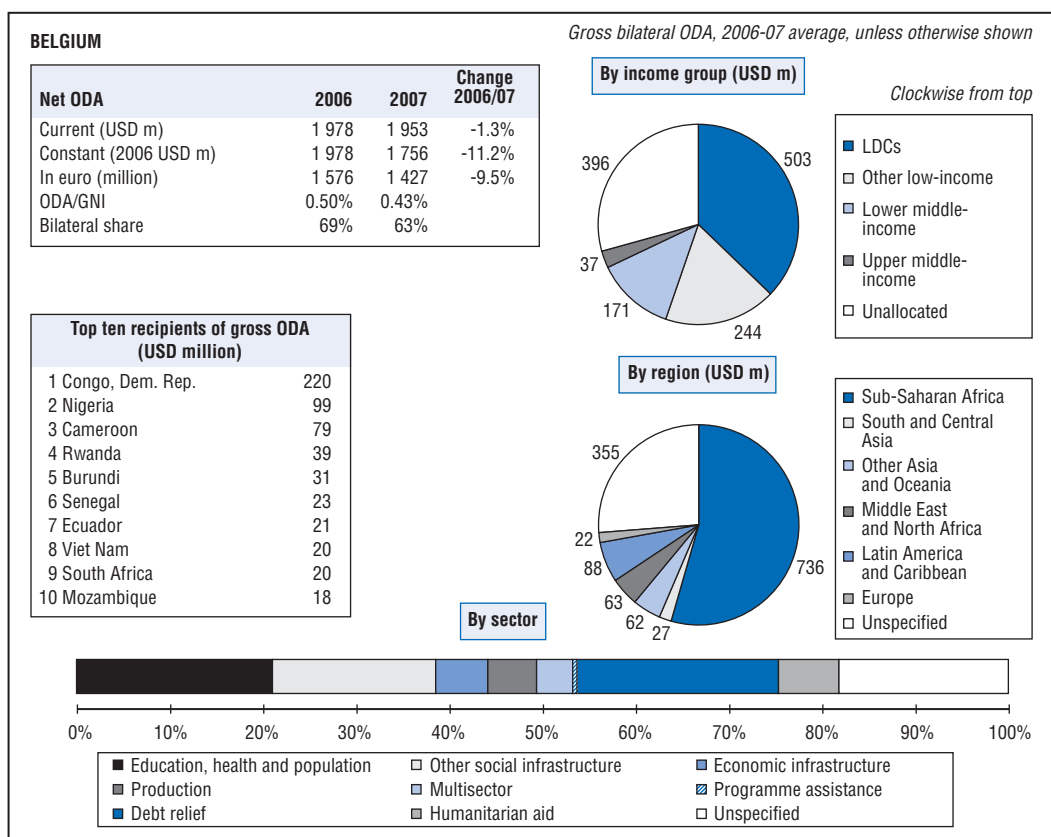
BELGIUM

In 2007, Belgium's net ODA fell by 11.2% in real terms over 2006, to reach USD 1.95 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.50% in 2006 to 0.43% in 2007. The fall was mainly due to decreased debt relief in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. The MDGs are the common thread running throughout Belgium's aid policy. Belgium considers that measures aimed at combating poverty help to prevent conflicts and are vital for promoting sustainable human development. As a result, a large proportion of its aid goes to least developed countries and it has numerous co-operation activities in a number of fragile states in Central Africa. In its programme to combat poverty and hunger, Belgium gives priority to improving agricultural production and food security. It has committed itself to devoting 10% of its ODA to agriculture by 2010.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Two new strategic documents (the Policy Note by the Minister and the Management Plan for the Directorate-General for Development Co-operation) stipulate that the partner country's priorities and procedures must be the basis for determining Belgium's co-operation effort. In this regard, Belgium is working to improve the coherence of its three co-operation channels (direct, indirect and multilateral). In addition, in each new process of programming direct bilateral aid with its partner countries, Belgium applies the European Union Code of Conduct and focuses its aid on only two sectors. Lastly, it is revising its internal procedures in order to make its aid more predictable.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Belgium is actively participating in the Rio Convention negotiations, more particularly in the fields of financing activities and monitoring the implementation of the decisions of Parties to the Conventions. The synergy between climate, biodiversity and desertification plays a key role in negotiations and development activities. A new "environment toolkit" is being prepared in order to integrate these environmental issues into co-operation activities. Special attention will be focused on the development of low-carbon activities ("mitigation") and on adaptation. Emphasis will be placed on capacity building of partners and transferring appropriate technologies.



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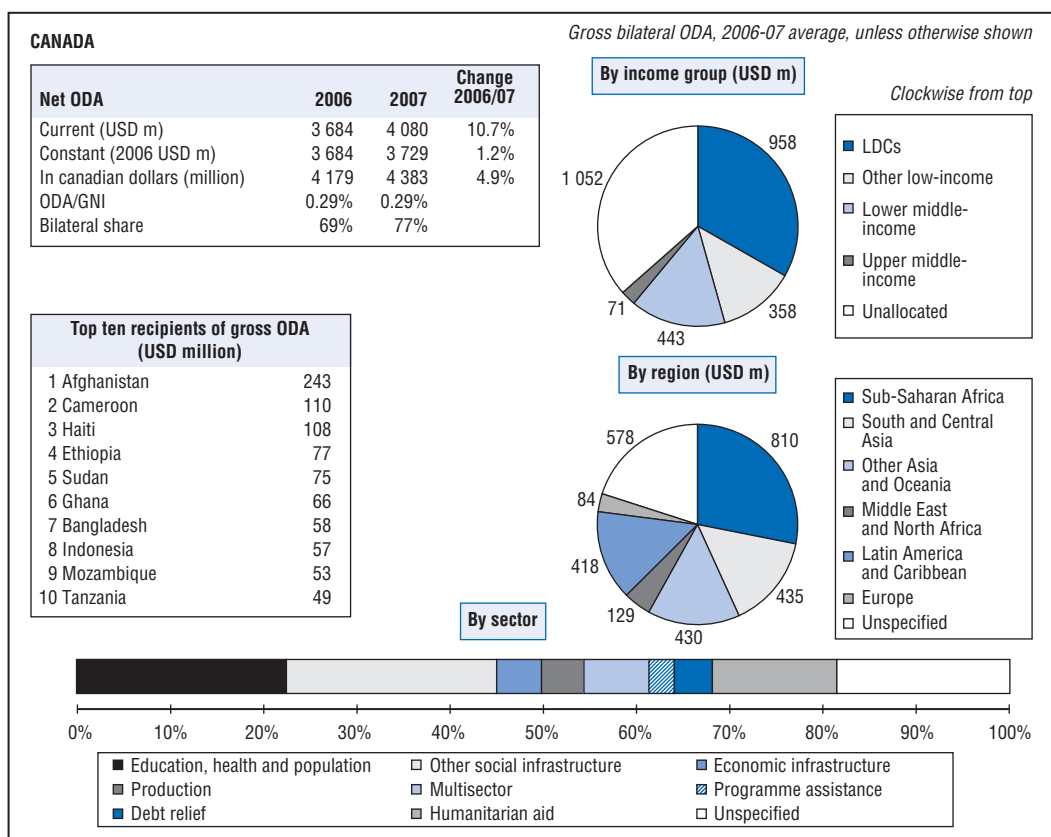
CANADA

In 2007, Canada's net ODA was USD 4.08 billion, representing an increase of 1.2% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio remained unchanged at 0.29%.

Commitment to the MDGs. Canada's development assistance focuses on democratic governance, primary education, health (including HIV/AIDS), food security, private sector development, equality between men and women, and environment; the latter two are also cross-cutting themes. Activities in these sectors represent Canada's efforts to scale up aid in support of the MDGs. Canada is planning to double international assistance (to reach USD 5 billion by 2010-11) and aid to Africa to USD 2.1 billion in 2008-09 and to fully untie food aid. It has, further, committed to untie all of its development aid by 2012-13.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Accountability and aid effectiveness will be a hallmark of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) agenda. Canada will focus on efficiency and targeted results. Canada's whole-of-government approach in fragile states demonstrates how donor alignment and harmonisation in support of a development agenda can produce tangible results. In addition, Canada actively supports sound governance and democratic ownership, integrating gender equality and environmental considerations, as a basis for poverty reduction and long-term sustainable results. Canada has been a prominent leader internationally in promoting the engagement of civil society organisations and non-DAC donors in dialogue on aid effectiveness, and in harmonising bilateral donors' assessments of multilateral institutions. Looking forward, Canada will take steps to improve transparency of multi-year country programme allocations, improve accountability by linking commitments to aid effectiveness to staff performance contracts for CIDA managers and continue to pursue efforts with its multilateral, private sector and civil society partners.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Canada has ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). It will fulfill its obligations under these conventions through contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and through small core contributions to each Rio Convention. Where possible, the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and their requirements are integrated into CIDA development initiatives.



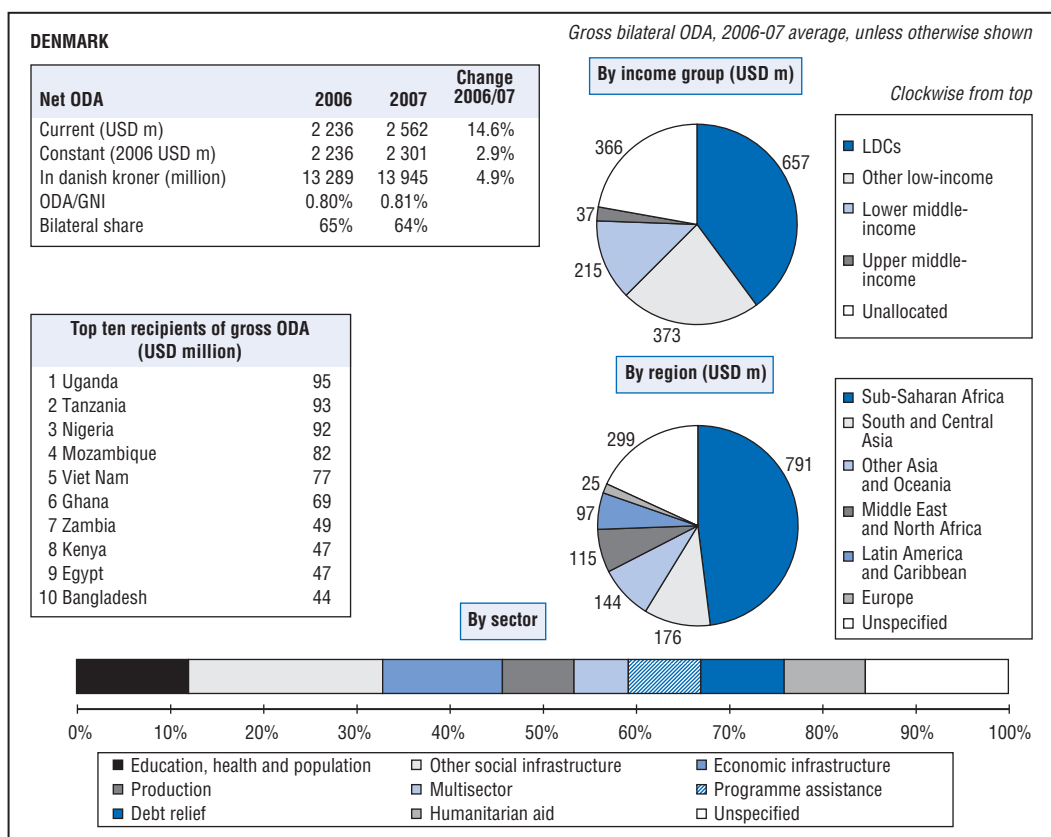
DENMARK

In 2007, Denmark's net ODA was USD 2.56 billion, representing an increase of 2.9% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.80% in 2006 to 0.81% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. The overarching objectives of Danish development assistance are poverty reduction through sustainable development and achieving the MDGs. Danish bilateral assistance targets these goals through its geographic and sector focus. The greatest share of Danish bilateral assistance goes to sub-Saharan Africa where poverty is most severe and widespread, and programmes are strongly focused on infrastructure and social services. Denmark pays special attention to gender equality and the empowerment of women through the campaign "MDG-3 Call to Action". Denmark is also strengthening its action on environmental issues and combating HIV/AIDS.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Denmark is highly committed to the aid effectiveness agenda and was praised by the DAC in 2007 for its effective aid delivery. Denmark has a decentralised aid administration conducive to fostering recipient country ownership and to supporting partnership around sector programmes at the country level. Results of recent efforts include: i) a significant reduction in the provision of technical assistance along with a renewed approach to capacity development; ii) a pronounced shift away from projects to long-term sector programmes; iii) significant improvements in performance measurement and avoiding input targets; iv) active engagement in donor co-ordination and joint approaches; and v) considerable progress on aid untying. Denmark is giving high priority to democratic ownership, use of country systems, division of labour, managing for results and mutual accountability.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Danish development policy and assistance focuses to a large extent on the environment. The Danish Strategy for Environmental Assistance to Developing Countries covers the entire range of activities in developmental co-operation, including environment as a cross-cutting issue, environment in multilateral co-operation, environmental issues in programme co-operation, and special environmental assistance. Denmark has recorded its bilateral development assistance related to the Rio Conventions since 2001 and has reported the following total commitments for 2001-07: UNCBD USD 797 million (of which USD 80 million as principal objective), UNFCCC USD 1 075 million (of which USD 322 million as principal objective) and UNCCD USD 746 million (of which USD 2 million as principal objective).



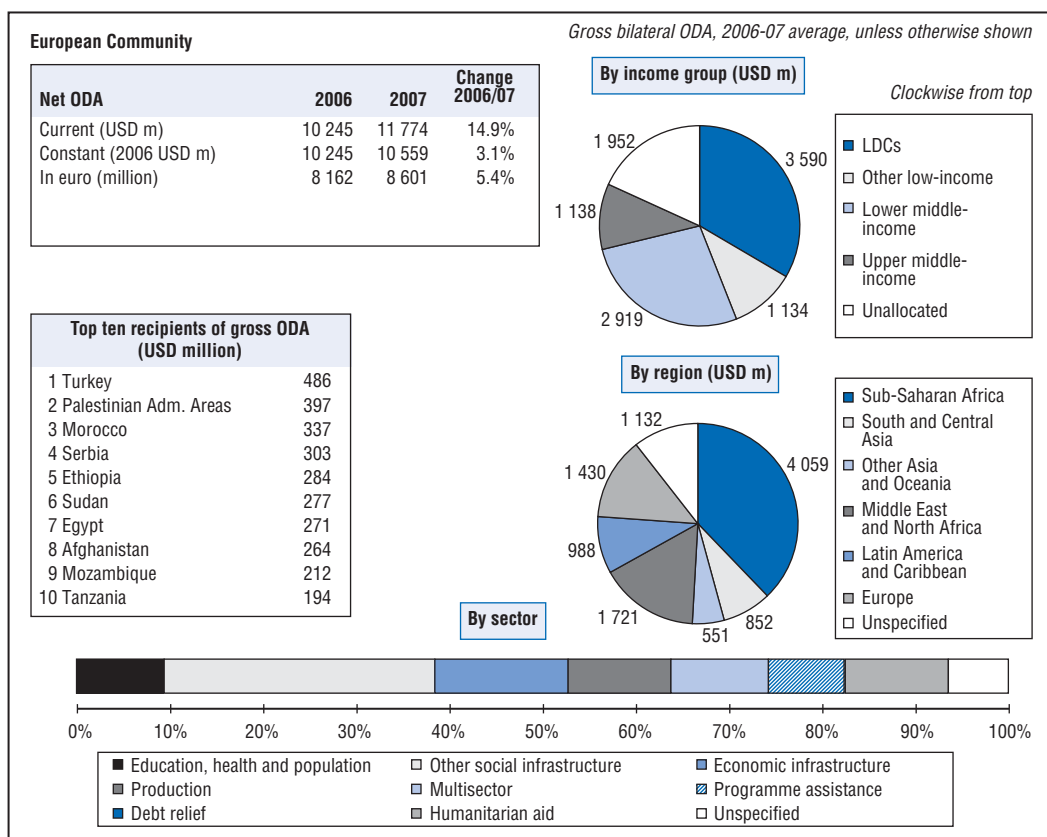
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

In 2007, net ODA by the EC was USD 11.77 billion, representing an increase of 3.1% in real terms over 2006.

Commitments to the MDGs. The European Commission supports the MDGs through sectoral interventions or general budget support, in the context of integrated and comprehensive development strategies. For instance, around EUR 2 billion and 2.6 billion respectively have been set aside for support to education and health for the period 2007-13. In addition to ODA, the EC actively supports a policy coherence for development approach.

Aid effectiveness agenda. The Commission will continue to implement the Paris Declaration and the additional EU commitments on aid effectiveness, notably the Code of Conduct on Division of Labour (2007), and will actively encourage the EU member States to do the same. The conclusions of the EU Council of May 2008 and the agreed EU guidelines for the participation at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness provide guidance in this respect. The Accra Agenda for Action will be integrated into the implementation of the EU aid effectiveness agenda. Monitoring and follow-up arrangements, which will take into account the results of the Doha Follow-up Conference on Financing for Development, will be further developed.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Under the Programme for Environment and the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, an allocation of EUR 76 million was made in 2007 to implement the objectives of the Environmental Conventions, and to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. Two important initiatives were launched: the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (EUR 80 million), and the Global Climate Change Alliance (EUR 50 million initially). Delegations and geographical desks also mainstream environment and natural resources management into country and regional strategy programmes. Under the 9th European Development Fund, a programme of EUR 20 million for capacity building for Multilateral Environmental Agreements was approved.



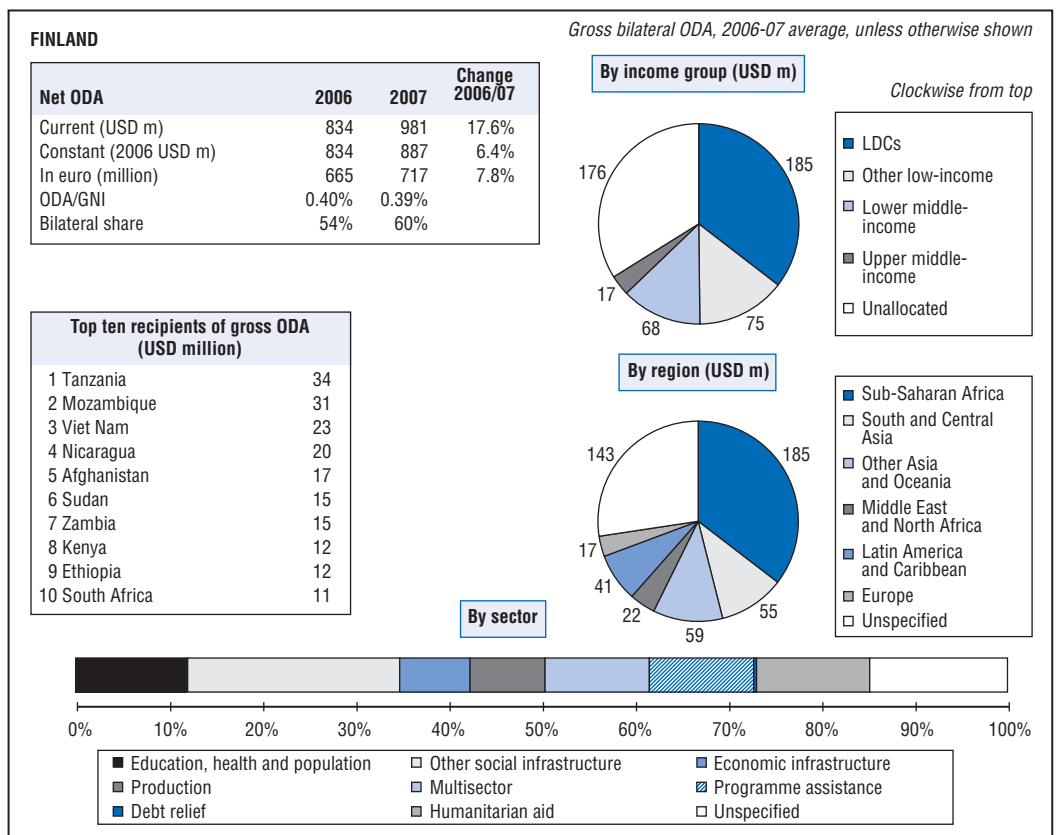
FINLAND

In 2007, Finland's net ODA was USD 981 million, representing an increase of 6.4% in real terms over 2006. However, its ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.40% in 2006 to 0.39% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Finland's Development Policy Programme (2007) stipulates that the eradication of poverty and sustainable development (economical, social and ecological) are the most important objectives of Finnish development co-operation. Finland believes that if the MDGs are to be achieved, it is vital to ensure policy coherence for development. A global partnership should be created involving the public and private sectors in both developing and developed countries, as poverty reduction is most successful where there is economic growth and the private sector flourishes.

Aid effectiveness agenda. The Development Policy Programme places emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness in development co-operation, division of labour between donors and recipient countries' ownership. The government is committed to the Paris Declaration and to improving national good practices and administrative guidelines. The planning and implementation of operations draw on the results from the Paris Declaration monitoring exercises as well as an independent evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration. In 2007, Finland contributed actively to the formulation and adoption of the European Union Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour and believes it is important to address issues on how aid effectiveness can be seen in a wider context in the future.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Finland's Development Policy (2007) states that all development must be ecologically, economically and socially sustainable, and the ways in which we meet our own needs must not reduce the possibilities available to future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable development and the holistic view on environment and development underlined at the Rio Conference are the foundation of all Finnish development co-operation. In 2007, Finland devoted EUR 13 million to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and over EUR 5 million to both the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. These amounts are expected to increase in coming years. Finland is supporting the Global Environment Facility during the 2006-10 replenishment by EUR 31.12 million (EUR 7.78 million per year).



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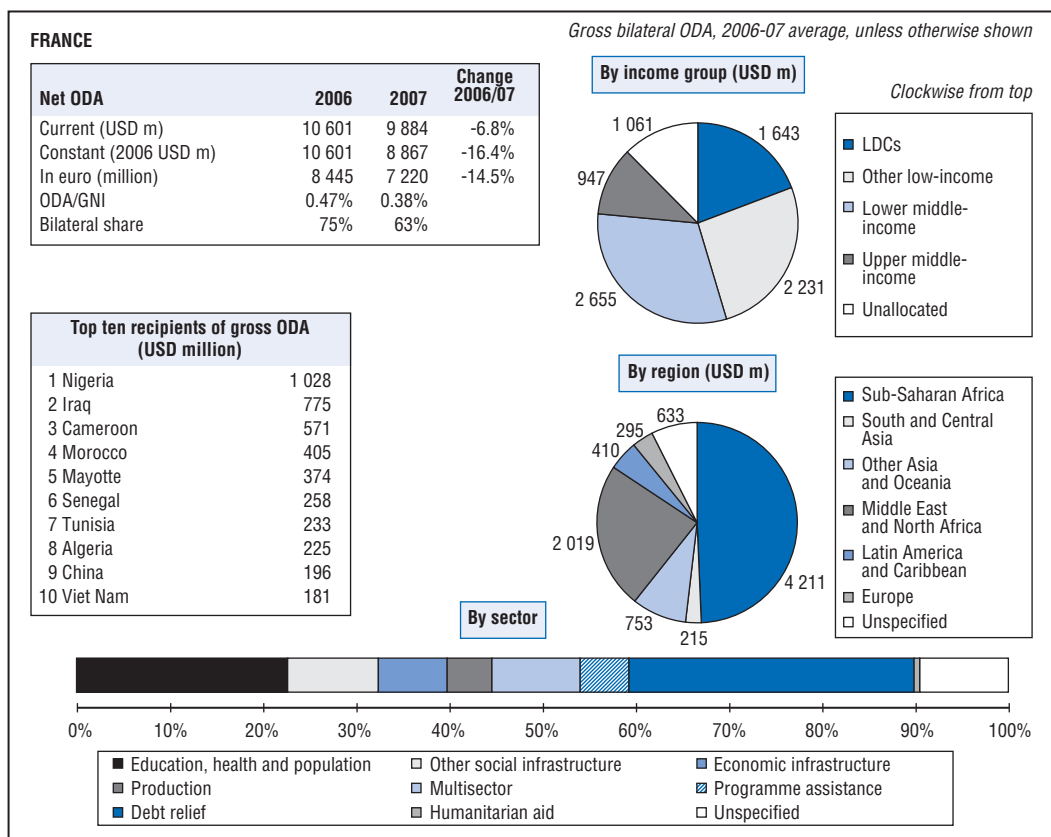
FRANCE

In 2007, France's net ODA fell by 16.4% in real terms over 2006 to USD 9.88 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.47% in 2006 to 0.38% in 2007. The fall was mostly due to decreased debt relief in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Since 2005, France has developed sectoral strategies to enhance its role in achieving the MDGs. French aid goes primarily to Africa, and almost one-third of grants to poor countries are allocated to education and health. France pays considerable attention to measures to protect global public goods, especially combating transmittable and emerging diseases, combating climate change and preserving biodiversity. France contributed to the launch of the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) and has introduced a solidarity tax on airplane tickets in order to provide additional funding for health-oriented programmes (UNITAID and GAVI). France also provides major funding to the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In addition, since June 2008 France has been promoting a Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food aimed at developing a long-term response to the global food crisis.

Aid effectiveness agenda. In 2006, France approved an action plan for aid effectiveness, which includes three key recommendations, i.e. predictability via partnership framework documents, complementarity between donors and decentralisation of resources. France was actively involved in preparing the Accra Forum both at the bilateral level and through its Presidency of the European Union. It is contributing to the rapid implementation in pilot countries of the European Union Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour adopted in May 2007. France is promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to aid effectiveness at the local level through the project for a European Charter in Support of Local Governance. It also joined MOPAN in 2007, the Multilateral Organisations Performance Assessment Network.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. France considers that the future of the biosphere is closely linked to development issues. The international conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification have become the main fora where strategic policies are defined on these issues together with certain principles of financing. France is taking action to ensure that these development issues are fully integrated into these fora's agendas (in particular by taking into account the specific needs and constraints of developing countries in multilateral agreements on the environment) and, conversely, to increase the role given to sustainable management of natural resources in development policies.



Box 6.2. DAC peer review of France, 6 May 2008

Examiners: United Kingdom and Sweden

France is one of the international community's key players in the field of development co-operation. The level of France's official development assistance stood at USD 9.94 billion in 2007, making it the third largest donor among DAC member countries. However, as is the case for most DAC members, this amount is lower than in 2006. The share of ODA to gross national income dropped from 0.47% in 2006 to 0.39% in 2007.

Since France has aligned itself with the EU's commitments to reach 0.51% by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015, it needed to ensure that its official development assistance is increased. To do so, the government submitted ODA allocations to parliament for approval in triennial draft budgets in 2008. In this regard, the DAC invites France to examine the way it reports on its development assistance.

The DAC emphasised that France has specific assets, such as its close and varied historical ties with many developing countries and the ability to combine a range of different tools to support development. It congratulated France on its efforts in favour of peace and security and recognised the key role that France has played at the international level in fields such as development financing and involvement in fragile states. France has also developed innovative approaches at the regional level.

The DAC pointed out that France's aid system is fragmented between different ministries and agencies. Its procedures are also complicated, which diminishes its impact. The DAC welcomed the fact that the peer review coincided with the ongoing process of a general review of public policies and expressed the wish that, as mentioned by the Minister of State for Co-operation, the peer review would support the process of reform of France's aid system.

The DAC invited France to continue the efforts undertaken since 2004 to improve the impact of its aid and the effectiveness of its system. In particular, France would do well to improve its strategic management while strengthening the French Development Agency, its key operator. This reform effort should take into account the requirements for implementing the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

The DAC also called on France to strengthen the strategic approach to its development co-operation by targeting poverty reduction explicitly. Concentrating more closely on least developed countries and fragile states would enable it to increase its impact on poverty reduction. In doing so, France should strike an appropriate balance between grants and loans.

The peer review's other conclusions and recommendations included the following:

- France was encouraged to continue its action in the field of conflict prevention and resolution, in particular in the field of security sector reform.
- France was invited to increase significantly the portion of ODA allocated through NGOs.
- France was called on to reinforce its commitment in the humanitarian field, in line with other donors.

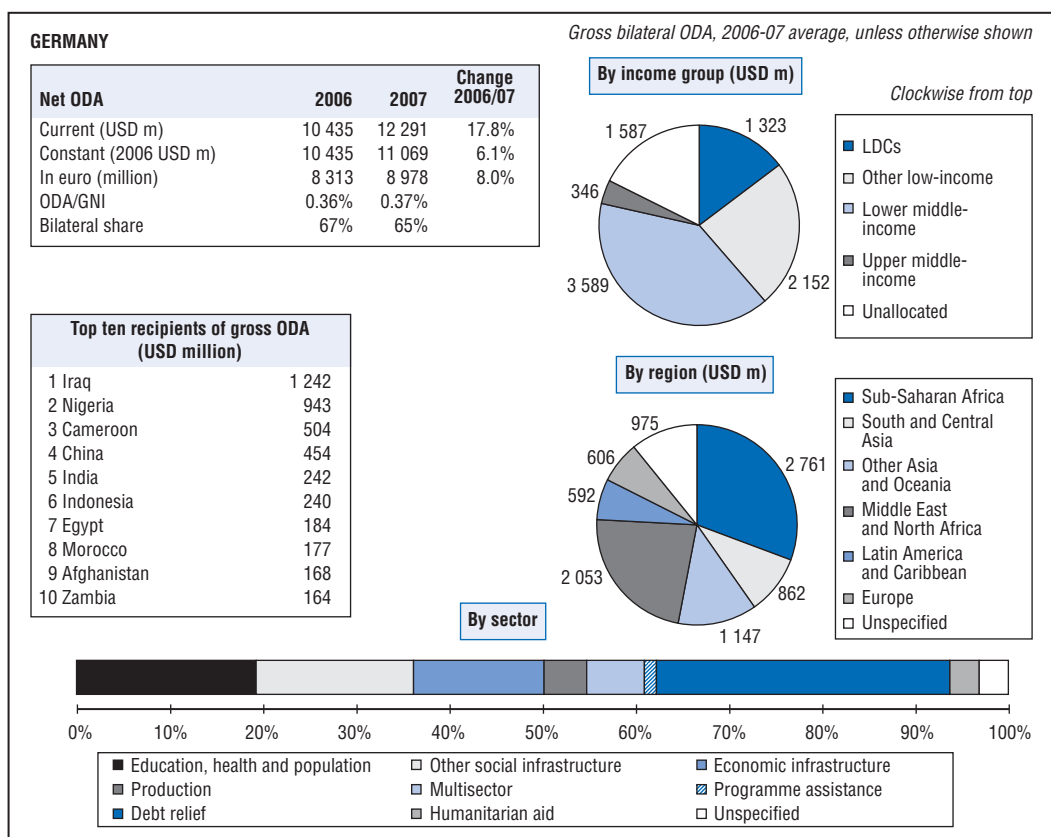
GERMANY

In 2007, net ODA by Germany was USD 12.29 billion, representing an increase of 6.1% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.36% in 2006 to 0.37% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Germany's commitment to the Millennium Declaration goals was first set out in the German government's Programme of Action 2015 and has since been confirmed and reinforced on numerous occasions. The main objectives of German development policy are to reduce poverty, build peace, promote democracy and equitable forms of globalisation, and protect the environment. To this end, Germany seeks to improve general international conditions and national structures, with a view to promoting sustainable development, including economic efficiency, social justice, ecological sustainability and political stability.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Germany is implementing a reform agenda to enhance the effectiveness of its development co-operation. This agenda was adopted by BMZ in 2005 and translated into an action plan to implement the Paris Declaration. The action plan is being further developed in light of the outcomes of the Third High Level Forum in Accra. BMZ actively supported the preparatory process for the HLF and promoted, in particular, the issues of complementarity and division of labour, capacity development and mutual accountability. In order to make its development co-operation better focused, Germany has reduced the number of partner countries from 83 to 58. Germany favours country-led strategies as a basis for joint programming of donor assistance; it also uses multi-year commitments and participates in joint financing with other donors.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Germany actively supports the implementation of all three Rio Conventions and their respective protocols. It is also fostering co-operation and coherence in order to strengthen synergies. Germany was actively involved in the elaboration of the 10-year strategy to enhance the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, is an active participant in the ongoing negotiations for a comprehensive post-2012 regime on climate change (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), and is committed to finalising the negotiations for an access- and benefit-sharing regime under the Convention on Biological Diversity by 2010. Germany's development co-operation portfolio on climate change mitigation and adaptation has increased to about EUR 1 billion per year. Funding for conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and forests will increase by EUR 500 million from 2009-12 and Germany plans to provide EUR 500 million annually from 2013.



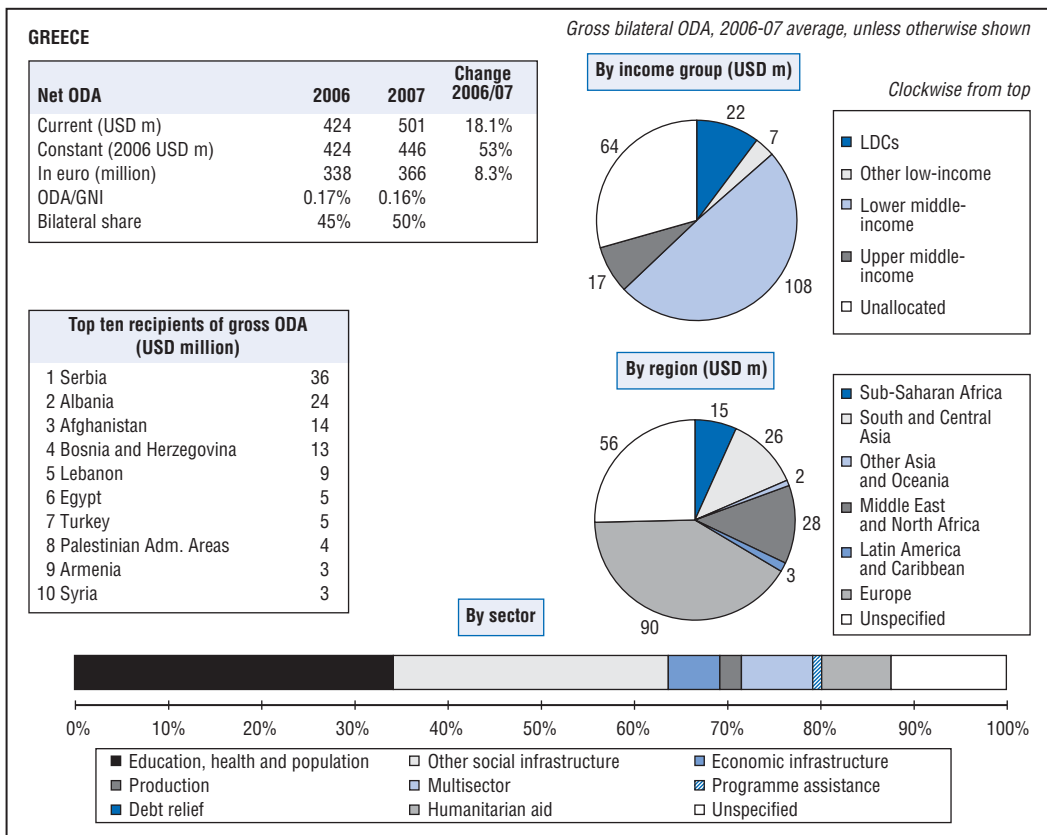
GREECE

In 2007, Greece's ODA was USD 501 million, an increase of 5.3% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.17% in 2006 to 0.16% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Greece fully subscribes to the MDGs and makes every effort to contribute effectively to attain them. Greece's development policy attaches great importance to policy coherence, in particular with respect to environmental sustainability and climate change.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Greece has recently prepared eight country strategy papers which apply the "Greek Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonisation" with a view to better integrating the aid effectiveness agenda into its system of development co-operation. In order to enhance harmonisation through rational division of labour, Greece co-finances activities at country level with other donors. It is working, for example, with USAID in the Balkans on energy and tourism, and in Jordan on tourism. Joint programming with EU partners, as is the case in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, illustrates another mechanism to improve division of labour which is, for Greece, a crucial area for policy implementation.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. One of the objectives of Greece's development co-operation policy is to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) by promoting their climate change policies and implementing relevant initiatives at the regional and international level. In this respect, Greece has included climate change as a horizontal sector in bilateral assistance projects, while it encourages financing of climate-proof programmes. Furthermore, it has earmarked funds in order to finance climate adaptation projects in LDCs and SIDS in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean in co-operation with, and through, relevant regional organisations.



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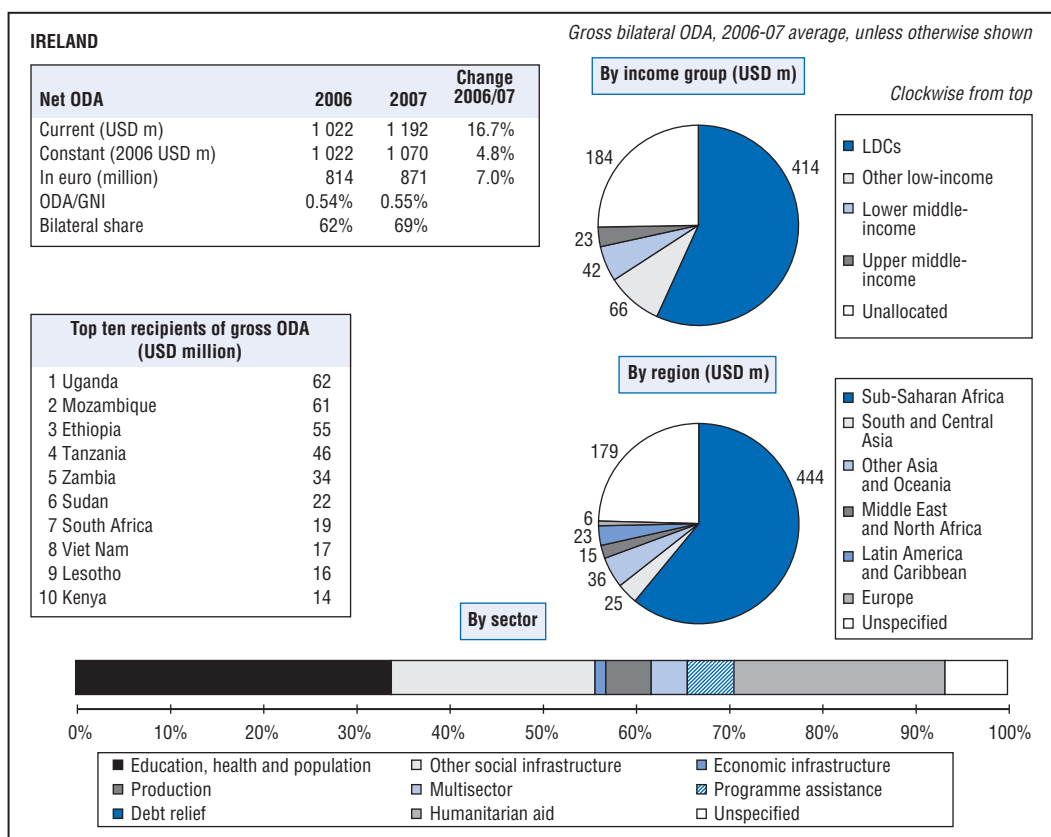
IRELAND

In 2007, net ODA by Ireland was USD 1.19 billion, representing an increase of 4.8% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.54% in 2006 to 0.55% in 2007, despite a strong increase in Irish GNI.

Commitment to the MDGs. Ireland published its first White Paper on Ireland's development co-operation programme in 2006. This states that the MDGs will continue to guide Ireland's development co-operation policy. Ireland is firmly on course to reach the UN target of 0.7% by 2012.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Aid effectiveness is reflected in Ireland's development policies, strategies and guidelines. Ireland seeks to promote coherence between funding of global initiatives and direct support to partner countries and to bring country level experience to the international policy dialogue. Actions at country level to improve aid effectiveness include the extension of time frames for country strategy papers to five years to allow for greater alignment of country planning processes and greater predictability of budgets, participation in joint assistance strategies and engagement in division of labour processes. Drawing on the DAC work on Managing for Development Results, Ireland has strengthened its focus on results. Ireland's performance in the second round of the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration reflects strong commitment to the principles of the Paris Declaration. Ireland contributed actively to achieving a strong outcome from the Accra High Level Forum and co-chaired the Round Table on Mutual Accountability.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Within Ireland's Environment Policy for Sustainable Development (2007), one of the key policy objectives is to continue to engage with multilateral agreements and agencies, and to demonstrate commitment to resolving global environmental problems. Ireland directly funds the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Least Developed Countries Expert Group, supporting developing countries to produce their National Action Plans for Adaptation. Ireland also provides support to the Least Developed Country Fund which finances the developing countries' climate change adaptation activities and the Global Crop Diversity Trust to ensure the long-term conservation of crop diversity for food security worldwide.



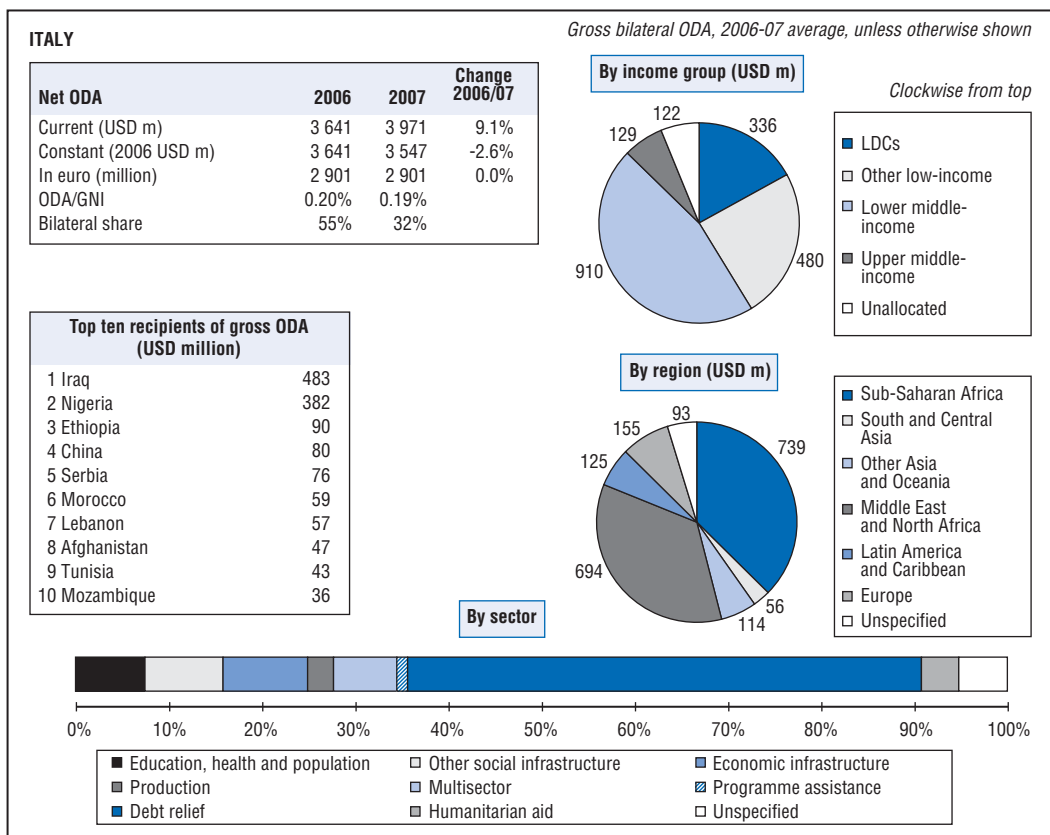
ITALY

Italy's net ODA fell by 2.6% in real terms over 2006 to USD 3.97 billion in 2007. Its ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.20% in 2006 to 0.19% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Italy is committed, since 1999, to achieving the objective of halving extreme poverty by 2015, and this remains the principal objective of Italian development co-operation. Italy's development co-operation is still undergoing structural reform in order to better focus its commitments to achieving the MDGs.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Italy contributed to the success of the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Italy reaffirmed its commitment to the 2005 Paris Declaration agenda and strongly supported the principle of democratic ownership. However, as stated in the 2004 peer review, Italy is still suffering from a lack of organisational capacity, which inevitably weakens the quality of evaluation feedback, including improved evaluation planning and operational guidance. This is why Italy is now actively engaged in the follow up to the Accra HLF, through the design and implementation of its own national plan for aid effectiveness.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Italy is one of the most significant donors to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and contributed EUR 1 million in 2008. Since 1997, the Italian development co-operation has taken a leading role in defining the UNCCD mid-term and long-term strategies. Recently, Italy has become involved in implementing the new Action Plan (2007-17) aiming at transforming the UNCCD into one of the key actors in the fight against desertification. The Italian Directorate-General for Development Co-operation finances the IFAD Global Mechanism to Combat Desertification and supports politically the European Initiative for Water (EUWI). Italy also hosts the World Water Assessment Program, based in Perugia, participates in the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board (UNSGAB) and leads the Action Plan for renewable sources of energy in the small Pacific developing islands with a contribution of EUR 8 million.



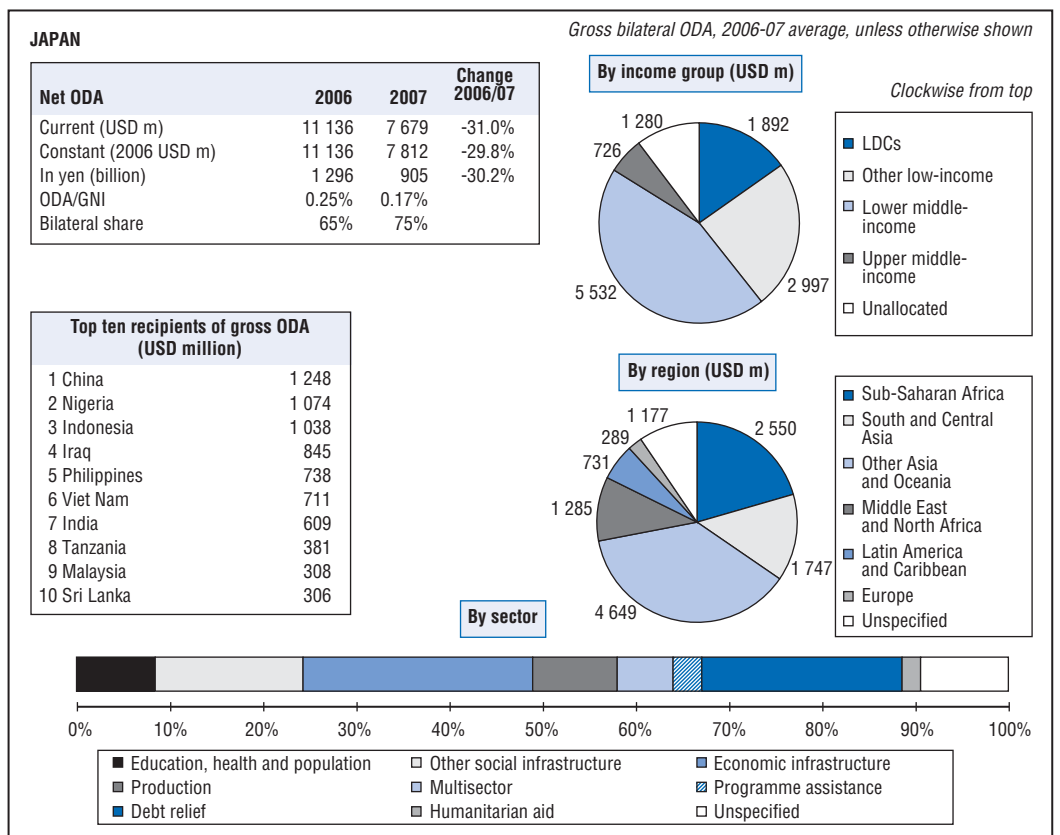
JAPAN

In 2007, net ODA by Japan fell by 29.8% in real terms over 2006 to USD 7.68 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.25% in 2006 to 0.17% in 2007. The fall was in part due to decreased debt relief in 2007 and a lower level of contributions to international financial institutions.

Commitment to the MDGs. Japan focuses on “self-sustained development” supported by growth and capacity development and “human security” achieved through the protection and the empowerment of individuals and communities. In addition to implementing its past ODA commitments, Japan will double its ODA (excluding debt relief) to Africa by 2012. At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July, Japan took the lead in stepping up efforts to achieve MDGs 4, 5 and 6. The Toyako Framework for Action, which presented a set of recommendations, is a major outcome of the Summit.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Japan has launched an action plan to fulfill its commitment to the 2005 Paris Declaration, and reports its progress in an annual report. Through its ODA, Japan seeks to help developing countries achieve self-reliance, by means of economic growth and capacity building. In order to remain responsive to ever-changing development needs and to improve the effectiveness of its ODA, Japan is reforming its ODA. As part of this reform, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the overseas economic co-operation operations of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) merged in October 2008. The three ODA schemes – loans, grant aid and technical co-operation – will be managed by the new JICA.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Under the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD), Japan has provided assistance to manage global environmental issues including climate change, biodiversity and desertification. The Medium-Term Policy on ODA formulated in February 2005 addresses environmental issues under the heading of “global issues”. In January 2008, Japan also launched a new financial initiative, “Cool Earth Partnership”, with a budget of USD 10 billion. Through this initiative, Japan will actively co-operate with developing countries to reduce emissions. At the same time, Japan will extend assistance to developing countries that are suffering severe adverse effects as a result of climate change.



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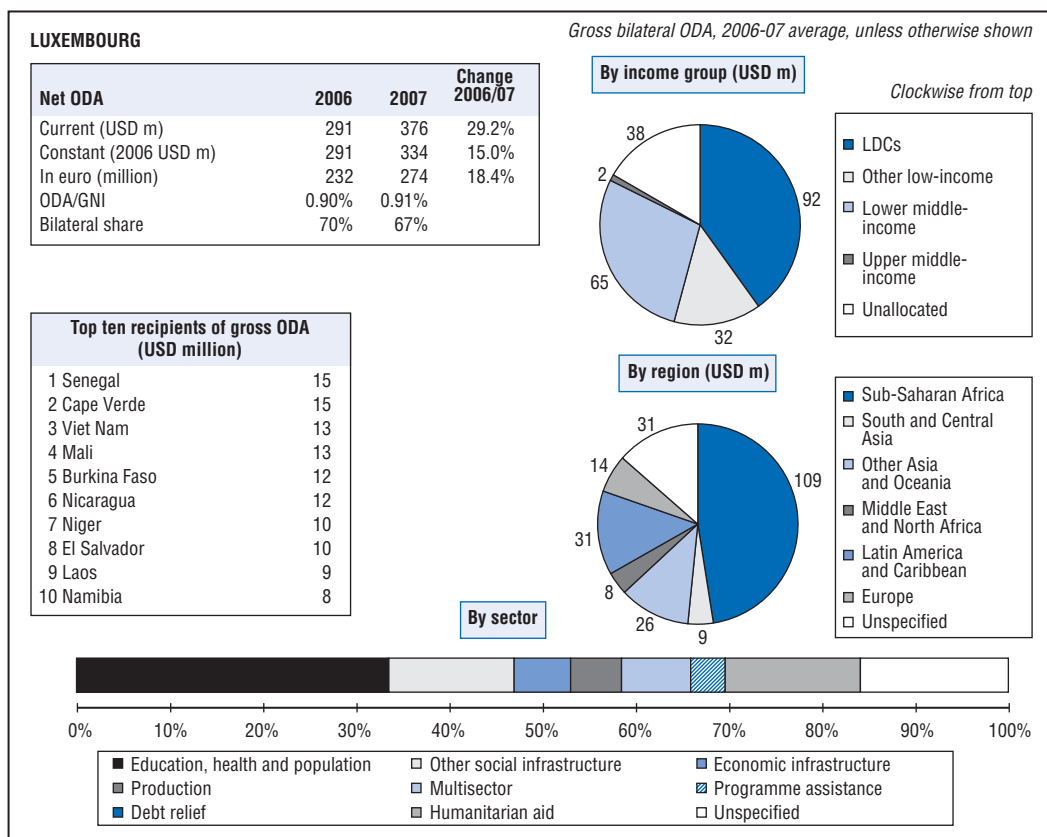
LUXEMBOURG

In 2007, net ODA by Luxembourg was USD 376 million, representing an increase of 15.0% over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.90% in 2006 to 0.91% in 2007. The rise was due to a general scaling up of Luxembourg's aid.

Commitment to the MDGs. Luxembourg has aligned its development co-operation efforts with the MDGs since 2000. Scaling up its aid (0.91% of GNI in 2007) is but one aspect of these efforts. In 2007, there was an initial assessment of the progress towards achieving these goals half way to the target date of 2015. Barely two years after the Millennium Goals were solemnly reaffirmed at the United Nations Summit in 2005, the results are mixed. Luxembourg is continuing to pursue its objective of aligning its bilateral aid (in particular through Indicative Co-operation Programmes or PICs) with partner countries' national poverty reduction strategies at the planning stage. Luxembourg's programming documents for bilateral aid are closely co-ordinated with partner countries and designed to focus on implementing the MDGs. Aid to partner countries channelled through multilateral agencies follows the same rule.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Luxembourg's aid has increased significantly over the last few years and its development co-operation emphasises the quality of aid irrespective of the channel. Luxembourg is involved in the European Community's initiative to improve donor co-ordination and the division of labour. In 2007, a great deal of work was done to prepare for a number of activities aimed at improving aid effectiveness, such as the OECD Peer Review, the joint evaluation of the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra. Drawing on what has been learned from all these initiatives, Luxembourg's development co-operation programme will develop an action plan to enable it to meet the Paris and Accra commitments on schedule.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Through a law passed on 25 June 2004, Luxembourg has provided a legislative framework for sustainable development that establishes an institutional structure and designates a series of instruments for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are better integrated into Luxembourg's public policies. For its part, Luxembourg's development co-operation programme is taking a cross-cutting approach to these issues in its activities and is currently formalising this commitment in a strategic document on environmental protection (biodiversity, combating desertification) and climate change. With regard to its impact on development, this strategy will place special emphasis on climate change (and adaptation to its effects) as a key aspect of policies in the field of economic and social development.



Box 6.3. DAC peer review of Luxembourg, 3 June 2008*Examiners: Finland and Spain*

Since 2000, Luxembourg has consistently achieved an annual aid to national income ratio of at least 0.7%. Luxembourg's aid rose in real terms by almost 12% from 2006 (constant USD 291 million) to 2007 (constant USD 325 million) reaching 0.90% of GNI. This made Luxembourg the third most generous donor in percentage terms.

The peer review found that Luxembourg has improved the management of its aid programme, creating a strong foundation for more effective aid. Luxembourg has opened regional offices in five priority countries and is translating its international commitments into practice. Its second generation of multi-year co-operation programmes with ten priority countries makes aid more predictable. Luxembourg's ambitious programme is coherent and well structured thanks to an efficient use of financial and human resources.

The committee noted that Luxembourg's aid allocations are concentrated and aligned to the expressed needs of a few priority countries, which are the world's least developed. Luxembourg also works with a small number of multilateral organisations which pursue its aid objectives. Its record in implementing humanitarian assistance is exemplary in many respects and follows the lines of internationally agreed principles. Luxembourg's developing country partners appreciate the open and flexible manner in which it engages in policy dialogue and implements its aid programme.

The committee noted some challenges for Luxembourg in implementing the aid effectiveness agenda: it could do more to use partner country administrative systems and could co-operate in new ways with other donors. Ensuring that its staff has the necessary competencies, and that it has access to other needed expertise is a constant challenge. In addition, Luxembourg's Development Co-operation Directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs needs to enhance its capacities to become a learning organisation. Like other donors it will be a challenge for Luxembourg to shore up public and political support for meeting aid effectiveness commitments and taking risks such as engaging in difficult environments, including fragile situations.

Other main findings from the peer review included:

- The committee recommended that Luxembourg would benefit from a forward looking policy statement that addresses how it will implement the aid effectiveness agenda, including how it will engage in riskier development co-operation such as new aid modalities and co-operation in fragile states. This should be done in a consultative manner to build transparency and generate greater ownership of the policy.
- Within the Interministerial Committee, Luxembourg should define appropriate methods that will promote, monitor and evaluate policy coherence, including for development, in a systematic manner so as to arbitrate between policies.
- In the light of the many NGOs eligible for official aid and the strong support they receive, the committee advises Luxembourg to consider how the effectiveness of this aid could be strengthened through incentives other than geographical focus.
- Luxembourg should prepare a capacity development strategy that gives specific guidelines and outlines the principles and practical modalities for operationalising capacity development across its co-operation programmes.

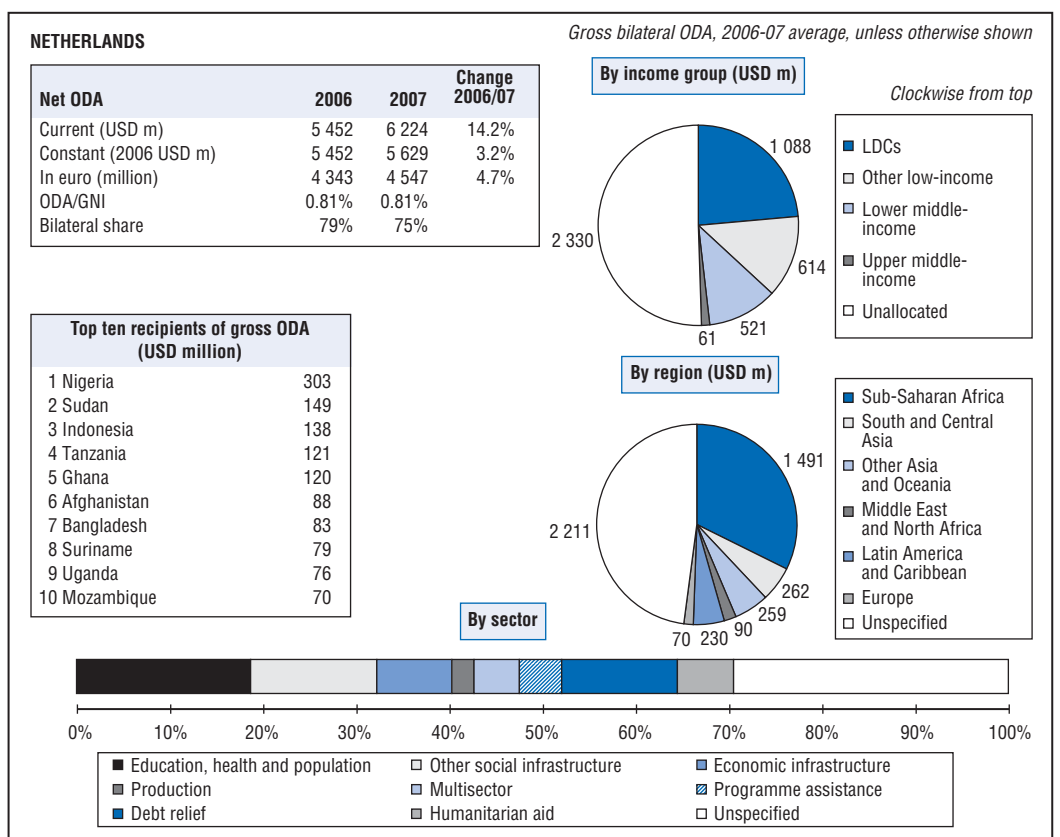
NETHERLANDS

In 2007, net ODA by the Netherlands was USD 6.22 billion, representing an increase of 3.2% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio was unchanged at 0.81%.

Commitment to the MDGs. The Netherlands' government is deeply committed to achieving the MDGs. The implementation of the Cabinet's Agenda 2015 is encouraging the search for new partners and methods within Dutch development co-operation. The 2007 Policy Letter "Our common concern" is a cornerstone for strengthening the policy focus on fragile states, economic growth and distribution, women's rights and sexual and reproductive health and sustainability, climate and energy. The Policy Letter is being implemented through, *inter alia*, the creation of a Fragile States and Peace Building Unit within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a MDG-3 fund.

Aid effectiveness agenda. The Paris Declaration is the guiding principle for the Netherlands' relationships with its partner countries. Embassies actively engage in aid effectiveness good practice such as building more inclusive partnerships. In 2008, the embassies' multi-annual strategic plans for the period 2008-11 were finalised. These plans focus on a limited number of sectors and further division of labour within partner countries. Sector-wide approaches stress the need for ownership by partner countries and are used to identify areas where national capacity can be strengthened. Budget support and other forms of programmatic aid are preferred whenever there is sufficient effective local capacity.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. The Netherlands has ratified the Rio Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) and actively contributes to policy discussions geared towards providing guidance on policies on sustainable development and their implementation. As an important GEF-contributor and an active member in its Council, the Netherlands promotes the integrated implementation of the environment agreements in the GEF recipient countries. Integration of environmental concerns into national development programmes is not only promoted at the level of bilateral co-operation, but also in co-operation with multilateral organisations and IFIs. The Netherlands has included the Rio markers in its management information system in order to improve reporting to the DAC. The budget for the environmental component of international co-operation has been set for many years now at the 0.1% of GNP. This target is part of the 0.8% ODA/GNI target and safeguards and ensures continuous support to the implementation of the Rio conventions.



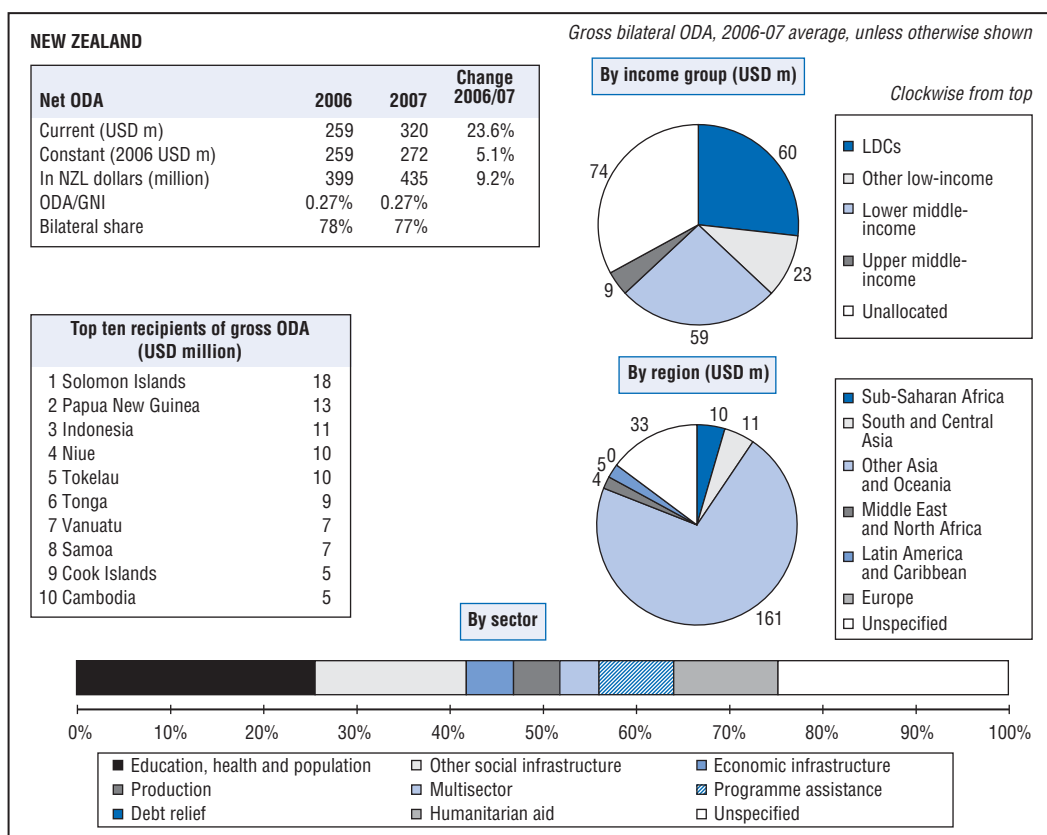
NEW ZEALAND

In 2007, net ODA by New Zealand was USD 320 million, representing an increase of 5.1% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio was unchanged at 0.27%.

Commitment to the MDGs. Support for achieving the MDGs is reflected in all key NZAID (New Zealand Agency for International Development) policy papers and strategies. New Zealand will raise its ODA to 0.35% of GNI by 2010/11. Increased support is being provided to countries in the Pacific region, especially in Melanesia which faces the greatest MDG challenges, and to a number of south-east Asian countries. Additional assistance is also going to NGOs, multilateral agencies, and in response to humanitarian situations. Special attention is given to the rights of the poor and to helping communities fulfill basic needs and reduce their vulnerability to poverty.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Implementing the Paris Declaration is a priority for all NZAID's programmes, including engagement with the UN reform process and multilateral agencies. Efforts within NZAID include reviewing and simplifying operational procedures, internal capacity building, and a much increased focus on management for development results. NZAID participated in the DAC-led evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration, contributes to several sector-wide approaches, and has agreed a delegated co-operation arrangement in one country with Australia. New Zealand is undertaking joint research in the Pacific on gender and the Paris Declaration.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Environmental concerns are mainstreamed into all of NZAID's policies and programmes. The goal of NZAID's environmental policy is to bring about a protected and enhanced natural resource base for sustainable development and poverty elimination. Recognizing that poor people are the most affected when biodiversity is reduced due to environmental degradation, or their access to biodiversity is limited or denied, NZAID focuses on two areas: enhanced capacity of poor people to manage their environment; and improved environmental governance for the poor. New Zealand is very active in supporting its Pacific partners address the effects of climate change, which will exacerbate the environmental and other challenges already facing the region.



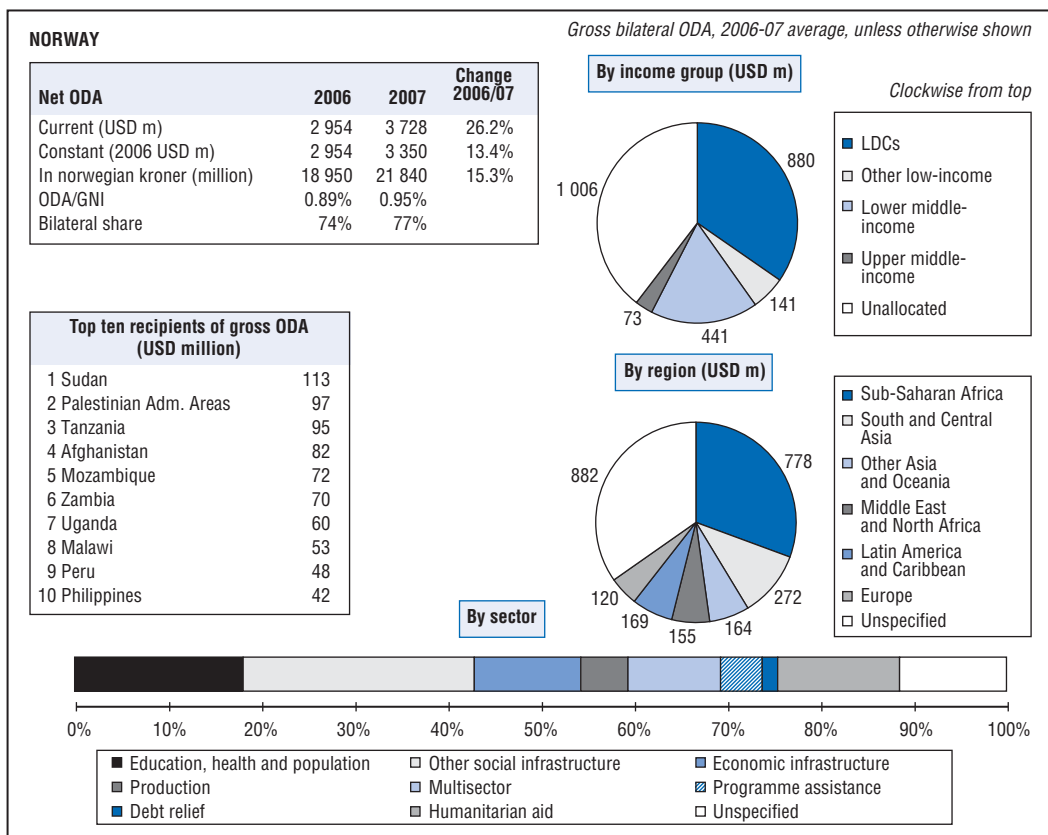
NORWAY

In 2007, Norway's net ODA was USD 3.73 billion, representing an increase of 13.4% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.89% in 2006 to 0.95% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Norway actively participates in international fora to promote awareness of the MDGs, to review progress made and to identify ways to overcome obstacles to their achievement. Norway supports country-led poverty reduction strategies, with a strong focus on achieving the MDGs. Special emphasis has been placed on the follow-up of MDGs 3, 4 and 5. Norway actively promotes UN reforms, as well as the creation of a new, consolidated and strengthened UN gender entity.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Norway was actively engaged in the processes leading up to the High Level Forum in Accra. Norway emphasises national ownership, state building, results and improved capacity to measure the impact of aid interventions. Norway actively supports division of labour within locally identified priorities. Priority areas for Norway are: environment and climate change; peace building and humanitarian assistance; women and gender equality. Within the Nordic+ group, it has led discussions on new aid modalities for support to civil society. Norway continues to play an active part in the implementation of new aid modalities.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Environment and climate change are among the top five priorities of Norwegian development co-operation. A government action plan for environment in development co-operation was launched in 2006. It presents four priority areas: sustainable management of biological diversity and natural resources; water resources management, water and sanitation; climate change; and access to clean energy and hazardous substances. The action plan thus addresses all three Rio Conventions. Norway launched a Climate and Forest Initiative at the 2007 Bali Conference with the aim of supporting efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). This initiative is a direct consequence of the climate change convention.



Box 6.4. DAC peer review of Norway, 21 October 2008*Examiners: Canada and the European Commission*

In its peer review, the DAC noted that Norway committed USD 3.7 billion to development assistance in 2007, a substantial increase over 2006. Norway gives the world's highest level of official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income (0.95%), and the DAC commended Norway for budgeting to reach its 1% ODA/GNI target in 2009 in a climate of global financial crisis.

The review also found Norway to be consistently at the forefront of donor efforts to improve the international aid system, as well as its own development policies and programmes. It was commended for supporting aid effectiveness and for its flexible approach to development assistance which enables quick reaction to changing situations and new opportunities. The committee also viewed Norway's development co-operation as having innovative practices, such as looking at how official development assistance can be a catalyst for non-ODA contributions to the global challenges of development and poverty reduction.

The committee noted some challenges for Norway. Although its flexibility was generally considered a strength, Norway was encouraged to guard against adding too many new priorities to an ever-expanding list of initiatives, which would result in the country's aid being spread thinly across a growing number of countries and activities. Norway was advised to maintain a strategic and focused approach to development assistance. Its newly reorganised aid system [which fully integrates development and foreign policy within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and makes the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) a technical directorate] had brought some benefits, such as increased ability to respond to embassy demands. However the new system was not yet perceived to be fully functional and roles and responsibilities were considered unclear. The committee also applauded Norway's aspiration to lead on selected cross-cutting issues such as women's rights and gender equality and the environment but noted that Norway is still struggling to fully "mainstream" these objectives into programmes and projects. Other main findings from the peer review included:

- The DAC commended Norway for its forward-looking vision in which development co-operation is seen as one element of a broader set of issues affecting a country's development, and expects to see this further elaborated in the forthcoming White Paper.
- Norway was advised to develop an overall approach to policy coherence for development and to develop institutional mechanisms for analysis, monitoring and policy feedback to deliver on its broad vision. It was counselled to consider the location, mandate and authority of an institutional focal point responsible for identifying potential areas of policy conflict; commissioning longer term studies; co-ordinating research; and analysing, monitoring and championing policy coherence for development among the ministries.
- The committee suggested that Norway could develop a strategy for allocating the growing ODA budget via different channels, instruments, sectors and countries. The committee recommended that Norway should develop an approach to optimise synergies between instruments and sectoral and country strategies. It could do this by establishing clear over-arching objectives for its interventions at country level.
- The DAC called on Norway to consider how it could clarify and better distinguish between the Ministry's and Norad's different roles, notably in grant management. Norad was also advised to better articulate its role of creating a knowledge-based system to inform the decision-making process.

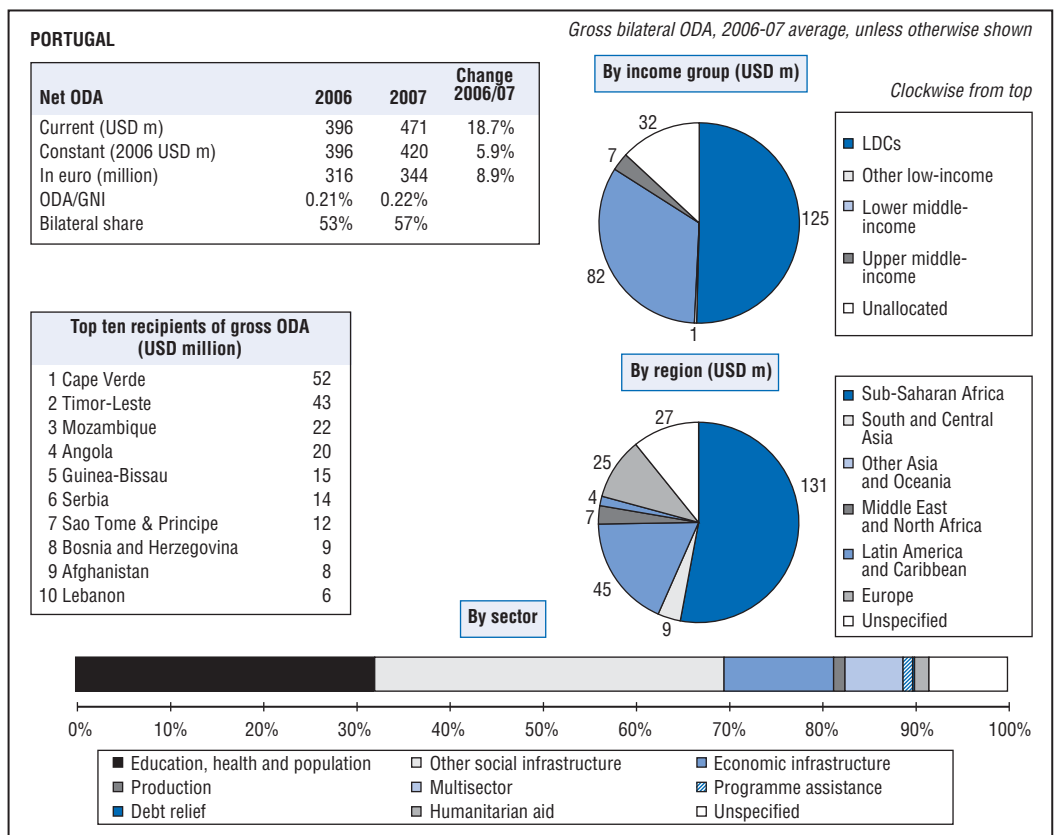
PORTUGAL

In 2007, net ODA by Portugal was USD 471 million, representing an increase of 5.9% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.21% in 2006 to 0.22% in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. Poverty reduction is one of Portugal's major development co-operation objectives. Both the strategy "Uma Visão Estratégica para a Cooperação Portuguesa" and the 2005-09 co-operation programme endorse the MDGs. In its six priority countries, all LDCs, Portugal focuses on health, education, basic infrastructure and capacity/institutional building. All development activities have to be MDG-oriented, each country programme must indicate how it contributes to the MDGs and a database linking aid to the MDGs was put in place to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the international goals. Portugal contributed to the 2008 MDG Report with particular emphasis on MDG-8.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Portugal's Action Plan on Aid Effectiveness has been disseminated to all development staff. Country programmes are harmonised with the European Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers and aligned with national poverty reduction strategies or similar frameworks. The proportion of aid being channelled through national budgets and sectors has increased. Since Portuguese aid is concentrated in fragile states, specific activities are undertaken to help reform national systems and thus improve partner countries' capacity to manage their development. Portugal issued a report on aid effectiveness to monitor the implementation of the aid effectiveness commitments for the period 2006-08.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Portugal adopted a National Programme for Climate Change and a National Plan for Attributing Emissions Licenses. The Portuguese Carbon Fund is responsible for obtaining carbon credits through investments in mechanisms envisaged by the Kyoto Protocol (such as Joint Implementation Projects and the projects for the Clean Development Mechanism) from which some Portuguese-speaking African countries are already benefiting. Being a cross-cutting area, partner countries are also benefiting from projects on water and sanitation or territorial organisation. At the multilateral level, Portugal has contributed to protocols and funds dedicated to the environment.



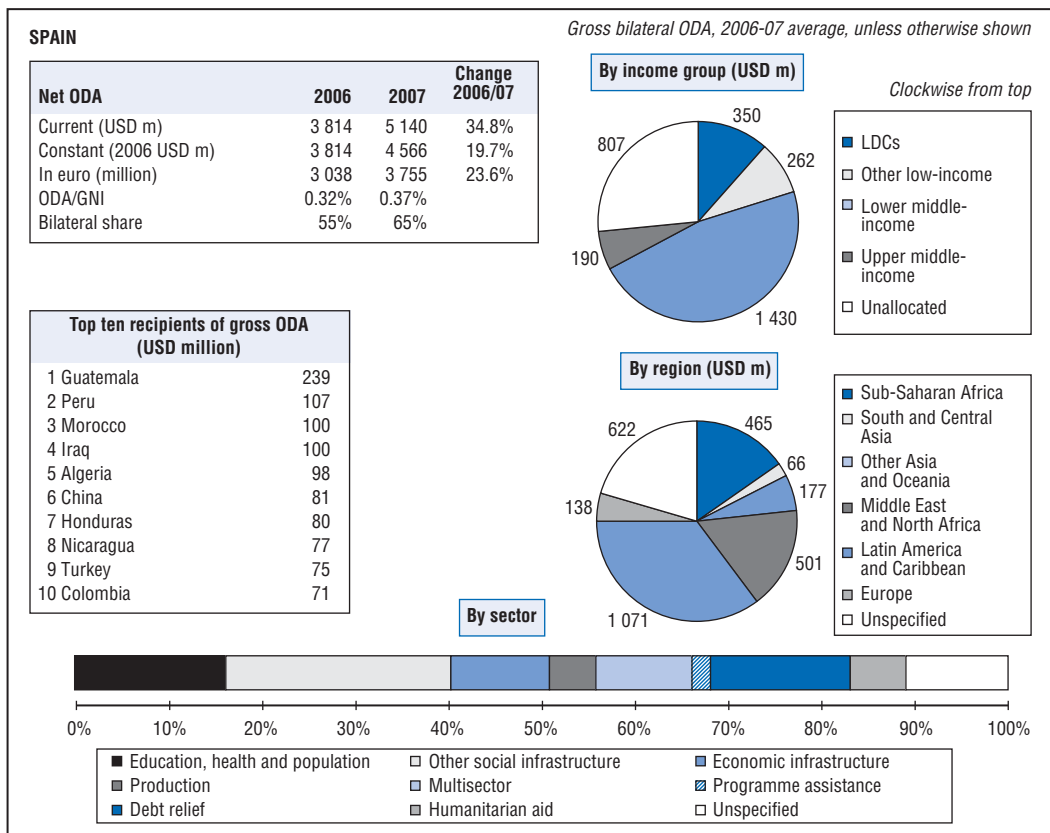
SPAIN

In 2007, net ODA by Spain was USD 5.14 billion, representing an increase of 19.7% in real terms over 2006. Its ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.32% in 2006 to 0.37% in 2007. The increase was mainly due to an increase in its multilateral contributions, within a planned process of sustained scaling-up of its aid.

Commitment to the MDGs. Spain pursues its goals for development co-operation within the international framework of the MDGs. As stated in the Master Plan for International Co-operation (2005-08), the ultimate objective of Spanish development co-operation is to reduce poverty, which Spain recognises as a multi-dimensional challenge. Spain has also sharpened the poverty focus of its aid, notably by targeting its aid to middle-income countries and to the poorest and most underprivileged parts of society. Spain is in a good position to reach 0.5% of GNI in 2008 and 0.7% in 2012, three years before the target set by the European Union, thanks to a strong national commitment to development co-operation.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Spain takes a holistic approach to implementing the Paris Declaration and the AAA, linking them to the ongoing reform of the aid system. Strategic priorities are established in annual development co-operation plans with particular focus on building strategies and operationalising results-based management and mutual accountability. The Paris principles will be applied both to policy and operational levels through their integration into the legal status of the Spanish Agency of International Co-operation for Development (AECID). Formal working groups devoted to implementing the Paris principles are already operational in the Agency. Aid effectiveness will be central to Spain's new Master Plan 2009-12 which will articulate a set of short-, medium- and long-term goals for improving the effectiveness of Spanish aid to development.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. The Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) have been taken as the underlying structure of the 2008 Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy Paper of Spanish development co-operation. The new Master Plan identifies technology transfer and support to the national plans for the implementation of the Rio Conventions. Environment and sustainable development will be treated as cross-cutting priority sectors. The Rio Conventions receive significant and increasing financial support from Spain. Every initiative is assessed according to the Rio markers. Two specific programmes (Azahar and Araucaria XXI) co-ordinate the efforts and projects of several Spanish actors to implement the Conventions in developing countries.



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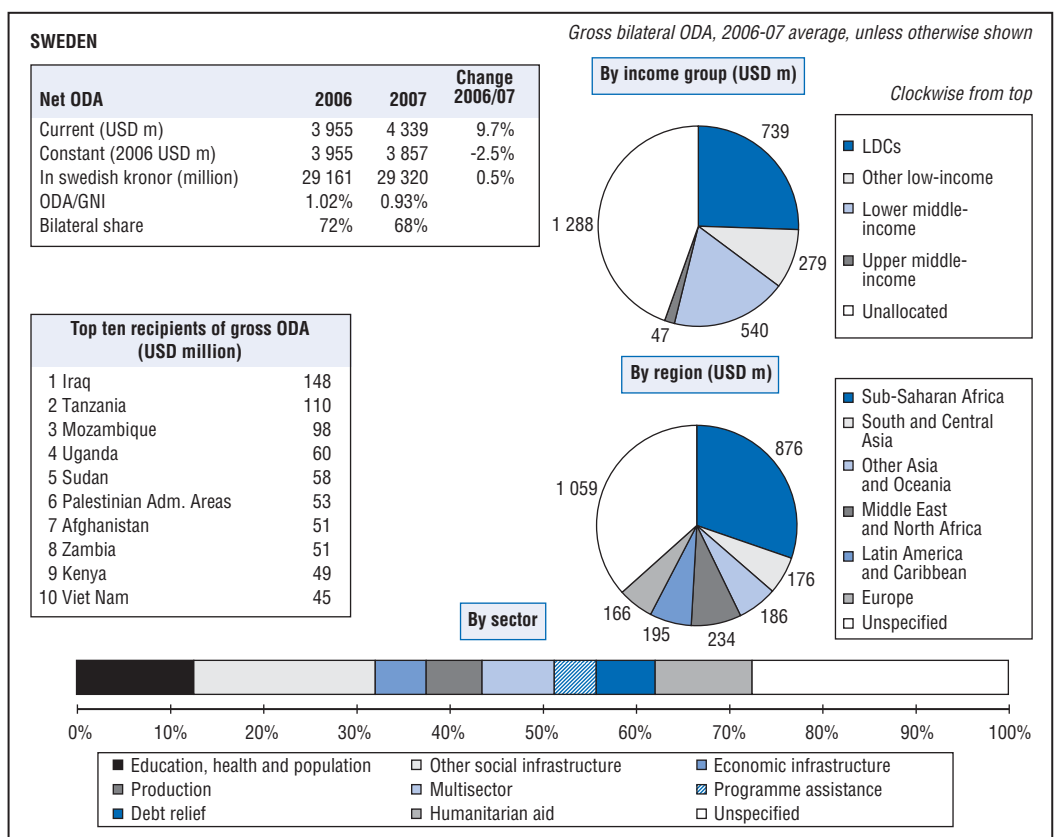
SWEDEN

In 2007, net ODA by Sweden fell by 2.5% in real terms over 2006 to USD 4.34 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 1.02% in 2006 to 0.93% in 2007. The fall was mainly due to less debt relief provided in 2007.

Commitments to the MDGs. The Millennium Development Goals are at the centre of Sweden's Policy for Global Development, including its international development co-operation. At national level, Sweden supports initiatives aimed at increasing the general awareness of the MDGs and its important role to promote sustained and equitable development by eradicating poverty and enhancing conditions for all people. Sweden has reached and exceeded the target of 0.7% ODA of its GNI.

Aid Effectiveness agenda. Aid effectiveness continues to be a central priority within Swedish development co-operation. The Paris Declaration principles are implemented by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and a special action programme has been designed; these principles are also a cornerstone of the guidelines for Swedish bilateral co-operation strategies. There is an emphasis on flexible implementation procedures and Sweden implements a longstanding commitment to the principles of ownership and policy coherence to promote aid effectiveness. Sweden also actively participates in EU efforts towards enhanced aid effectiveness. Accordingly, Sweden has further reduced its bilateral development co-operation from 70 partner countries to 33. Sweden also played a central role in the preparations for the Accra High Level Forum.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. Achieving the MDGs depends on strong, healthy ecosystems, so MDG-7 is necessary for achieving the other MDGs. Supporting sustainable development in partner countries is key to both mitigating climate change and helping countries adapt to climate change. Sweden supports partner countries in this regard and also contributes to multilateral organisations that have a relevant mandate, such as the GEF. In 2007, Sweden's total environment-related aid amounted to about SEK 1 billion. An additional SEK 6.8 billion was allocated to programmes in which improving environment was an important component. Environment and climate change are one of three thematic priorities for Swedish development co-operation. As a result, efforts in this area have intensified and environment and climate change issues are increasingly mainstreamed in all development co-operation, including agriculture, health and education. Concerning biodiversity, Sweden is, for example, supporting capacity building in developing countries and knowledge support through an international programme.



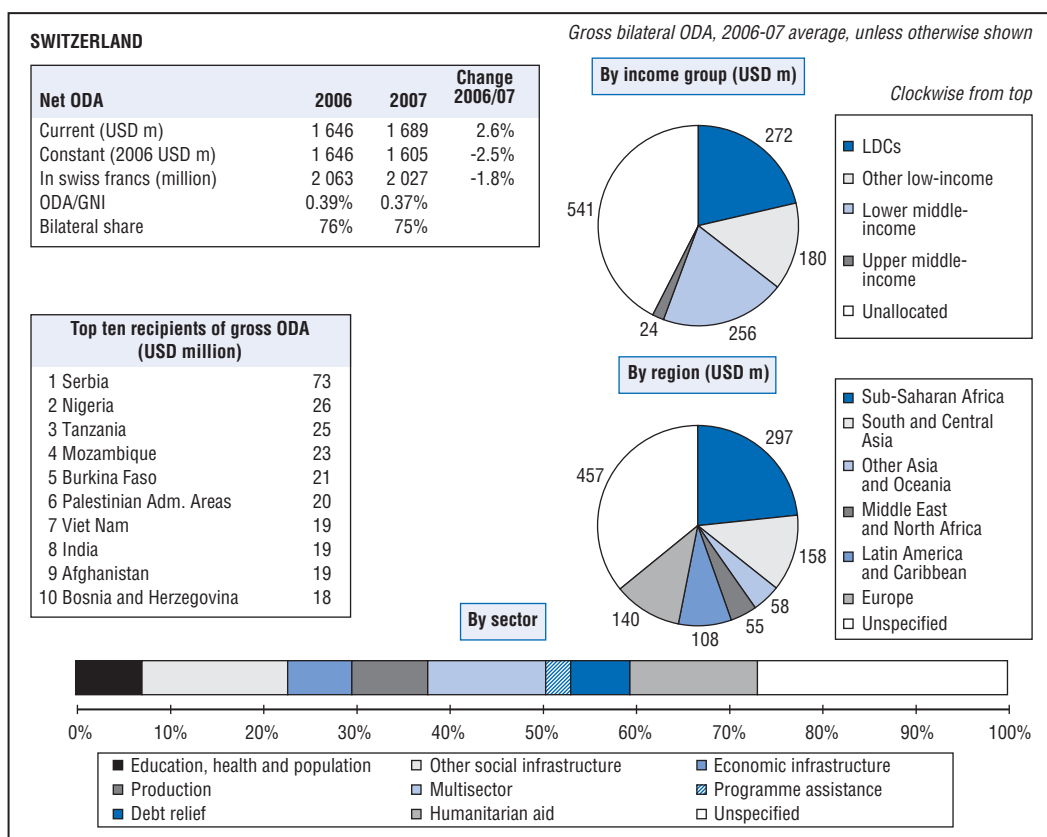
SWITZERLAND

In 2007, net ODA by Switzerland fell by 2.5% in real terms over 2006 to USD 1.69 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.39% in 2006 to 0.37% in 2007. The fall was mostly due to lower volumes of debt relief provided in 2007.

Commitment to the MDGs. In 2008, both the Federal Council and parliament of Switzerland approved of a single strategy on technical and economic co-operation and financial assistance to developing countries for the period 2009-12. Achieving the MDG is mentioned as one of three strategic priorities. An annex to this document describes in detail the contributions made by Switzerland in achieving the MDGs in the different concerned fields. Both the Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) consider the MDGs to be the universal framework for the implementation of their bi-lateral as well as their multilateral contributions.

Aid effectiveness agenda. Switzerland fully supports the international aid effectiveness agenda and is actively mainstreaming the principles of the Paris Declaration at headquarters and in its field offices. Among the most visible decisions taken in this regard are the reduction in the number of recipient countries of Swiss aid, the diminution of the fields of interventions, and the increased participation of Switzerland in donor agreements in a growing number of places. Switzerland also took an active role at the Accra High Level Forum, co-chairing – together with Columbia – the Roundtable devoted to “Ownership”.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. In 2007, the direct support of Switzerland for the Conventions reached CHF 57.3 million and its indirect support CHF 94.3 million. The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) contributed to the core funding of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and to the UNFCCC secretariat. Next to the support to the formulation of the strategic plan of UNCCD, Switzerland also supported the implementation of the Conventions with numerous bilateral actions, carried out by SECO, SDC and FOEN.



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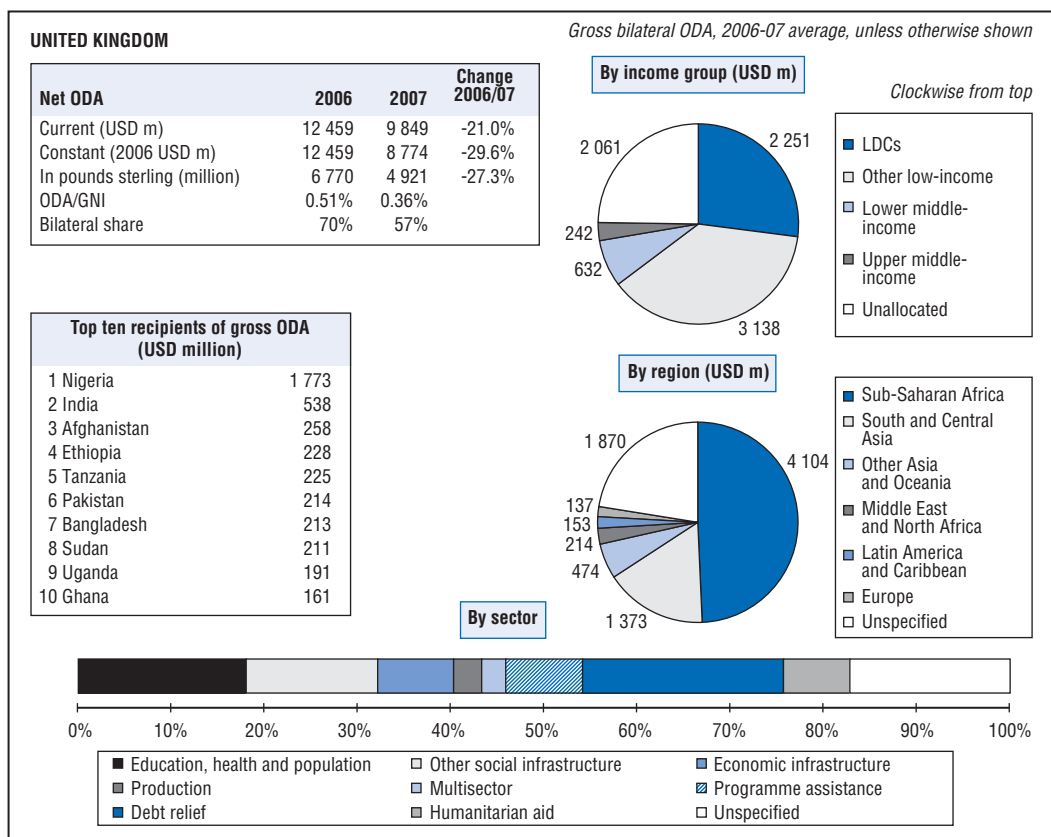
UNITED KINGDOM

In 2007, net ODA by the United Kingdom fell by 29.6% to USD 9.85 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.51% in 2006 to 0.36% in 2007. The fall was mostly due to lower levels of debt relief provided in 2007 as well as sales of equity investments.

Commitment to the MDGs. The UK's goal is to eliminate extreme poverty by 2015, in particular through achieving the MDGs. The UK Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) 29 for 2008-11 aims to "... reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals". The focus of the PSA is sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia and the UK government is also committed to increasing its assistance to fragile and under-aided states, especially those vulnerable to conflict.

Aid effectiveness agenda. The 2006 White Paper on International Development features specific commitments on aid effectiveness. These include working with others to implement the Paris Declaration, supporting the DAC to promote greater collaboration among donors and partner countries and monitoring international progress against agreed targets. The Department for International Development (DFID) is ensuring that the Paris Declaration principles are fully incorporated into policies, procedures and strategies, and has made improving aid effectiveness a corporate priority at the global, corporate and country level. The UK is working with others on innovative ways of financing development, improving the overall effectiveness of the international aid system, increasing the medium-term predictability of aid flows and strengthening country and global mechanisms for mutual accountability.

Support for implementing the Rio Conventions. The UK's aim is to support the full and effective delivery of the Rio Conventions. The UK's Climate Change PSA, led by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), contains objectives and indicators against which the UK's actions to lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change are measured. The UK is actively engaged with, and fully supportive of, the UNFCCC as the mechanism for agreeing a comprehensive post-2012 global deal on climate change. The UK's Biodiversity Action Plan, led by DEFRA, sets out UK activities for the delivery of the Convention on Biological Diversity. DFID, as the lead department for the UNCCD, contributes directly and indirectly to the general obligation of the UNCCD to "... integrate strategies for poverty eradication into efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought" through bilateral and multilateral aid programmes.



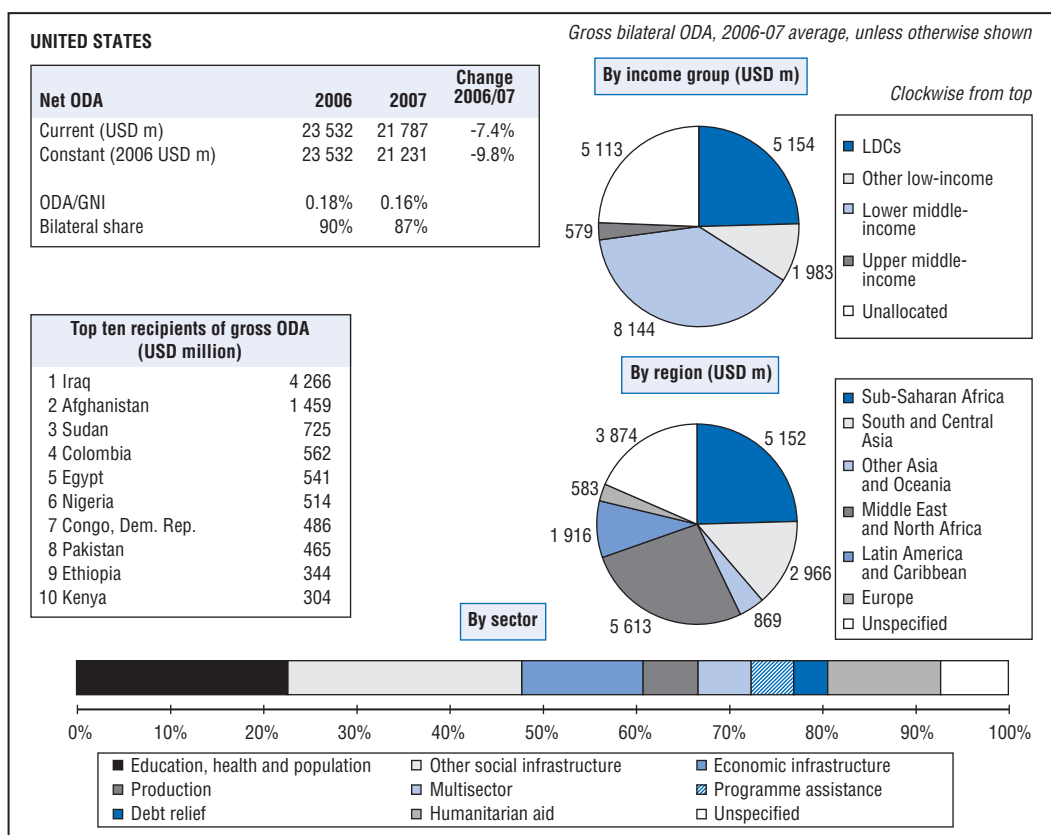
UNITED STATES

In 2007, net ODA by the United States fell by 9.8% in real terms over 2006 to USD 21.79 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.18% in 2007 to 0.16% in 2006. The fall was mostly due to lower levels of debt relief provided in 2007 as well as a decrease in ODA to Iraq.

Commitment to the MDGs. The United States subscribes to the challenge of halving extreme poverty by 2015. US foreign assistance objectives (peace and security, governing justly and democratically, investing in people, economic growth and humanitarian assistance) are seen as essential to sustainable poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs. The United States has followed a clear strategy to assist in meeting and sustaining the MDGs. The strategy has four key components: country ownership and good governance, a pro-growth economic policy, investing in people and addressing failing and fragile state situations.³

Aid effectiveness agenda. To improve the effectiveness of its aid, and to respond to the commitments undertaken in the Paris Declaration, the US has focused on improving internal coherence to increase synergies and reduce duplication. This has shown some evidence of reduced transaction costs to partner countries and to other development partners at country level, as the US clarifies roles and delegates internally. The three most significant advances reported to the HLF 3 are: i) the strides made toward more coherent, whole-of-government assistance; ii) the implementation of the Millennium Challenge Account and the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) based on Monterrey Consensus and Paris Declaration principles of aid effectiveness; and iii) the Department of State/USAID foreign aid reform.

Support to implementing the Rio Conventions. The United States is a party to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Ramsar Convention, and is a signatory to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The US Agency for International Development implements US environmental laws, regulations, Executive Orders and procedures through state of the art environmental impact assessments and ensures that all of its development activities are not only economically sustainable but also protective of the world's environment on which future generations depend.



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Box 6.5. Mid-term reviews

The DAC decided in 2008 to initiate a more systematic use of mid-course follow-up of recommendations from peer reviews. A follow-up process will apply as a pilot in 2009 to the DAC members reviewed in 2007, on a voluntary basis. Belgium and the United Kingdom volunteered to have a mid-term review in 2008.

Mid-term review of Belgium, 16 May 2008

Overall this review showed a dynamic spirit to make reforms and to look for innovation in the Belgian political context, making use of strategic evaluations and reviews. Progress made since the 2005 peer review is significant in a number of areas where key recommendations were made. Belgium benefits from clear strategic guidance contained in the management Plan 2008-13 of Directorate General for Development Co-operation (DGD) and backed with strong political commitment. The three main objectives are to: i) enhance synergies and complementarity between the different channels of Belgian aid; ii) increase the geographic and sector concentration of the programme; and iii) adjust the system to enable further implementation of the Paris declaration. Some results are already visible with improved management and organisation of the aid programme, adoption in 2007 of an alignment and harmonisation plan which addresses most of the obstacles to implement the aid effectiveness agenda, and introduction of results-based management approach to its development programme.

Belgium is aware that it is still facing challenges and is preparing to address them. In particular, Belgium will need to stick to the roadmap it has established to meet its commitment of allocating 0.7% of its GNI to ODA by 2010. In terms of human resources, Belgium must address the need for staff renewal while ensuring knowledge transfers and adjusting the staff skills mix to the new aid modalities. Belgium should also reflect further on how to pursue the decentralisation process while maintaining cohesion within the system and ensuring appropriate support from HQ. Efforts must be pursued to communicate better on results and achievements of the aid programme. Finally, when revising the 1999 law on development co-operation, it will be crucial that Belgium maintain the geographic and sector focus to ensure a strong impact of the aid programme.

For Belgium, this mid-term review was an excellent opportunity to take stock of the implementation status of the Paris Declaration principles half way between the Peer Reviews, and to get a structured overview of the areas of progress and the challenges ahead. This should allow to better focus in the further implementation of the Paris Declaration principles and in addressing the recommendations of the last Peer Review.

Mid-term review of the United Kingdom, 27 November 2008

The United Kingdom mid-term review showed DFID's strategic approach to keeping the momentum and addressing the challenges of "doing more and better with less administrative resources", which was highlighted in the 2006 peer review. This is all the more crucial at a time when DFID is placed under greater public and political pressure and when new development concerns (climate change, financial crisis) are emerging. DFID is responding to this with an ambitious internal change programme defining holistic reforms covering policy, corporate processes, internal capabilities, international relationships and communication. The government has reaffirmed UK commitments to increase the aid budget to 0.7% of GNI by 2013. The 2008-11 Public Service Agreement (PSA) framework combines the collective government set of priorities and is instrumental in fostering policy coherence for development.

Box 6.5. **Mid-term reviews** (cont.)

The United Kingdom continues to lead international thinking in many areas, like humanitarian aid and engagement in fragile states, and is instrumental in sharing good practices and promoting reforms. DFID leadership in the process towards the Accra Agenda for Action is appreciated, although it needs to make sure that it provides enough space for other donors with different views, recognizing that all may not have the same level of resources and political support. The review also confirms the need to make better use of the flexibility deriving from DFID decentralized system. While the implementation of DFID's new policy on budget support will increase flexibility in the use of this instrument, DFID will need to manage carefully its sector spending targets. A challenge ahead will be to continue to streamline the reporting framework.

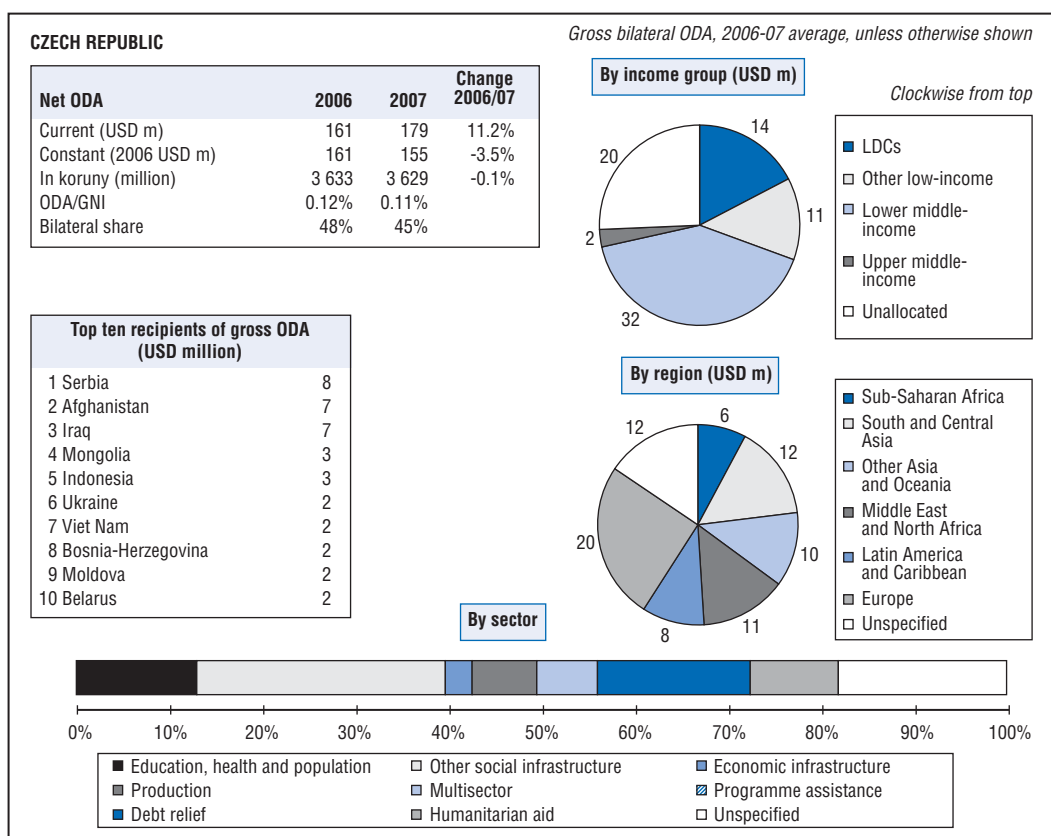
Notes on other OECD donors

Czech Republic

In 2007, Czech net ODA amounted to USD 179 million, representing a decrease of 3.5% in real terms. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell to 0.11%, down from 0.12% in 2006. All assistance was provided in the form of grants.

The Czech Republic continued to implement bilateral aid programmes in eight priority countries (Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia) and two medium-term priority partners (Afghanistan and Iraq).

A thorough institutional reorganisation was conducted in 2007 based on a set of recommendations in the DAC Special Review of Czech Development Co-operation. The reorganisation includes the gradual unification of the development co-operation budget under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the creation of the Czech Development Agency assigned with project implementation, as well as the drafting of a bill on development co-operation and humanitarian aid.



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Hungary

In 2007, Hungary's net ODA was USD 103 million, a decrease of 42.9% in real terms over 2006. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.13% in 2006 to 0.08% in 2007. The decrease in ODA was largely due to extremely high debt relief to Iraq in 2006.

In 2007, Hungary's aid programme focused its bilateral assistance on the Western Balkans and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. Its partners in 2007 included Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. Hungary also provided assistance to Cambodia, the Palestinian Administered Areas, Viet Nam and Yemen and continued its assistance to Afghanistan and Iraq.

In light of its perceived comparative advantage in the fields of political and economic transformation, Hungary focuses its aid on these sectors in an effort to ensure high value added to the EU objectives for development. Other priority sectors for Hungary include knowledge transfer, training and education, health services, agriculture and water management.

Iceland

In 2007, ODA from Iceland was USD 48 million, practically unchanged (+0.4% in real terms) compared to 2006. This represented 0.27% of GNI, also unchanged from 2006. Bilateral assistance accounted for 78% of total ODA flows.

The Government of Iceland has set a target to reach ODA of 0.35% of GNI by 2009. It was foreseen that the budget for 2008 would amount to 0.301% of GNI, but in light of the financial crisis that has hit Iceland particularly hard, it is unlikely that this target will be reached. The Government of Iceland is nevertheless committed to the attainment of the MDGs.

The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA), an autonomous agency attached to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, disbursed nearly 37% of Iceland's ODA in 2007. ICEIDA operates in six countries; Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Uganda. The Icelandic Crisis Response Unit (ICRU) of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs provides support to peace-building operations. In 2007, ICRU provided assistance to operations in Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, the Palestinian Administered Areas, Serbia, Sri Lanka and Sudan and disbursed 21% of Iceland's overall aid.

The Government's overall policy is outlined in the document "Iceland's Policy on Development Co-operation 2005-09" and ICEIDA's work is guided by "ICEIDA's Policy and Plan of Operations", adopted in 2004.

Korea

In 2007, increases in both bilateral and multilateral assistance contributed to a large increase in Korean ODA to USD 699 million, a 48.6% increase in real terms over 2006.⁴ The ODA/GNI ratio increased from 0.05% to 0.07%.

A major reason for this change was an increase in multilateral ODA, up from 17% of total ODA in 2006 to 29% of total ODA in 2007. Multilateral assistance more than doubled its 2006 volume, rising from USD 79 million in 2006 to USD 206 million in 2007. Much of this increase is due to a USD 82 million capital subscription to the International Development Association.

Bilateral ODA also increased to USD 493 million from USD 376 million the previous year. There was a rise in both grant and non-grant flows, while the growth rate for grants (39%) was higher than that for non-grants (13%).

61% of bilateral ODA was channelled to Asia. The share of aid to Africa has been increasing in recent years, from 3% in 2002 to 14% in 2007. As in 2005 and 2006, Iraq was the largest recipient country of Korean ODA in 2007, although its share has fallen from 32% in 2005 and 15% in 2006 to 11% in 2007. 53% of bilateral ODA was disbursed to ten recipient countries including Cambodia, Laos and Angola, all of which are Least Developed Countries.

Social and economic infrastructure and services accounted for 84% of sector allocable bilateral ODA commitments. Of this, 24% and 14% were allocated for transport/storage and education, respectively. Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 11% of sector allocable bilateral ODA commitments.

Box 6.6. DAC special review of Korea, 29 September 2008

Examiners: Australia and Canada

At the request of the government of the Republic of Korea, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) conducted a Special Review of Korea's international development co-operation. Korea aims to become a member of the DAC in 2010, and although the review was not a formal part of that process, the objective was to contribute good practice to the Korean authorities' internal dialogue on the reform of their development assistance with DAC membership in mind. The review also provided interesting insights

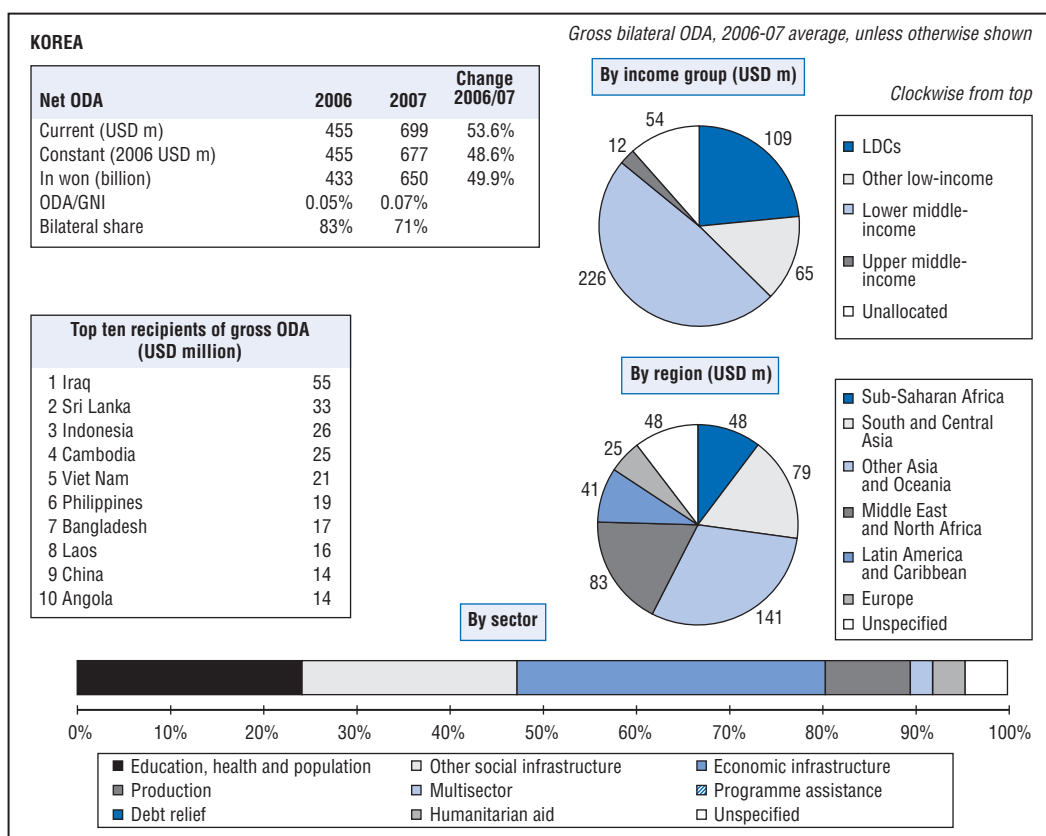
Box 6.6. DAC special review of Korea, 29 September 2008 (cont.)

Examiners: Australia and Canada

for the ongoing discussions between DAC and non-DAC members on development co-operation. A DAC Peer Review Team composed of examiners from Australia and Canada and the Secretariat of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate visited Seoul in March 2008 and consulted government officials and civil society representatives. A Special Review report was issued in June 2008 and the findings were discussed with Korean stakeholders and DAC and non-DAC donors in a roundtable event in Seoul on 29 September 2008.

In 2007, Korea's ODA amounted to USD 699 million, or 0.07% ODA/GNI, and Korea was commended for committing to increase its aid to 0.25% ODA/GNI by 2015. Korea is also committed to increasing the effectiveness of its aid and has endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. It has taken measures to align its aid with partner countries' national systems, and was advised to continue to make progress on this as well as on harmonising with other donors. The Review suggested that Korea should develop legislation or an over-arching policy statement to guide its development co-operation system. Korea was also counselled to tackle its two pillar system. At present the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for Korea's grants and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance determines concessional loan policy. The Review recommended that Korea designate a single entity with sole authority over development co-operation objectives, policy and strategy. It also highlighted the need for Korea to untie its aid – at present an estimated 98% of Korean bilateral aid is either tied or partially tied – particularly as once it becomes a DAC member it must comply with firm recommendations on untying.

In response to the review, in a DAC meeting on 23 October 2008 the Korean Deputy Foreign Minister outlined a number of measures and actions that Korea will take to implement the recommendations in the report.



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Mexico

Mexico is currently not in a position to report its ODA data to the DAC. However, Mexico is in the process of re-examining its international development co-operation programme. A new law, introduced to Mexican Congress in March 2007 and expected to be approved in early 2009, will lay the foundation for a new national co-operation agency and provide a legal framework for development co-operation. This process is being discussed with the DAC and should enable Mexico to begin reporting on its aid.

Mexico's development assistance is directed mostly at Latin America and the Caribbean and takes the form of technical and scientific co-operation. Its South-South co-operation, implemented jointly with South American countries, includes programmes in education, arts and culture, and health. Mexico is also active in the environment, science and agriculture sectors and conducts trilateral co-operation programmes with Asian and European partners, as well as with multilateral organisations.

Poland

In 2007, Polish ODA increased by 5.2% in real terms over 2006, reaching USD 363 million. This corresponded to 0.09% of GNI, unchanged from 2006. Bilateral ODA was USD 156 million, and USD 207 million, was channelled through multilateral institutions, mainly through the EC.

In 2007, Polish aid focused in part on countries in transition, in view of Poland's comparative advantage in this area. These countries included Belarus (USD 14.93 million), Montenegro (USD 13.29 million), Ukraine (USD 12.58 million), Uzbekistan (USD 4.73 million), Kazakhstan (USD 2.51 million), Moldova (USD 1.76 million) and Georgia (USD 1.55 million).

As in 2006, Polish bilateral ODA was delivered mainly in the form of technical assistance. China, Montenegro and Uzbekistan also received aid in the form of concessional lending. Humanitarian aid was provided to China, Moldova, North Korea and Peru while debt relief was extended to Nicaragua. The remainder of Polish ODA was provided in the form of short-term assistance to refugees in Poland as well as in-donor scholarship programmes.

The Polish strategy for development co-operation is in line with prevailing international tendencies and encourages close co-operation with the donor community, particularly the European Union and the OECD. Polish development assistance focuses on enhancement and promotion of democracy and good governance, human rights, sustainable development and civil society building.

Slovak Republic

ODA disbursements from the Slovak Republic in 2007 were USD 67 million. The ODA/GNI ratio dropped from 0.10% in 2006 to 0.09% in 2007 while ODA volume increased slightly in real terms (+0.13%). The fall in the ODA/GNI ratio was due to strong growth in the Slovak Republic's GNI. Of the Slovak Republic's aid, 41% was bilateral, while multilateral contributions accounted for 59% of total ODA flows, including a contribution of USD 36 million to the EC.

In April 2007, the government approved a new Annual Programme which provided USD 6.8 million for new projects including USD 2.9 million for bilateral aid to Serbia and Montenegro and a total of USD 2.9 million for the following 14 priority countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Slovak ODA supports the MDGs by focusing on social infrastructure, including health care and education, sustainable economic development and environment, and developing democratic institutions. Future annual programmes are set to grow in line with the goals set by the EC to achieve an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.17% by 2010 and of 0.33% by 2015.

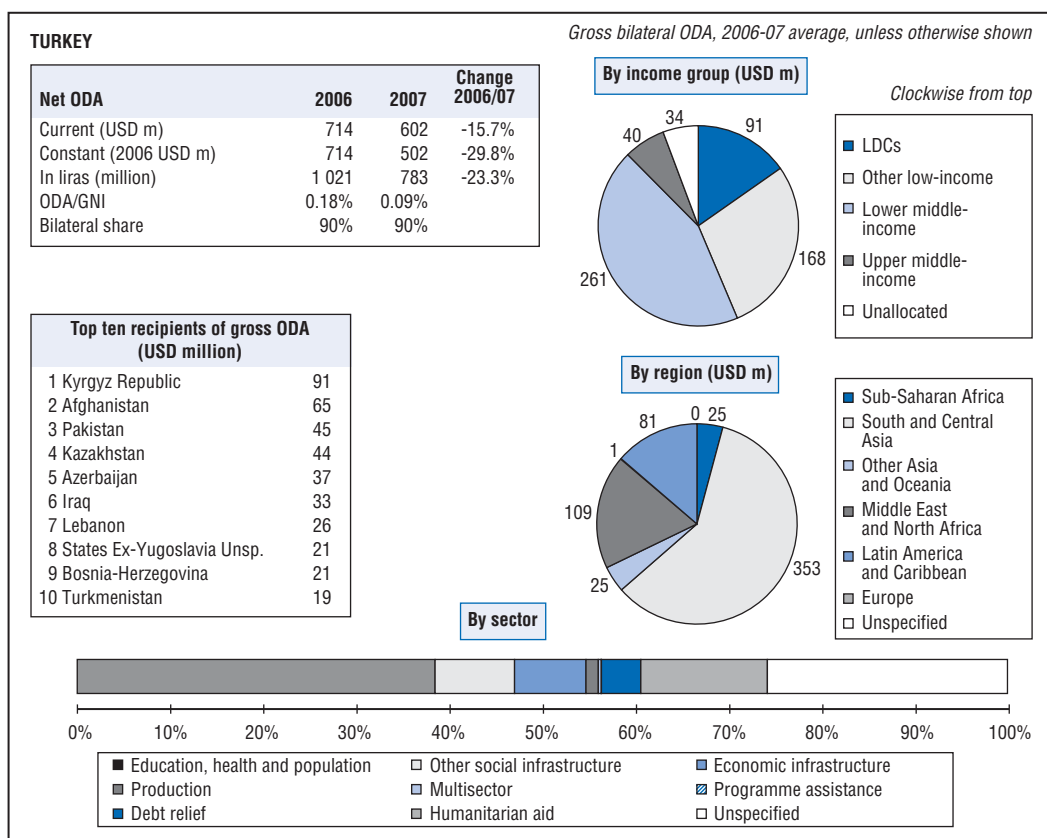
Turkey

In 2007, Turkish ODA flows amounted to USD 602 million, representing a drop of 29.8% in real terms from 2006. ODA as a per cent of GNI also fell from 0.18% to 0.09%.

Much of the decrease in bilateral ODA, which constitutes 90% of total ODA, is explained by a drop in humanitarian aid in 2007 and high levels of debt forgiveness extended in 2006.

Main beneficiaries of Turkish aid in 2007 were Afghanistan (USD 71.6 million), Kyrgyz Republic (USD 69.6 million), Iraq (USD 46.7 million), Azerbaijan (USD 36.2 million) and Pakistan (USD 33.5 million). Principal regions benefitting from Turkish aid are the Balkan countries, the Caucasus and Central Asia, but Turkey's bilateral aid has a wide geographical reach including to Africa, the Middle East and the Far East.

The Turkish International Co-operation and Development Agency (TIKA) is the principal body responsible for the administration of Turkish aid. TIKA is an autonomous technical co-operation organisation under the responsibility of the Prime Minister. It contributes to institutional development and the improvement of human resources in partner countries through technical co-operation in various fields.



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Notes on other providers of development assistance

While the DAC brings together the major OECD aid donors, non-OECD members have long played an important role in development co-operation. In many cases, their recent development knowledge and experience as recipients of ODA have allowed them to develop unique and effective relationships with partner countries. In 2008, the DAC confirmed its will to deepen dialogue with other providers of development assistance. It hopes to share experiences and good practices in development co-operation, promote mutual understanding and enhance the collective impact of development co-operation.

As the authoritative source on development co-operation statistics, the DAC is working to develop a picture of global aid flows that includes information on all providers of development assistance. Several countries that are not DAC members are contributing to this effort by reporting ODA data on a comparable basis. The DAC hopes that all countries with significant development co-operation activities will begin doing so in the near future. Such information will allow them to receive due recognition for their important efforts and will foster more informed decision making in donors and partner countries alike.

Several Middle Eastern economies have a long history of development assistance and have sophisticated mechanisms for co-ordinating and harmonising their efforts. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates report their ODA to the DAC. The majority of their aid is distributed bilaterally. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development provided financial and technical assistance of USD 110 million in net ODA terms in 2007, focused on transport, energy and agriculture. Saudi Arabia's net aid stood at just over

USD 2 billion in 2007, mostly in the form of loan agreements disbursed by the Saudi Fund for Development, including loans for health infrastructure, roads and agriculture. The United Arab Emirates total net ODA in 2007 was USD 429 million.

European Union members who are not members of the OECD have continued to increase their development aid budgets. In 2007, Estonia (USD 16 million), Latvia (USD 16 million), Lithuania (USD 48 million) and Slovenia (USD 54 million) reported their net ODA to the DAC. These are substantial increases in absolute terms. However, in light of rapid economic growth, some countries have not been able to move closer to their ODA targets of 0.17% of GNI by 2010 and 0.33% by 2015. Latvia's 33% increase in ODA volume, for example, has been offset in real terms by its economic growth. Given their limited capacity to implement bilateral aid programmes, these countries deliver most of their aid through multilateral channels, notably the European Commission and the UN system.

Other donors reporting their ODA to the DAC in 2007 are Israel (USD 111 million), Thailand (USD 67 million), Chinese Taipei (USD 514 million) and, for the first time, Liechtenstein (USD 20 million).

Israel's technical co-operation, much of which focuses on training programmes in developing countries, is run mainly by Mashav, the Centre for International Co-operation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A large share of Israel's ODA is accounted for by aid to first-year refugees in Israel. Thailand's neighbours (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam) accounted for 72% of Thai ODA, and 57% of the country's aid was provided in the form of concessional loans for economic infrastructure, including roads and railways. The country's technical co-operation programme, run by the Thailand International Development Co-operation Agency (TICA), focuses on agriculture, health and education. About 9% of Thai ODA is channelled through multilateral organisations. Chinese Taipei's development assistance is implemented primarily through the International Co-operation and Development Fund (ICDF).

Although no other economies reported on aid flows to the DAC in 2007, several have increasingly important development co-operation programmes.

The bulk of Brazil's development aid takes the form of financial and technical co-operation and, according to estimates by Brazilian officials, stood at around USD 437 million in 2007. Around 95% of it is delivered through multilateral channels. Financial co-operation falls within the joint responsibility of the Ministries of Planning and Finance. Technical co-operation is co-ordinated through the Brazilian Agency for Co-operation (ABC). In early 2008, the country announced that USD 56 million had been spent on capacity building in developing countries over the previous four years. In 2008, USD 30 million were earmarked for 52 projects in 46 countries. These activities focus on agriculture, education, renewable energies and health, and the main beneficiaries are Brazil's Latin American neighbours, Haiti, lusophone African countries and East Timor. Total development co-operation provided by Brazil in 2006 was estimated at around USD 365 million.

China does not publish official data on development assistance, but several studies, including by Chinese research institutions, have estimated that China's aid budget amounted to USD 1-1.5 billion in 2006. These figures have not been confirmed by the Chinese government. China's aid is disbursed in the form of grants, interest-free loans and preferential loans, and is guided by eight principles that were established in 1964. These principles correspond to China's stance as a provider of South-South Co-operation. They

stipulate, for example, that assistance to developing countries should be provided without political conditions. Grants are used primarily for infrastructure related to social services as well as technical co-operation and humanitarian assistance.

In 2007, India announced an annual expenditure of around USD 1 billion for development co-operation, and its budgets for 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively register annual grants and loans to foreign governments at USD 500 million each. The Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Division (ITEC) of the Ministry of External Affairs was responsible for an estimated 47% of the Indian development co-operation budget in 2006-07. Other government agencies responsible for development co-operation are the Ministry of Finance's Department of Economic Affairs, which delivered around 44% of the country's aid in the form of bilateral grants, and the EXIM Bank.

The Russian Federation estimated its annual ODA budget at USD 210 million in 2007, continuing a steady increase from roughly USD 50 million in 2004. Much of this aid is provided through multilateral channels, including the World Bank and IMF, the UN system, major global initiatives and special-purpose funds. The Federation plans further increases and, in June 2007, the concept of "Russia's Participation in International Development Assistance" gained presidential approval. Russia has declared that it intends to begin reporting aid to the DAC once it has the necessary capacity to do so.

South African development co-operation is on the rise and continues to be channelled mainly through the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund. The Fund's size has grown from under USD 7 million in 2003 to almost USD 40 million in 2008-09, and total development assistance from South Africa has been estimated at USD 61 million for 2006-07, based on reporting from the Department of Foreign Affairs. The African National Congress Policy Conference in 2007 confirmed that the focus of such assistance continues to be regional, including technical assistance for capacity building within the Southern African Development Community and support for democratic governance in countries such as Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Notes

1. See www.oecd.org/dac/scalingup.
2. See www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3343,en_2649_201185_41601282_1_1_1_1,00.html.
3. "The United States Commitment to the Millennium Development Goals," USAID, Washington DC, April 2008.
4. Korea's reported ODA volume excludes its assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). The ODA eligible portion of its assistance to North Korea is estimated to be approximately USD 558 million in 2007. This sum consists of project aid (USD 123 million), technical co-operation (USD 5 million), developmental food aid (USD 131 million), humanitarian aid (USD 70 million), administrative costs (USD 2 million), and official loans (USD 227 million).

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**For more information on DAC statistics, please refer to our
WORLD WIDE WEBSITE
www.oecd.org/dac
See “Statistics”**

Notes: This report incorporates data submitted up to 15 November 2008. All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated. The data presented in this report reflect the DAC List as it was in 2007 (for a complete list of countries, please refer to the end of this volume).


Signs used

()	Secretariat estimate in whole or in part
0 or 0.00	Nil or negligible
- or . .	Not available
n.a.	Not applicable
p	Provisional

Slight discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

More detailed information on the source and destination of aid and resource flows is contained in the statistical report on the *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries 2003-07* and the CD-ROM *International Development Statistics*.

Table 1

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520834230670>

DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2007

	2007		2006		Percent change 2006 to 2007 in real terms ^a
	ODA USD million current	ODA/GNI %	ODA USD million current	ODA/GNI %	
Australia	2 669	0.32	2 123	0.30	9.1
Austria	1 808	0.50	1 498	0.47	8.3
Belgium	1 953	0.43	1 978	0.50	-11.2
Canada	4 080	0.29	3 684	0.29	1.2
Denmark	2 562	0.81	2 236	0.80	2.9
Finland	981	0.39	834	0.40	6.4
France	9 884	0.38	10 601	0.47	-16.4
Germany	12 291	0.37	10 435	0.36	6.1
Greece	501	0.16	424	0.17	5.3
Ireland	1 192	0.55	1 022	0.54	4.8
Italy	3 971	0.19	3 641	0.20	-2.6
Japan	7 679	0.17	11 136	0.25	-29.8
Luxembourg	376	0.91	291	0.90	15.0
Netherlands	6 224	0.81	5 452	0.81	3.2
New Zealand	320	0.27	259	0.27	5.1
Norway	3 728	0.95	2 954	0.89	13.4
Portugal	471	0.22	396	0.21	5.9
Spain	5 140	0.37	3 814	0.32	19.7
Sweden	4 339	0.93	3 955	1.02	-2.5
Switzerland	1 689	0.37	1 646	0.39	-2.5
United Kingdom	9 849	0.36	12 459	0.51	-29.6
United States	21 787	0.16	23 532	0.18	-9.8
TOTAL DAC	103 491	0.28	104 370	0.31	-8.5
Average Country Effort		0.45		0.46	
<i>Memo Items:</i>					
EC	11 774		10 245		3.1
DAC-EU countries	61 540	0.39	59 035	0.43	-6.6
G7 countries	69 539	0.23	75 487	0.27	-13.9
Non-G7 countries	33 952	0.51	28 882	0.51	5.4

a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521002722604>

Table 1a

Share of Debt Relief Grants in DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance

	2007 ODA USD million current	of which: Debt relief grants	Percent change 2006 to 2007 ^a Without debt relief grants
Australia	2 669	292	11.8
Austria	1 808	925	6.9
Belgium	1 953	185	0.5
Canada	4 080	15	8.5
Denmark	2 562	123	3.2
Finland	981	-	6.4
France	9 884	1 485	5.1
Germany	12 291	2 867	10.0
Greece	501	-	5.3
Ireland	1 192	-	4.8
Italy	3 971	570	48.5
Japan	7 679	1 576	-23.7
Luxembourg	376	-	15.0
Netherlands	6 224	392	2.6
New Zealand	320	-	5.1
Norway	3 728	61	12.4
Portugal	471	1	5.9
Spain	5 140	243	31.4
Sweden	4 339	74	3.5
Switzerland	1 689	64	-0.3
United Kingdom	9 849	70	-2.7
United States	21 787	40	-3.4
TOTAL DAC	103 491	8 983	2.0
<i>Memo Items:</i>			
EC	11 774	-	3.1
DAC-EU countries	61 540	6 934	7.7
G7 countries	69 539	6 623	-0.8
Non-G7 countries	33 952	2 360	8.5

a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/520024565462>

Figure 1

DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2007

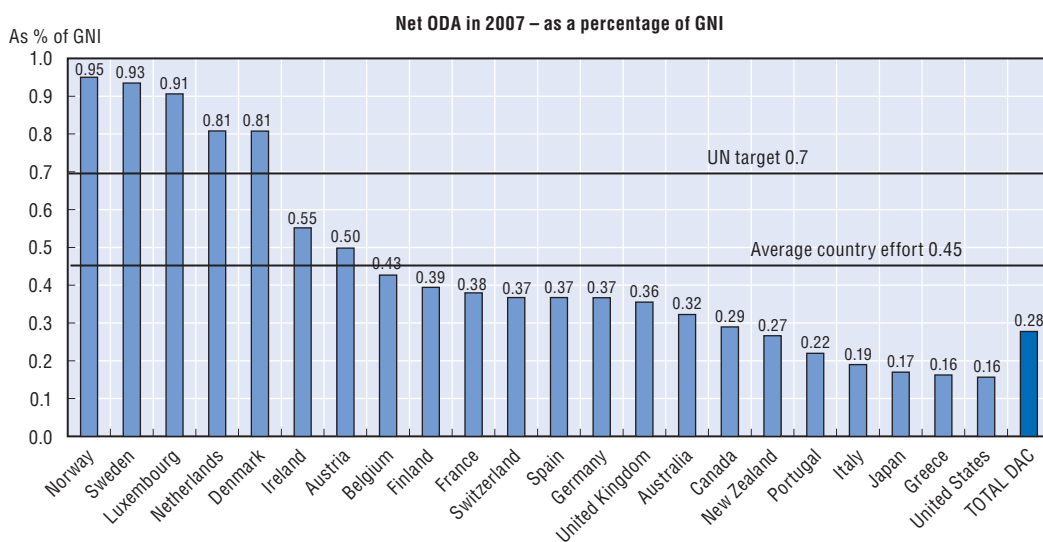
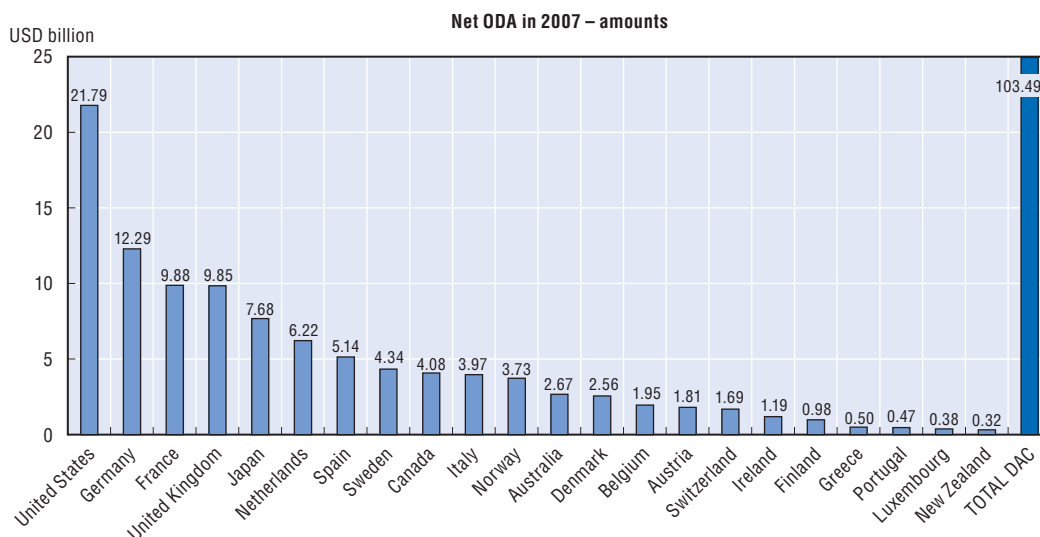



Table 2

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521005853688>**Total Net Flows from DAC Countries by Type of Flow**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						
	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
I. Official Development Assistance (a)	58 453	52 028	69 065	79 432	107 078	104 370	103 491
1. Bilateral grants and grant-like flows	35 678	33 925	50 888	57 246	83 432	79 440	75 326
of which: Technical co-operation	13 143	13 515	18 352	18 672	20 732	22 242	14 779
Developmental food aid (b)	1 707	951	1 196	1 169	887	956	1 051
Humanitarian aid (b)	2 003	1 783	4 360	5 193	7 121	6 751	6 278
Debt forgiveness	4 508	3 260	8 317	7 134	24 999	18 600	9 624
Administrative costs	2 314	2 788	3 545	4 032	4 115	4 250	4 618
2. Bilateral loans	7 139	1 818	-1 153	-2 942	-1 008	-2 531	-2 433
3. Contributions to multilateral institutions	17 513	16 286	19 330	25 127	24 653	27 461	30 598
of which: UN (c)	4 694	4 209	4 828	5 129	5 469	5 239	5 801
EC (c)	4 350	4 794	6 946	8 906	9 258	9 931	11 714
IDA (c)	5 505	4 027	3 120	5 690	4 827	6 787	5 609
Regional development banks (c)	1 503	1 564	1 734	2 274	2 096	2 466	2 361
II. Other Official Flows	8 097	5 926	- 350	-5 601	1 430	-10 728	-6 438
1. Bilateral	7 474	6 164	- 820	-5 349	2 262	-10 551	-6 962
2. Multilateral	622	- 238	470	- 252	- 832	- 177	524
III. Private Flows at market terms	29 996	126 216	46 573	75 262	179 559	194 761	325 350
1. Direct investment	25 495	68 008	49 340	76 901	100 622	127 925	188 696
2. Bilateral portfolio investment	6 324	59 222	-6 164	-3 544	73 335	60 910	133 199
3. Multilateral portfolio investment	-1 075	-3 537	1 083	-4 657	40	2 789	-9 727
4. Export credits	- 748	2 523	2 313	6 561	5 563	3 137	13 182
IV. Net grants by NGOs	5 704	5 480	10 239	11 320	14 712	14 648	18 508
TOTAL NET FLOWS	102 249	189 649	125 527	160 412	302 779	303 051	440 912
Total net flows at 2006 prices and exchange rates (d)	130 890	226 846	143 409	168 124	309 600	303 051	406 670

a) Excluding debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1991 and 1992. See Technical Notes on Definitions and Measurement.

b) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

c) Grants and capital subscriptions, does not include concessional lending to multilateral agencies.

d) Deflated by the total DAC deflator.

Source of private flows: DAC members' reporting to the annual DAC Questionnaire on total official and private flows.



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521005853688>

Table 2

Total Net Flows from DAC Countries by Type of Flow
(continued)
Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	Per cent of total					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
57	27	55	50	35	34	23	I. Official Development Assistance (a)
35	18	41	36	28	26	17	1. Bilateral grants and grant-like flows
13	7	15	12	7	7	3	of which: Technical co-operation
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	Developmental food aid (b)
2	1	3	3	2	2	1	Humanitarian aid (b)
4	2	7	4	8	6	2	Debt forgiveness
2	1	3	3	1	1	1	Administrative costs
7	1	-1	-2	-0	-1	-1	2. Bilateral loans
17	9	15	16	8	9	7	3. Contributions to multilateral institutions
5	2	4	3	2	2	1	of which: UN (c)
4	3	6	6	3	3	3	EC (c)
5	2	2	4	2	2	1	IDA (c)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Regional development banks (c)
8	3	-0	-3	0	-4	-1	II. Other Official Flows
7	3	-1	-3	1	-3	-2	1. Bilateral
1	-0	0	-0	-0	-0	0	2. Multilateral
29	67	37	47	59	64	74	III. Private Flows at market terms
25	36	39	48	33	42	43	1. Direct investment
6	31	-5	-2	24	20	30	2. Bilateral portfolio investment
-1	-2	1	-3	0	1	-2	3. Multilateral portfolio investment
-1	1	2	4	2	1	3	4. Export credits
6	3	8	7	5	5	4	IV. Net grants by NGOs
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL NET FLOWS

Table 3StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521042684437>**Total Net Flows by DAC Country**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						2007
	1991-1992 average ^a	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Australia	1 011	-1 882	3 007	2 466	5 366	9 120	10 307
Austria	572	1 821	1 445	1 352	4 837	3 455	20 553
Belgium	1 863	-2 511	1 221	816	3 142	5 309	3 820
Canada	4 083	8 609	4 949	5 986	13 373	14 234	17 161
Denmark	1 343	1 938	1 896	2 634	2 215	2 686	4 807
Finland	904	798	- 44	1 338	1 642	1 413	2 149
France	8 655	15 733	6 936	12 599	15 744	22 329	43 126
Germany	11 010	20 400	5 224	15 251	30 683	25 992	39 339
Greece	..	184	403	328	709	2 896	3 391
Ireland	126	347	2 334	3 851	5 298	5 237	5 840
Italy	6 867	6 414	4 218	3 239	4 103	5 512	4 422
Japan	20 322	33 798	6 335	11 368	23 238	26 179	30 315
Luxembourg	44	95	201	242	265	299	384
Netherlands	3 899	9 099	15 196	14 106	22 781	28 616	18 142
New Zealand	111	164	208	271	401	338	404
Norway	1 409	1 658	3 306	2 785	4 630	4 304	5 221
Portugal	292	1 141	1 145	676	1 109	666	2 215
Spain	1 468	5 835	6 667	12 762	6 801	11 146	21 662
Sweden	2 427	2 048	1 255	2 954	3 545	4 175	6 911
Switzerland	3 134	-2 464	3 225	1 406	8 103	11 306	12 561
United Kingdom	7 466	21 064	18 541	31 702	31 269	26 941	58 319
United States	27 124	65 361	37 860	32 283	113 526	90 897	129 862
TOTAL DAC	102 252	189 649	125 527	160 412	302 779	303 051	440 912
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	46 934	84 404	66 636	103 848	134 143	146 671	235 080

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1991 and 1992, except for total DAC. See Technical Notes on Definitions and Measurement.



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521042684437>

Table 3

Total Net Flows by DAC Country
(continued)

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

		Per cent of GNI					
1991-1992 average ^a	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
0.36	-0.48	0.61	0.41	0.79	1.27	1.25	Australia
0.33	0.84	0.58	0.46	1.60	1.08	5.66	Austria
0.88	-0.98	0.40	0.23	0.84	1.34	0.83	Belgium
0.73	1.48	0.58	0.62	1.20	1.14	1.22	Canada
1.03	1.15	0.91	1.10	0.85	0.96	1.51	Denmark
0.83	0.65	-0.03	0.72	0.84	0.67	0.86	Finland
0.69	1.05	0.39	0.61	0.74	0.99	1.66	France
0.58	0.91	0.22	0.56	1.10	0.89	1.17	Germany
..	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.32	1.18	1.10	Greece
0.31	0.59	1.83	2.47	3.09	2.77	2.70	Ireland
0.59	0.54	0.29	0.19	0.23	0.30	0.21	Italy
0.57	0.74	0.14	0.24	0.50	0.58	0.67	Japan
0.32	0.52	0.89	0.81	0.82	0.92	0.93	Luxembourg
1.28	2.38	3.04	2.46	3.65	4.23	2.35	Netherlands
0.29	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.40	0.35	0.34	New Zealand
1.32	1.06	1.49	1.11	1.56	1.29	1.33	Norway
0.38	1.10	0.79	0.41	0.62	0.36	1.03	Portugal
0.27	1.06	0.79	1.25	0.61	0.92	1.55	Spain
1.02	0.89	0.42	0.84	0.99	1.08	1.49	Sweden
1.27	-0.87	0.93	0.36	2.02	2.69	2.73	Switzerland
0.73	1.70	1.01	1.45	1.37	1.11	2.10	United Kingdom
0.47	0.83	0.34	0.28	0.92	0.69	0.93	United States
0.58	0.85	0.45	0.52	0.93	0.89	1.18	TOTAL DAC
0.65	1.01	0.63	0.85	1.05	1.08	1.51	<i>of which:</i> DAC-EU countries

Table 4StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521045413048>**Net Official Development Assistance by DAC Country**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						
	1991-1992 average ^a	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	1 032	1 068	1 219	1 460	1 680	2 123	2 669
Austria	249	511	505	678	1 573	1 498	1 808
Belgium	851	839	1 853	1 463	1 963	1 978	1 953
Canada	2 560	1 920	2 031	2 599	3 756	3 684	4 080
Denmark	1 296	1 705	1 748	2 037	2 109	2 236	2 562
Finland	787	394	558	680	902	834	981
France	7 828	6 879	7 253	8 473	10 026	10 601	9 884
Germany	7 236	6 729	6 784	7 534	10 082	10 435	12 291
Greece	..	178	362	321	384	424	501
Ireland	71	183	504	607	719	1 022	1 192
Italy	3 735	1 841	2 433	2 462	5 091	3 641	3 971
Japan	11 052	9 399	8 880	8 922	13 126	11 136	7 679
Luxembourg	40	88	194	236	256	291	376
Netherlands	2 635	3 097	3 972	4 204	5 115	5 452	6 224
New Zealand	99	138	165	212	274	259	320
Norway	1 225	1 309	2 042	2 199	2 786	2 954	3 728
Portugal	249	234	320	1 031	377	396	471
Spain	1 390	1 243	1 961	2 437	3 018	3 814	5 140
Sweden	2 288	1 865	2 400	2 722	3 362	3 955	4 339
Switzerland	1 001	968	1 299	1 545	1 772	1 646	1 689
United Kingdom	3 222	3 316	6 262	7 905	10 772	12 459	9 849
United States	11 486	8 128	16 320	19 705	27 935	23 532	21 787
TOTAL DAC	58 453	52 028	69 065	79 432	107 078	104 370	103 491
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	31 876	29 099	37 109	42 789	55 750	59 035	61 540

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1991 and 1992, except for total DAC. See Technical Notes on Definitions and Measurement.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521045413048>


Table 4

Net Official Development Assistance by DAC Country

(continued)

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1991-1992 average ^a	1996-1997 average	Per cent of GNI					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
0.37	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.32	Australia
0.14	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.52	0.47	0.50	Austria
0.40	0.33	0.60	0.41	0.53	0.50	0.43	Belgium
0.46	0.33	0.24	0.27	0.34	0.29	0.29	Canada
0.99	1.01	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.81	Denmark
0.72	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.46	0.40	0.39	Finland
0.62	0.46	0.40	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.38	France
0.38	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.37	Germany
..	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	Greece
0.18	0.31	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.54	0.55	Ireland
0.32	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.29	0.20	0.19	Italy
0.31	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.17	Japan
0.29	0.49	0.86	0.79	0.79	0.90	0.91	Luxembourg
0.87	0.81	0.80	0.73	0.82	0.81	0.81	Netherlands
0.25	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.27	New Zealand
1.15	0.84	0.92	0.87	0.94	0.89	0.95	Norway
0.32	0.23	0.22	0.63	0.21	0.21	0.22	Portugal
0.26	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.37	Spain
0.96	0.81	0.79	0.78	0.94	1.02	0.93	Sweden
0.41	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.44	0.39	0.37	Switzerland
0.32	0.27	0.34	0.36	0.47	0.51	0.36	United Kingdom
0.20	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.16	United States
0.33	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.31	0.28	TOTAL DAC
0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.44	0.43	0.39	<i>of which:</i> DAC-EU countries
0.47	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.45	<i>Memo:</i> Average country effort

Table 5StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521104526463>**Total Net Private Flows^a by DAC Country**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						
	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	- 402	-3 222	1 374	482	2 786	6 074	6 948
Austria	- 22	945	824	815	2 814	2 285	19 247
Belgium	655	-3 446	-1 752	- 735	539	3 514	1 686
Canada	735	5 679	2 711	3 542	9 178	9 093	11 731
Denmark	44	153	106	518	33	454	2 242
Finland	7	248	- 622	647	723	553	1 051
France	- 109	8 948	-3 123	4 342	7 107	14 069	34 422
Germany	1 798	12 747	995	7 619	12 023	19 938	28 302
Greece	..	..	33	- 14	325	2 454	2 880
Ireland	29	102	1 547	3 010	4 271	3 877	4 329
Italy	2 035	3 068	2 044	221	44	2 705	649
Japan	6 167	21 711	- 731	4 392	12 278	12 290	21 979
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	953	5 717	9 946	9 339	17 091	22 544	11 575
New Zealand	..	11	21	25	26	24	26
Norway	46	249	1 264	586	1 839	1 345	1 488
Portugal	11	797	823	335	728	286	1 980
Spain	..	4 469	4 633	10 300	3 716	7 333	16 516
Sweden	3	158	-1 153	266	159	210	2 541
Switzerland	1 986	-3 553	1 645	- 455	5 999	9 241	10 368
United Kingdom	3 427	17 416	11 840	23 562	19 870	14 127	47 846
United States	12 633	54 017	14 147	6 465	78 010	62 345	97 545
TOTAL DAC	29 996	126 216	46 573	75 262	179 559	194 761	325 350
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	8 831	51 324	26 141	60 225	69 444	94 348	175 266

a) Excluding grants by NGOs.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521104526463>

Table 5


Total Net Private Flows^a by DAC Country

(continued)

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	Per cent of GNI					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
- 0.14	- 0.82	0.28	0.08	0.41	0.84	0.84	Australia
- 0.01	0.44	0.33	0.28	0.93	0.72	5.30	Austria
0.31	- 1.34	- 0.57	- 0.21	0.14	0.89	0.37	Belgium
0.13	0.98	0.32	0.36	0.82	0.73	0.83	Canada
0.03	0.09	0.05	0.22	0.01	0.16	0.71	Denmark
0.01	0.20	- 0.39	0.35	0.37	0.26	0.42	Finland
- 0.01	0.60	- 0.17	0.21	0.34	0.62	1.32	France
0.09	0.57	0.04	0.28	0.43	0.68	0.84	Germany
..	..	0.02	- 0.01	0.14	1.00	0.93	Greece
0.07	0.17	1.21	1.93	2.49	2.05	2.00	Ireland
0.17	0.26	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	Italy
0.17	0.48	- 0.02	0.09	0.26	0.27	0.49	Japan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luxembourg
0.31	1.50	1.99	1.63	2.74	3.33	1.50	Netherlands
..	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	New Zealand
0.04	0.16	0.57	0.23	0.62	0.40	0.38	Norway
0.01	0.77	0.57	0.20	0.41	0.15	0.92	Portugal
..	0.81	0.55	1.01	0.33	0.61	1.18	Spain
0.00	0.07	- 0.38	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.55	Sweden
0.81	- 1.25	0.47	- 0.12	1.49	2.19	2.25	Switzerland
0.34	1.41	0.65	1.08	0.87	0.58	1.73	United Kingdom
0.22	0.69	0.13	0.06	0.63	0.47	0.70	United States
0.17	0.57	0.17	0.24	0.55	0.57	0.87	TOTAL DAC
0.12	0.61	0.25	0.49	0.54	0.69	1.12	<i>of which:</i> DAC-EU countries

Table 6

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521152566552>**Total Net Official Flows from DAC Member Countries and Multilateral Agencies^a by Type of Flow**

	Current USD billion							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF)	54.8	58.5	56.4	63.9	69.0	110.3	92.9	109.0
1. Official development assistance (ODA)	49.1	50.8	57.7	67.5	75.4	104.4	100.7	99.9
of which: DAC countries (b)	36.1	35.1	40.8	49.7	54.3	82.4	76.9	72.9
Multilateral organisations	13.0	15.7	16.9	17.8	21.1	22.0	23.8	27.0
2. Other ODF	5.7	7.6	-1.4	-3.6	-6.4	5.9	-7.8	9.1
of which: DAC countries (b)	-3.1	-0.5	3.6	0.5	-2.7	5.1	-6.8	-4.5
Multilateral organisations	8.9	8.2	-5.0	-4.0	-3.7	0.8	-1.0	13.6
II. OFFICIAL EXPORT CREDITS	-1.2	-0.3	-1.2	-1.3	-2.7	-2.8	-3.8	-2.4
TOTAL NET OFFICIAL FLOWS (I+II)	53.6	58.2	55.1	62.7	66.4	107.5	89.1	106.6
Memorandum items (not included):								
Non-DAC donors (ODA) (b)	0.8	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.5	4.7
Net Use of IMF Credit (c)	-7.0	23.2	15.0	4.1	-12.1	-35.8	-27.2	-5.1
Gross ODF	88.8	90.2	103.2	125.4	124.1	166.1	201.7	169.2
of which: IBRD loans	11.8	10.7	8.4	10.6	9.2	8.6	11.5	10.0
For cross reference								
Total DAC net ODA (d)	53.7	52.4	58.3	69.1	79.4	107.1	104.4	103.5
of which: Bilateral grants	33.0	33.5	39.8	50.9	57.2	83.4	79.4	75.3

a) Excluding Arab agencies.

b) Bilateral flows.

c) Non-concessional flows from the IMF General Resources Account.

d) Comprises bilateral ODA as above plus **contributions to** multilateral organisations in place of ODA **disbursements from** multilateral organisations shown above.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521152566552>

Table 6

Total Net Official Flows from DAC Member Countries and Multilateral Agencies^a by Type of Flow
(continued)

2000	2001	2002	Per cent of total		2005	2006	2007	
			2003	2004				
102.2	100.5	102.2	102.1	104.0	102.6	104.2	102.3	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF)
91.5	87.4	104.7	107.8	113.6	97.1	113.0	93.7	1. Official development assistance (ODA)
67.3	60.3	73.9	79.4	81.8	76.7	86.3	68.4	of which: DAC countries (b)
24.2	27.0	30.7	28.4	31.8	20.4	26.7	25.3	Multilateral organisations
10.7	13.1	-2.5	-5.7	-9.6	5.5	-8.7	8.6	2. Other ODF
-5.8	-0.9	6.6	0.7	-4.0	4.7	-7.6	-4.2	of which: DAC countries (b)
16.5	14.0	-9.0	-6.5	-5.6	0.8	-1.2	12.8	Multilateral organisations
-2.2	-0.5	-2.2	-2.1	-4.0	-2.6	-4.2	-2.3	II. OFFICIAL EXPORT CREDITS
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	TOTAL NET OFFICIAL FLOWS (I+II)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521155342334>

Table 7

Burden Sharing Indicators
2006-2007 average
 Net disbursements


	Grant equivalent of total ODA ^a as % of GNI	Multilateral ODA as % of GNI ^b		of which:		ODA per capita of donor country 2006 USD		Aid by NGOs as % of GNI	
				Aid to LICs ^c	Aid to LDCs ^d	Memo:		Memo:	
				as % of GNI		1996-1997	2006-2007	1996-1997	2006-2007
Australia	0.31	0.05	n.a.	0.14	0.08	76	107	0.03	0.08
Austria	0.49	0.06	(0.13)	0.22	0.07	75	188	0.02	0.04
Belgium	0.48	0.06	(0.16)	0.26	0.18	101	177	0.02	0.07
Canada	0.29	0.08	n.a.	0.15	0.11	95	113	0.04	0.09
Denmark	0.83	0.21	(0.28)	0.49	0.33	413	415	0.02	0.03
Finland	0.40	0.10	(0.17)	0.20	0.15	91	163	0.00	0.01
France	0.47	0.05	(0.13)	0.21	0.12	142	156	-	-
Germany	0.39	0.05	(0.12)	0.17	0.09	90	131	0.05	0.04
Greece	0.17	0.02	(0.09)	0.05	0.04	23	39	-	0.00
Ireland	0.55	0.12	(0.19)	0.35	0.28	74	244	0.10	0.16
Italy	0.21	0.04	(0.11)	0.09	0.05	42	61	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.31	0.06	n.a.	0.12	0.07	66	74	0.00	0.01
Luxembourg	0.90	0.20	(0.28)	0.49	0.35	281	679	0.03	0.02
Netherlands	0.86	0.12	(0.19)	0.33	0.22	262	338	0.09	0.04
New Zealand	0.27	0.06	n.a.	0.10	0.07	43	63	0.03	0.05
Norway	0.92	0.22	n.a.	0.42	0.34	493	669	0.06	-
Portugal	0.20	0.03	(0.10)	0.11	0.10	33	39	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.35	0.07	(0.13)	0.11	0.07	46	93	0.02	-
Sweden	0.98	0.23	(0.30)	0.41	0.30	231	427	0.01	0.01
Switzerland	0.38	0.09	n.a.	0.17	0.11	156	215	0.04	0.10
United Kingdom	0.48	0.08	(0.15)	0.29	0.15	82	176	0.03	0.02
United States	0.17	0.02	n.a.	0.06	0.05	38	74	0.03	0.08
TOTAL DAC	0.32	0.05	(0.08)	0.14	0.09	75	112	0.02	0.05

a) Equals grant disbursements plus grant equivalent of new loan commitments calculated against a 10% discount rate.

b) In brackets, including EC. Capital subscriptions are on a deposit basis.

c) Low-income countries (LICs) comprise LDCs and all other countries with per capita income (World Bank Atlas basis) of USD 825 or less in 2004. Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

d) Least developed countries (LDCs) are countries on the United Nations' list. Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

Table 8StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521223304616>**ODA by Individual DAC Countries at 2006 Prices and Exchange Rates**

Net disbursements

USD million

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	1 510	1 495	1 605	1 532	1 605	1 610	1 638	1 743	2 123	2 317
Austria	587	654	662	965	742	593	709	1 618	1 498	1 622
Belgium	1 151	1 031	1 262	1 347	1 553	2 204	1 545	2 023	1 978	1 756
Canada	2 727	2 683	2 632	2 386	3 129	2 737	3 154	4 107	3 684	3 729
Denmark	2 306	2 405	2 597	2 560	2 384	2 082	2 165	2 175	2 236	2 301
Finland	493	536	537	563	628	636	701	925	834	887
France	7 395	7 578	6 287	6 488	7 870	8 519	8 908	10 356	10 601	8 867
Germany	6 681	6 866	7 288	7 351	7 350	7 721	7 711	10 241	10 435	11 069
Greece	253	275	370	335	420	444	346	401	424	446
Ireland	298	372	388	464	585	601	646	744	1 022	1 070
Italy	3 114	2 549	2 202	2 601	3 427	2 894	2 588	5 232	3 641	3 547
Japan	10 750	10 832	11 587	9 639	9 510	8 558	8 108	12 303	11 136	7 812
Luxembourg	164	173	202	235	231	243	264	275	291	334
Netherlands	4 257	4 492	4 989	4 943	4 761	4 625	4 419	5 265	5 452	5 629
New Zealand	188	195	187	191	188	200	217	258	259	272
Norway	2 428	2 439	2 195	2 350	2 677	2 775	2 701	3 014	2 954	3 350
Portugal	373	403	443	437	480	385	1 101	392	396	420
Spain	2 100	2 120	2 077	2 982	2 678	2 457	2 668	3 169	3 814	4 566
Sweden	1 894	2 018	2 438	2 498	2 792	2 718	2 786	3 458	3 955	3 857
Switzerland	1 107	1 250	1 257	1 271	1 207	1 429	1 561	1 789	1 646	1 605
United Kingdom	5 196	4 616	6 398	6 674	6 707	7 597	8 332	11 186	12 459	8 774
United States	10 616	10 893	11 604	13 011	14 869	17 878	20 984	28 817	23 532	21 231
TOTAL DAC	65 590	65 875	69 210	70 823	75 793	78 904	83 250	109 492	104 370	95 462
<i>of which:</i>										
DAC-EU countries	36 264	36 088	38 142	40 444	42 607	43 716	44 888	57 461	59 035	55 147
<i>Memo:</i>										
Total DAC at current prices and exchange rates	52 087	53 233	53 749	52 423	58 297	69 065	79 432	107 078	104 370	103 491

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521233155628>

Table 9

Long-term Trends in DAC ODA

	Volume of net ODA (USD million at 2006 prices and exchange rates)			Share of total DAC (at current prices and exchange rates, per cent)			Two-year averages, net disbursements ODA as per cent GNI		
	1986-1987	1996-1997	2006-2007	1986-1987	1996-1997	2006-2007	1986-1987	1996-1997	2006-2007
Australia	1 435	1 396	2 220	1.8	2.1	2.3	0.40	0.27	0.31
Austria	369	601	1 560	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.19	0.24	0.48
Belgium	1 185	1 025	1 867	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.48	0.33	0.46
Canada	3 377	2 847	3 707	4.7	3.7	3.7	0.48	0.33	0.29
Denmark	1 519	2 177	2 269	2.0	3.3	2.3	0.88	1.01	0.80
Finland	585	466	861	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.48	0.32	0.39
France	8 093	8 295	9 734	12.2	13.2	9.9	0.58	0.46	0.42
Germany	7 126	7 399	10 752	10.8	12.9	10.9	0.41	0.30	0.36
Greece	..	237	435	..	0.3	0.4	..	0.15	0.17
Ireland	123	271	1 046	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.23	0.31	0.55
Italy	4 876	2 413	3 594	6.6	3.5	3.7	0.37	0.16	0.19
Japan	8 537	8 360	9 474	17.0	18.1	9.1	0.30	0.21	0.21
Luxembourg	27	118	313	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.17	0.49	0.90
Netherlands	3 693	4 085	5 540	5.0	6.0	5.6	0.99	0.81	0.81
New Zealand	158	160	265	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.28	0.24	0.27
Norway	1 957	2 168	3 152	2.2	2.5	3.2	1.13	0.84	0.92
Portugal	83	327	408	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.10	0.23	0.22
Spain	515	1 797	4 190	0.6	2.4	4.3	0.08	0.23	0.34
Sweden	1 983	2 047	3 906	3.2	3.6	4.0	0.87	0.81	0.98
Switzerland	846	1 104	1 626	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.30	0.34	0.38
United Kingdom	4 258	4 810	10 617	4.7	6.4	10.7	0.29	0.27	0.43
United States	15 081	10 025	22 381	24.4	15.6	21.8	0.21	0.10	0.17
TOTAL DAC	65 826	62 128	99 916	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.33	0.23	0.29
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	34 435	36 070	57 091	48.4	55.9	58.0	0.44	0.35	0.41

Table 10StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521268482702>**Technical Co-operation Expenditure**

Net disbursements

USD million at current prices and exchange rates

	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	252	404	559	692	740	860	1 158
Austria	81	132	114	133	150	162	190
Belgium	179	272	324	414	500	580	511
Canada	599	369	345	414	335	530	583
Denmark	148	109	111	112	115	110	93
Finland	109	52	129	178	98	81	242
France	2 214	2 337	1 934	2 340	2 364	2 805	2 897
Germany	2 060	2 177	2 299	2 486	2 865	3 116	3 527
Greece	..	22	117	53	77	89	138
Ireland	14	70	11	12	13	20	20
Italy	290	59	148	140	121	171	141
Japan	1 464	2 070	1 880	1 914	1 852	1 848	1 813
Luxembourg	1	2	3	4	4	6	8
Netherlands	1 012	935	684	663	609	464	476
New Zealand	33	54	40	46	41	49	57
Norway	124	170	236	287	319	366	436
Portugal	46	56	142	114	114	117	153
Spain	159	108	313	340	483	438	391
Sweden	366	153	92	112	140	132	160
Switzerland	180	330	177	117	144	161	165
United Kingdom	818	872	993	751	845	860	888
United States	2 997	2 764	7 701	7 347	8 803	9 278	732
TOTAL DAC	13 143	13 515	18 352	18 672	20 732	22 242	14 779
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	7 497	7 354	7 415	7 855	8 498	9 151	9 835

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521451724723>


Table 11

Non-ODA Financial Flows to Developing Countries in 2007

Per cent of reporting country's GNI

	<i>Memo:</i> Total net flows	<i>of which:</i>							
		Total non-ODA flows	Export credits	OOF excl. export credits	Direct investment	Bank lending	Non-bank portfolio	Multi-lateral private flows	NGOs net
Australia	1.25	0.92	0.02	0.00	0.29	0.34	0.19	-	0.08
Austria	5.66	5.16	0.87	-0.10	4.35	-	-	-	0.03
Belgium	0.83	0.41	0.04	-0.04	0.33	-	-	-	0.07
Canada	1.22	0.93	0.12	-0.02	0.56	0.17	-	-	0.10
Denmark	1.51	0.71	-	-0.03	0.71	-	-	-	0.03
Finland	0.86	0.47	0.04	-	0.00	0.03	0.39	-	0.01
France	1.66	1.28	-0.07	-0.05	0.55	0.41	0.43	-	-
Germany	1.17	0.81	0.10	-0.07	0.40	0.29	0.05	-0.00	0.04
Greece	1.10	0.94	-	0.00	0.93	-	-	-	0.00
Ireland	2.70	2.15	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	0.15
Italy	0.21	0.02	0.14	-0.02	0.06	-0.08	-0.09	-	0.00
Japan	0.67	0.50	0.04	0.02	0.40	0.07	-	-0.04	0.01
Luxembourg	0.93	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Netherlands	2.35	1.55	-0.02	-	-0.13	0.70	0.85	0.10	0.04
New Zealand	0.34	0.07	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	0.04
Norway	1.33	0.38	-0.00	0.00	0.38	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1.03	0.81	0.20	-0.11	0.72	-	-	-	0.00
Spain	1.55	1.18	-0.01	0.00	1.19	-	0.00	-	-
Sweden	1.49	0.55	0.07	-0.01	0.48	-	-0.00	-	0.02
Switzerland	2.73	2.36	0.00	-	2.44	-	-	-0.18	0.11
United Kingdom	2.10	1.75	0.01	-0.00	1.12	0.60	-	-	0.02
United States	0.93	0.78	-0.01	-0.00	0.33	0.37	0.06	-0.06	0.09
TOTAL DAC	1.18	0.91	0.03	-0.01	0.51	0.28	0.08	-0.03	0.05
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	1.51	1.11	0.06	-0.03	0.65	0.29	0.12	0.00	0.02

Table 12

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521454576404>

Comparison of Flows by Type in 2006

USD million

	Total DAC Countries	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
NET DISBURSEMENTS									
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	104 370	2 123	1 498	1 978	3 684	2 236	834	10 601	10 435
ODA as % of GNI	0.31	0.30	0.47	0.50	0.29	0.80	0.40	0.47	0.36
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	76 909	1 796	1 092	1 357	2 531	1 464	455	7 919	7 034
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	79 440	1 773	1 101	1 365	2 573	1 525	442	8 422	7 576
of which: Technical co-operation	22 242	860	162	580	530	110	81	2 805	3 116
Developmental food aid	956	3	1	-	3	1	-	34	25
Humanitarian aid	6 751	191	17	86	231	151	70	48	357
Contributions to NGOs	2 037	1	0	21	27	122	9	42	-
Administrative costs	4 250	78	32	54	228	111	33	342	227
2. Development lending and capital	-2 531	23	-9	-7	-42	-61	13	-503	-542
of which: New development lending	-915	23	-4	-4	-42	-15	-	-321	-425
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	27 461	327	407	620	1 153	772	380	2 681	3 401
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	28 040	327	407	620	1 153	772	380	3 193	3 401
of which: EC	9 931	-	236	393	-	218	153	1 938	2 148
IDA	6 787	181	98	102	281	71	46	456	591
Regional Development Banks	2 466	72	36	39	163	49	20	207	304
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-10 728	308	-448	-434	356	-77	-	-2 341	-5 728
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-10 551	190	-448	-434	356	-77	-	-2 341	-5 728
1. Official export credits (a)	-3 781	-	-64	0	831	-	-	-	-466
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-6 770	190	-384	-434	-474	-77	-	-2 341	-5 262
D. Multilateral Institutions	-177	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	14 648	615	119	251	1 100	73	25	-	1 348
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	194 761	6 074	2 285	3 514	9 093	454	553	14 069	19 938
1. Direct investment	127 925	4 968	1 853	3 533	7 717	454	402	10 589	10 795
2. Private export credits	3 137	129	433	-19	950	-	14	-503	19
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	2 789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 048
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	60 910	978	-	-	427	-	137	3 983	8 076
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	303 051	9 120	3 455	5 309	14 234	2 686	1 413	22 329	25 992
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.89	1.27	1.08	1.34	1.14	0.96	0.67	0.99	0.89
<i>For reference:</i>									
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS									
Official Development Assistance (b)	117 061	2 123	1 510	2 047	3 730	2 315	838	12 764	12 049
New development lending	7 454	23	-	34	-	-	-	744	674
Food aid, Total bilateral	2 876	44	2	21	118	11	-	39	103
Other Official Flows	16 933	308	149	30	2 210	47	-	311	115
of which: Official export credits	2 975	-	76	0	2 198	-	-	-	91
Private export credits	38 563	-	1 078	531	2 572	-	14	-503	4 705
COMMITMENTS									
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	131 069	2 544	1 519	2 413	3 831	2 110	964	15 026	13 230
Bilateral grants, Total	89 452	2 117	1 083	1 499	2 678	1 369	588	8 595	7 853
Debt forgiveness	18 517	533	718	401	245	256	-	3 683	3 015
Bilateral loans, Total	10 393	151	-	46	-	-	19	1 349	1 624
<i>Memo items:</i>									
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	20 195	277	761	401	260	146	-	3 683	3 015
of which: debt forgiveness	18 600	277	761	401	245	146	-	3 683	3 015
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	18 874	277	757	396	260	113	-	3 433	2 722
Refugees in donor countries	1 823	0	41	73	158	42	11	471	18

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521454576404>

Table 12


Comparison of Flows by Type in 2006

(continued)

USD million

Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
424	1 022	3 641	11 136	291	5 452	259	2 954	396	3 814	3 955	1 646	12 459	23 532
0.17	0.54	0.20	0.25	0.90	0.81	0.27	0.89	0.21	0.32	1.02	0.39	0.51	0.18
189	632	2 001	7 262	205	4 282	203	2 198	211	2 092	2 852	1 254	8 718	21 162
189	632	2 147	7 650	205	4 415	203	2 119	198	2 012	2 838	1 241	8 809	22 005
89	20	171	1 848	6	464	49	366	117	438	132	161	860	9 278
0	10	6	84	8	1	1	7	-	29	-	-	-	743
19	87	74	183	37	397	21	309	7	137	295	175	835	3 022
-	100	10	102	32	977	15	-	7	6	152	49	365	-
19	34	56	668	13	255	16	164	13	101	193	52	477	1 084
-	-	- 146	- 389	-	- 133	-	79	14	80	14	13	- 92	- 843
-	-	- 155	23	-	- 133	-	-	14	138	14	- 11	- 15	-
235	389	1 640	3 874	86	1 169	56	756	185	1 722	1 103	392	3 741	2 370
235	389	1 640	3 874	86	1 169	56	756	185	1 722	1 103	392	3 798	2 380
164	122	1 316	-	24	432	-	-	124	852	246	-	1 565	-
42	122	30	2 385	12	16	8	119	14	228	47	163	946	827
-	19	16	454	11	55	6	87	30	139	109	57	354	240
8	-	- 957	2 438	-	343	7	5	- 20	-	- 2	17	- 187	- 4 017
8	-	- 957	2 732	-	343	7	5	- 20	-	- 2	17	- 187	- 4 017
-	-	38	- 1 305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	- 2 817
8	-	- 995	4 038	-	343	7	5	- 20	-	- 2	17	- 189	- 1 200
-	-	-	- 294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	339	123	315	8	277	48	-	4	-	12	402	543	9 037
2 454	3 877	2 705	12 290	-	22 544	24	1 345	286	7 333	210	9 241	14 127	62 345
2 454	-	1 151	14 144	-	6 351	24	1 351	44	7 608	333	10 001	7 530	36 624
-	-	2 602	275	-	5 713	-	- 6	243	- 275	- 123	- 521	- 4 696	- 1 097
-	-	-	- 928	-	- 248	-	-	-	-	-	- 239	-	3 156
-	3 877	- 1 049	- 1 201	-	10 728	-	-	-	0	- 0	0	11 292	23 662
2 896	5 237	5 512	26 179	299	28 616	338	4 304	666	11 146	4 175	11 306	26 941	90 897
1.18	2.77	0.30	0.58	0.92	4.23	0.35	1.29	0.36	0.92	1.08	2.69	1.11	0.69
424	1 022	4 003	17 064	291	5 889	259	2 954	402	4 160	3 955	1 657	13 075	24 532
-	-	207	5 324	-	-	-	-	20	415	14	-	1	-
0	14	14	84	18	48	3	76	-	35	4	36	140	2 064
8	-	174	12 585	-	343	7	5	-	-	81	17	11	531
-	-	53	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	118
-	-	1 572	20 667	-	6 327	-	5	273	-	1 147	175	-	-
424	1 022	4 138	17 293	291	12 061	356	3 404	402	4 160	4 249	1 880	13 075	26 678
189	632	2 159	7 852	205	10 266	297	2 595	198	2 012	3 089	1 215	8 809	24 151
-	-	1 379	3 212	-	8	-	-	-	538	292	98	2 557	1 583
-	-	349	5 710	-	-	-	53	20	427	14	28	465	142
-	-	1 596	3 544	-	312	0	23	0	573	292	98	3 511	1 704
-	-	1 379	3 212	-	294	-	-	-	538	292	98	2 557	1 703
-	-	1 596	3 003	-	312	0	23	0	503	292	98	3 503	1 585
5	1	0	-	-	112	10	67	0	28	164	132	-	488

Table 13

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521455088140>

Comparison of Flows by Type in 2007

USD million

	Total DAC Countries	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
NET DISBURSEMENTS									
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	103 491	2 669	1 808	1 953	4 080	2 562	981	9 884	12 291
ODA as % of GNI	0.28	0.32	0.50	0.43	0.29	0.81	0.39	0.38	0.37
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	72 894	2 268	1 324	1 240	3 152	1 651	584	6 258	7 950
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	75 326	2 265	1 351	1 268	3 192	1 722	575	6 690	8 091
of which: Technical co-operation	14 779	1 158	190	511	583	93	242	2 897	3 527
Developmental food aid	1 051	36	2	-	20	0	-	42	55
Humanitarian aid	6 278	150	15	92	275	140	105	35	279
Contributions to NGOs	2 507	2	0	142	20	162	8	51	-
Administrative costs	4 618	91	36	58	236	127	46	357	262
2. Development lending and capital	-2 433	3	-26	-29	-40	-72	9	-431	-141
of which: New development lending	-268	3	-4	-23	-40	-16	-	-246	-168
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	30 598	400	484	713	928	912	397	3 625	4 341
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	30 667	400	484	713	928	912	397	3 684	4 341
of which: EC	11 714	-	261	454	-	238	176	2 156	2 452
IDA	5 609	128	110	117	330	95	48	541	1 097
Regional Development Banks	2 361	87	39	39	244	71	33	218	181
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-6 438	36	-624	-161	-4	-91	96	-1 179	-2 525
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-6 962	-22	-624	-161	-4	-116	96	-1 179	-2 525
1. Official export credits (a)	-2 445	-	-275	2	229	-	96	-	-284
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-4 517	-22	-350	-164	-233	-116	-	-1 179	-2 242
D. Multilateral Institutions	524	58	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	18 508	655	123	342	1 355	94	20	-	1 271
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	325 350	6 948	19 247	1 686	11 731	2 242	1 051	34 422	28 302
1. Direct investment	188 696	2 367	15 802	1 488	7 932	2 242	11	14 337	13 521
2. Private export credits	13 182	202	3 445	198	1 413	-	-	-1 840	3 736
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-9 727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-56
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	133 199	4 379	-	-	2 386	-	1 040	21 925	11 101
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	440 912	10 307	20 553	3 820	17 161	4 807	2 149	43 126	39 339
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	1.18	1.25	5.66	0.83	1.22	1.51	0.86	1.66	1.17
For reference:									
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS									
Official Development Assistance (b)	116 351	2 669	1 837	2 032	4 119	2 666	981	11 498	13 687
New development lending	8 328	3	-	35	-	-	-	951	919
Food aid, Total bilateral	2 609	40	4	22	136	8	14	45	109
Other Official Flows	16 018	327	99	31	1 651	75	96	225	1 440
of which: Official export credits	2 773	-	86	2	1 651	-	96	-	299
Private export credits	42 375	202	4 420	606	2 136	-	-	-1 704	9 634
COMMITMENTS									
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	123 074	2 172	1 889	2 189	4 643	2 356	1 048	11 872	14 273
Bilateral grants, Total	80 452	1 710	1 382	1 560	3 715	1 450	606	6 861	8 171
Debt forgiveness	9 144	12	904	190	1	-	-	1 683	2 993
Bilateral loans, Total	11 656	-	-	27	-	31	44	1 603	1 473
Memo items:									
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	9 884	292	947	190	15	123	-	1 683	2 993
of which: debt forgiveness	9 624	292	947	190	1	123	-	1 683	2 993
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	8 983	292	925	185	15	123	-	1 485	2 867
Refugees in donor countries	1 907	-	50	84	172	45	18	377	14

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521455088140>

Table 13


Comparison of Flows by Type in 2007

(continued)

USD million

Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
501	1 192	3 971	7 679	376	6 224	320	3 728	471	5 140	4 339	1 689	9 849	21 787
0.16	0.55	0.19	0.17	0.91	0.81	0.27	0.95	0.22	0.37	0.93	0.37	0.36	0.16
249	824	1 270	5 778	253	4 644	247	2 883	270	3 339	2 932	1 274	5 602	18 901
249	824	1 252	5 983	253	4 813	247	2 624	252	3 257	2 862	1 256	6 572	19 729
138	20	141	1 813	8	4 76	57	436	153	391	160	165	888	732
1	13	15	135	9	1	1	1	-	52	-	-	90	580
13	190	83	95	30	339	29	355	1	225	308	172	352	2 994
0	132	-	112	33	864	21	-	3	2	234	51	669	-
24	41	49	669	17	265	20	187	14	127	214	108	545	1 124
-	-	19	-205	-	-169	-	258	18	82	71	18	-971	-827
-	-	36	188	-	-169	-	-	18	165	9	-1	-20	-
252	368	2 700	1 901	122	1 580	73	845	200	1 801	1 407	416	4 247	2 886
252	368	2 700	1 901	122	1 580	73	845	200	1 801	1 407	416	4 247	2 895
218	133	1 494	-	33	569	-	-	141	932	313	-	2 143	-
9	39	35	-	8	123	10	124	17	205	320	167	987	1 097
-	10	10	460	11	106	7	96	18	108	141	58	188	236
4	-	-261	211	-	-	8	5	-237	6	-46	-	-43	-1 632
4	-	-261	-229	-	-	8	5	-237	6	-46	-	-43	-1 632
-	-	81	-772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8	-1 516
4	-	-342	543	-	-	8	5	-237	6	-46	-	-35	-115
-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	318	63	446	8	343	50	-	2	-	78	504	667	12 161
2 880	4 329	649	21 979	-	11 575	26	1 488	1 980	16 516	2 541	10 368	47 846	97 545
2 880	-	1 353	18 037	-	-1 028	26	1 488	1 550	16 626	2 232	11 199	31 043	45 591
-	-	2 843	2 586	-	-143	-	-0	430	-111	309	3	217	-105
-	-	-	-1 896	-	795	-	-	-	-	-	-833	-	-7 737
-	4 329	-3 547	3 251	-	11 951	-	-	-	2	-0	-	16 587	59 796
3 391	5 840	4 422	30 315	384	18 142	404	5 221	2 215	21 662	6 911	12 561	58 319	129 862
1.10	2.70	0.21	0.67	0.93	2.35	0.34	1.33	1.03	1.55	1.49	2.73	2.10	0.93
501	1 192	4 290	13 566	376	6 620	320	3 728	477	5 442	4 339	1 696	11 626	22 691
-	-	338	5 657	-	-	-	-	25	384	9	6	0	-
7	19	18	135	11	20	5	11	-	82	-	37	104	1 782
4	-	140	9 357	-	-	8	5	2 121	6	39	-	19	375
-	-	83	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	3 449	20 791	-	271	-	-	458	-	1 499	612	-	-
501	1 192	4 240	14 179	376	7 394	362	3 717	477	5 442	3 750	1 741	11 626	27 639
249	824	1 234	6 062	253	4 800	289	2 821	252	3 257	2 210	1 507	6 577	24 661
-	-	587	1 941	-	387	-	-	-	263	74	59	16	34
-	-	231	6 805	-	-	-	62	25	384	81	25	802	63
-	-	587	1 941	-	392	-	61	1	325	74	64	77	117
-	-	587	1 941	-	387	-	-	-	263	74	59	16	67
-	-	570	1 576	-	392	-	61	1	243	74	64	70	40
5	0	34	2	-	126	13	78	0	27	258	152	-	451

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

USD million

	1996-97	2004	Australia 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 068	1 460	1 680	2 123	2 669
ODA as % of GNI	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.32
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	814	1 191	1 449	1 796	2 268
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	821	1 191	1 449	1 773	2 265
of which: Technical co-operation	404	692	740	860	1 158
Developmental food aid	19	40	55	3	36
Humanitarian aid	32	113	194	191	150
Contributions to NGOs	2	-	4	1	2
Administrative costs	48	65	76	78	91
2. Development lending and capital	-7	-	-	23	3
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	23	3
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	254	270	231	327	400
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	254	270	231	327	400
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	93	85	105	181	128
Regional Development Banks	73	74	28	72	87
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	159	35	74	308	36
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	159	-79	-91	190	-22
1. Official export credits (a)	159	-166	-175	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	0	87	84	190	-22
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	114	165	118	58
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	113	489	825	615	655
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	-3 222	482	2 786	6 074	6 948
1. Direct investment	-2 384	506	1 588	4 968	2 367
2. Private export credits	-	-	132	129	202
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-838	-24	1 066	978	4 379
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	-1 882	2 466	5 366	9 120	10 307
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	-0.48	0.41	0.79	1.27	1.25
For reference:					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	1 075	1 460	1 680	2 123	2 669
New development lending	-	-	-	23	3
Food aid, Total bilateral	36	52	66	44	40
Other Official Flows	208	210	269	308	327
of which: Official export credits	208	4	1	-	-
Private export credits	-	-	132	-	202
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	1 102	1 327	2 058	2 544	2 172
Bilateral grants, Total	848	1 239	1 431	2 117	1 710
Debt forgiveness	7	7	4	533	12
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	151	-
Memo items:					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	11	12	20	277	292
of which: debt forgiveness	11	10	19	277	292
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	12	20	277	292
Refugees in donor countries	0	55	75	0	-

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations


(continued)

USD million

Austria					Belgium				
1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007	1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007
511	678	1 573	1 498	1 808	839	1 463	1 963	1 978	1 953
0.24	0.23	0.52	0.47	0.50	0.33	0.41	0.53	0.50	0.43
328	353	1 232	1 092	1 324	484	902	1 308	1 357	1 240
319	380	1 244	1 101	1 351	494	953	1 328	1 365	1 268
132	133	150	162	190	272	414	500	580	511
2	2	1	1	2	13	3	0	-	-
5	7	26	17	15	30	58	66	86	92
3	0	0	0	0	1	23	20	21	142
14	30	31	32	36	43	41	47	54	58
8	-28	-12	-9	-26	-10	-50	-20	-7	-29
8	-4	-5	-4	-4	-6	-46	-15	-4	-23
183	325	341	407	484	355	561	655	620	713
183	325	341	407	484	357	561	655	620	713
95	200	221	236	261	189	335	368	393	454
33	46	46	98	110	81	92	184	102	117
7	30	36	36	39	5	26	23	39	39
324	-229	310	-448	-624	46	-93	391	-434	-161
185	-229	310	-448	-624	46	-93	391	-434	-161
185	-175	-120	-64	-275	24	0	0	0	2
-	-55	430	-384	-350	22	-93	391	-434	-164
139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	89	139	119	123	50	181	249	251	342
945	815	2 814	2 285	19 247	-3 446	-735	539	3 514	1 686
236	924	2 712	1 853	15 802	416	-169	1 422	3 533	1 488
709	-109	102	433	3 445	-229	-566	-884	-19	198
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-3 633	-	-	-	-
1 821	1 352	4 837	3 455	20 553	-2 511	816	3 142	5 309	3 820
0.84	0.46	1.60	1.08	5.66	-0.98	0.23	0.84	1.34	0.83
517	708	1 587	1 510	1 837	879	1 555	2 015	2 047	2 032
13	-	-	-	-	28	28	25	34	35
2	2	4	2	4	20	19	22	21	22
352	138	563	149	99	147	24	462	30	31
212	138	75	76	86	24	0	0	0	2
795	294	648	1 078	4 420	313	258	158	531	606
674	727	1 621	1 519	1 889	879	2 199	2 104	2 413	2 189
395	385	1 260	1 083	1 382	494	1 280	1 554	1 499	1 560
-	83	874	718	904	58	211	501	401	190
52	-	-	-	-	28	28	24	46	27
39	117	911	761	947	58	211	477	401	190
-	117	911	761	947	58	211	477	401	190
-	93	904	757	925	-	206	472	396	185
60	52	62	41	50	0	42	58	73	84

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>
The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	Canada 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 920	2 599	3 756	3 684	4 080
ODA as % of GNI	0.33	0.27	0.34	0.29	0.29
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	1 310	1 991	2 833	2 531	3 152
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	1 373	2 022	2 853	2 573	3 192
of which: Technical co-operation	369	414	335	530	583
Developmental food aid	123	28	3	3	20
Humanitarian aid	51	119	166	231	275
Contributions to NGOs	145	1	31	27	20
Administrative costs	117	209	250	228	236
2. Development lending and capital	- 63	- 31	- 20	- 42	- 40
of which: New development lending	- 37	- 31	- 20	- 42	- 40
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	610	608	923	1 153	928
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	610	608	924	1 153	928
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	149	177	190	281	330
Regional Development Banks	84	102	213	163	244
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	772	- 794	- 534	356	- 4
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	772	- 794	- 534	356	- 4
1. Official export credits (a)	838	- 664	46	831	229
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	- 66	- 130	- 580	- 474	- 233
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	239	639	973	1 100	1 355
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	5 679	3 542	9 178	9 093	11 731
1. Direct investment	5 634	3 613	6 647	7 717	7 932
2. Private export credits	11	0	787	950	1413
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	33	- 71	1 744	427	2 386
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	8 609	5 986	13 373	14 234	17 161
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	1.48	0.62	1.20	1.14	1.22
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	1 992	2 631	3 777	3 730	4 119
New development lending	9	1	0	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	123	89	125	118	136
Other Official Flows	2 036	653	1 309	2 210	1 651
of which: Official export credits	2 036	650	1 254	2 198	1 651
Private export credits	158	1 210	1 954	2 572	2 136
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	2 170	3 013	3 740	3 831	4 643
Bilateral grants, Total	1 423	2 404	2 816	2 678	3 715
Debt forgiveness	93	74	455	245	1
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	93	74	455	260	15
of which: debt forgiveness	93	74	455	245	1
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	74	455	260	15
Refugees in donor countries	116	177	175	158	172

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14


The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)
USD million

1996-97	Denmark				1996-97	Finland			
	2004	2005	2006	2007		2004	2005	2006	2007
1 705	2 037	2 109	2 236	2 562	394	680	902	834	981
1.01	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.40	0.39
1 034	1 202	1 357	1 464	1 651	207	402	597	455	584
1 043	1 192	1 414	1 525	1 722	211	397	591	442	575
109	112	115	110	93	52	178	98	81	242
-	0	0	1	0	-	0	-	-	-
-	10	155	151	140	23	34	74	70	105
8	11	56	122	162	0	7	7	9	8
87	102	116	111	127	20	31	34	33	46
-9	11	-57	-61	-72	-4	5	6	13	9
-32	-16	-	-15	-16	-6	-5	-	-	-
671	835	751	772	912	186	278	305	380	397
671	835	751	772	912	186	278	305	380	397
86	179	196	218	238	48	129	140	153	176
30	67	77	71	95	24	32	38	46	48
33	50	51	49	71	27	16	20	20	33
48	21	-8	-77	-91	151	-3	-	-	96
4	21	-8	-77	-116	151	-3	-	-	96
-0	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	96
4	21	-8	-77	-116	-	-3	-	-116	-
44	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
33	58	81	73	94	5	14	16	25	20
153	518	33	454	2 242	248	647	723	553	1 051
168	518	33	454	2 242	155	600	149	402	11
-15	-	-	-	-	170	96	-161	14	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-77	-49	736	137	1 040
1 938	2 634	2 215	2 686	4 807	798	1 338	1 642	1 413	2 149
1.15	1.10	0.85	0.96	1.51	0.65	0.72	0.84	0.67	0.86
1 747	2 100	2 174	2 315	2 666	405	689	907	838	981
1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
-	0	9	11	8	1	9	16	-	14
334	47	26	47	75	529	15	-	-	96
77	-	-	-	-	529	-	-	-	96
-	-	-	-	-	203	7	3	14	-
1 843	2 497	2 352	2 110	2 356	416	824	1 140	964	1 048
1 046	1 523	1 574	1 369	1 450	210	491	683	588	606
-	-	66	256	-	-	25	-	-	-
65	119	32	-	31	10	12	11	19	44
30	-	50	146	123	-	25	150	-	-
22	-	50	146	123	-	25	150	-	-
-	-	30	113	123	-	25	150	-	-
74	85	70	42	45	11	26	17	11	18

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>
The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	France 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	6 879	8 473	10 026	10 601	9 884
ODA as % of GNI	0.46	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.38
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	5 265	5 567	7 239	7 919	6 258
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	5 270	6 067	7 707	8 422	6 690
of which: Technical co-operation	2 337	2 340	2 364	2 805	2 897
Developmental food aid	60	50	39	34	42
Humanitarian aid	55	19	28	48	35
Contributions to NGOs	11	35	40	42	51
Administrative costs	285	366	334	342	357
2. Development lending and capital	- 5	- 500	- 468	- 503	- 431
of which: New development lending	478	- 293	- 333	- 321	- 246
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	1 614	2 906	2 787	2 681	3 625
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	1 614	2 885	2 747	3 193	3 684
of which: EC	863	1 863	1 811	1 938	2 156
IDA	376	395	296	456	541
Regional Development Banks	139	164	206	207	218
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	- 95	- 216	- 1 390	- 2 341	- 1 179
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	- 95	- 216	- 1 390	- 2 341	- 1 179
1. Official export credits (a)	40	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	- 135	- 216	- 1 390	- 2 341	- 1 179
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	8 948	4 342	7 107	14 069	34 422
1. Direct investment	4 004	1 534	6 856	10 589	14 337
2. Private export credits	73	- 23	- 911	- 503	- 1 840
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	4 871	2 831	1 163	3 983	21 925
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	15 733	12 599	15 744	22 329	43 126
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	1.05	0.61	0.74	0.99	1.66
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	7 962	9 800	11 530	12 764	11 498
New development lending	963	508	554	744	951
Food aid, Total bilateral	60	50	39	39	45
Other Official Flows	633	410	1 891	311	225
of which: Official export credits	125	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	-	224	-	- 503	- 1 704
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	7 281	9 864	12 131	15 026	11 872
Bilateral grants, Total	4 270	6 128	7 634	8 595	6 861
Debt forgiveness	554	1 960	3 498	3 683	1 683
Bilateral loans, Total	1 259	870	1 228	1 349	1 603
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	1 515	1 961	3 498	3 683	1 683
of which: debt forgiveness	1 504	1 960	3 498	3 683	1 683
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	1 701	3 212	3 433	1 485
Refugees in donor countries	28	544	585	471	377

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14


The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)
USD million

1996-97	Germany				1996-97	Greece			
	2004	2005	2006	2007		2004	2005	2006	2007
6 729	7 534	10 082	10 435	12 291	178	321	384	424	501
0.30	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16
4 087	3 823	7 447	7 034	7 950	32	161	206	189	249
3 956	4 513	8 248	7 576	8 091	32	161	207	189	249
2 177	2 486	2 865	3 116	3 527	22	53	77	89	138
45	24	23	25	55	4	0	1	0	1
105	191	317	357	279	1	10	17	19	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
254	247	206	227	262	0	17	30	19	24
131	- 690	- 801	- 542	- 141	-	-	-0	-	-
157	- 334	- 447	- 425	- 168	-	-	-0	-	-
2 642	3 712	2 635	3 401	4 341	146	160	178	235	252
2 654	3 720	2 635	3 401	4 341	146	160	178	235	252
1 341	1 881	2 205	2 148	2 452	120	144	158	164	218
752	1 148	-	591	1 097	4	4	5	42	9
116	170	54	304	181	1	-	0	-	-
- 144	- 1 051	7 055	- 5 728	- 2 525	6	4	-	8	4
167	- 1 051	7 055	- 5 728	- 2 525	6	4	-	8	4
545	- 236	- 192	- 466	- 284	6	-	-	-	-
- 378	- 815	7 247	- 5 262	- 2 242	-	4	-	8	4
- 310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 068	1 148	1 523	1 348	1 271	-	17	1	10	7
12 747	7 619	12 023	19 938	28 302	-	- 14	325	2 454	2 880
4 046	6 761	14 069	10 795	13 521	-	- 14	325	2 454	2 880
1 623	949	- 131	19	3 736	-	-	-	-	-
191	24	- 411	1 048	- 56	-	-	-	-	-
6 886	- 115	- 1 505	8 076	11 101	-	-	-	-	-
20 400	15 251	30 683	25 992	39 339	184	328	709	2 896	3 391
0.91	0.56	1.10	0.89	1.17	0.15	0.16	0.32	1.18	1.10
8 037	8 957	11 595	12 049	13 687	178	321	384	424	501
1 345	674	551	674	919	-	-	-	-	-
104	79	106	103	109	4	4	3	0	7
2 215	922	10 910	115	1 440	6	4	-	8	4
1 154	372	68	91	299	6	-	-	-	-
5 520	-	4 349	4 705	9 634	-	-	-	-	-
9 316	9 335	12 521	13 230	14 273	178	321	384	424	501
4 474	4 833	7 493	7 853	8 171	32	161	207	189	249
565	814	3 905	3 015	2 993	-	-	-	-	-
1 760	1 282	1 743	1 624	1 473	-	-	-	-	-
556	814	3 905	3 015	2 993	-	-	-	-	-
556	814	3 905	3 015	2 993	-	-	-	-	-
-	552	3 441	2 722	2 867	-	-	-	-	-
144	15	17	18	14	-	3	9	5	5

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	Ireland 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	183	607	719	1 022	1 192
ODA as % of GNI	0.31	0.39	0.42	0.54	0.55
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	117	410	482	632	824
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	117	410	482	632	824
of which: Technical co-operation	70	12	13	20	20
Developmental food aid	-	1	19	10	13
Humanitarian aid	10	36	64	87	190
Contributions to NGOs	0	95	130	100	132
Administrative costs	13	28	31	34	41
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	66	198	237	389	368
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	66	198	237	389	368
of which: EC	40	93	112	122	133
IDA	7	20	23	122	39
Regional Development Banks	-	-	-	19	10
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (a)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	62	234	308	339	318
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	102	3 010	4 271	3 877	4 329
1. Direct investment	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	102	3 010	4 271	3 877	4 329
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	347	3 851	5 298	5 237	5 840
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.59	2.47	3.09	2.77	2.70
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	183	607	719	1 022	1 192
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	1	5	26	14	19
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	183	607	719	1 022	1 192
Bilateral grants, Total	117	410	482	632	824
Debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	1	0	0	-	-
of which: debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	0	0	-	-
Refugees in donor countries	3	2	2	1	0

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)

USD million

		Italy					Japan				
1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007	1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007		
1 841	2 462	5 091	3 641	3 971	9 399	8 922	13 126	11 136	7 679		
0.16	0.15	0.29	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.17		
632	704	2 270	2 001	1 270	7 380	5 917	10 385	7 262	5 778		
446	855	2 213	2 147	1 252	5 211	7 131	9 174	7 650	5 983		
59	140	121	171	141	2 070	1 914	1 852	1 848	1 813		
38	33	12	6	15	54	48	58	84	135		
72	75	67	74	83	73	657	527	183	95		
27	45	53	10	-	285	248	129	102	112		
32	63	40	56	49	690	671	702	668	669		
187	- 151	57	- 146	19	2 169	- 1 213	1 212	- 389	- 205		
41	- 153	45	- 155	36	869	990	1 532	23	188		
1 208	1 757	2 821	1 640	2 700	2 019	3 005	2 740	3 874	1 901		
1 208	1 757	2 821	1 640	2 700	2 019	3 005	2 740	3 874	1 901		
583	1 186	1 261	1 316	1 494	-	-	-	-	-		
209	-	679	30	35	653	764	750	2 385	-		
170	169	168	16	10	400	450	487	454	460		
1 470	507	- 1 125	- 957	- 261	2 461	- 2 372	- 2 421	2 438	211		
1 470	507	- 1 125	- 957	- 261	2 572	- 2 006	- 1 423	2 732	- 229		
144	- 33	5	38	81	- 332	- 130	- 1 202	- 1 305	- 772		
1 326	540	- 1 130	- 995	- 342	2 904	- 1 876	- 222	4 038	543		
-	-	-	-	-	- 111	- 366	- 997	- 294	441		
36	49	94	123	63	228	425	255	315	446		
3 068	221	44	2 705	649	21 711	4 392	12 278	12 290	21 979		
953	808	951	1 151	1 353	9 423	9 171	14 472	14 144	18 037		
- 1 414	1 682	1 451	2 602	2 843	- 243	1 667	- 3 433	275	2 586		
-	-	-	-	-	- 1 005	- 3 020	81	- 928	- 1 896		
3 529	- 2 269	- 2 358	- 1 049	- 3 547	13 536	- 3 426	1 158	- 1 201	3 251		
6 414	3 239	4 103	5 512	4 422	33 798	11 368	23 238	26 179	30 315		
0.54	0.19	0.23	0.30	0.21	0.74	0.24	0.50	0.58	0.67		
1 980	2 749	5 264	4 003	4 290	12 734	16 176	18 619	17 064	13 566		
159	135	218	207	338	2 387	5 931	5 763	5 324	5 657		
38	35	12	14	18	54	48	58	84	135		
1 570	2 055	142	174	140	9 830	7 303	8 508	12 585	9 357		
144	-	55	53	83	1 752	1 840	753	436	552		
2 004	2 029	-	1 572	3 449	-	6 717	4 487	20 667	20 791		
1 918	3 040	5 636	4 138	4 240	17 340	15 531	19 435	17 293	14 179		
435	817	2 233	2 159	1 234	5 505	7 651	9 332	7 852	6 062		
10	115	1 670	1 379	587	136	2 448	4 776	3 212	1 941		
266	125	452	349	231	10 043	5 340	8 006	5 710	6 805		
10	115	1 670	1 596	587	348	2 413	4 776	3 544	1 941		
10	115	1 670	1 379	587	348	2 413	4 776	3 212	1 941		
-	115	1 670	1 596	570	-	158	3 553	3 003	1 576		
1	-	0	0	34	-	-	-	-	2		

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	Luxembourg 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	88	236	256	291	376
ODA as % of GNI	0.49	0.79	0.79	0.90	0.91
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	61	171	187	205	253
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	61	171	187	205	253
of which: Technical co-operation	2	4	4	6	8
Developmental food aid	1	4	1	8	9
Humanitarian aid	9	22	16	37	30
Contributions to NGOs	6	28	33	32	33
Administrative costs	2	4	11	13	17
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	27	64	69	86	122
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	27	64	69	86	122
of which: EC	14	20	25	24	33
IDA	5	8	6	12	8
Regional Development Banks	-	11	10	11	11
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (a)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	6	6	8	8	8
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Direct investment	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	95	242	265	299	384
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.52	0.81	0.82	0.92	0.93
For reference:					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	88	236	256	291	376
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	2	6	9	18	11
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	88	236	256	291	376
Bilateral grants, Total	56	171	187	205	253
Debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
Memo items:					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	-	-	-	-	-
of which: debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	7	-	-

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14


The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)
USD million

1996-97	Netherlands				1996-97	New Zealand			
	2004	2005	2006	2007		2004	2005	2006	2007
3 097	4 204	5 115	5 452	6 224	138	212	274	259	320
0.81	0.73	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.27
2 204	2 670	3 683	4 282	4 644	107	159	224	203	247
2 405	3 217	3 696	4 415	4 813	107	159	224	203	247
935	663	609	464	476	54	46	41	49	57
3	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1
238	220	408	397	339	5	17	53	21	29
283	658	674	977	864	4	12	14	15	21
170	247	245	255	265	9	13	15	16	20
- 201	- 547	- 13	- 133	- 169	-	-	-	-	-
- 201	- 532	- 28	- 133	- 169	-	-	-	-	-
892	1 534	1 432	1 169	1 580	30	53	50	56	73
892	1 534	1 432	1 169	1 580	30	53	50	56	73
251	383	432	432	569	-	-	-	-	-
229	358	245	16	123	7	8	9	8	10
48	73	163	55	106	3	7	6	6	7
- 68	151	152	343	-	-	5	7	7	8
- 68	151	152	343	-	-	5	7	7	8
- 206	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	151	152	343	-	-	5	7	7	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
353	412	422	277	343	16	29	94	48	50
5 717	9 339	17 091	22 544	11 575	11	25	26	24	26
5 391	1 986	2 348	6 351	- 1 028	11	25	26	24	26
- 213	3 708	10 614	5 713	- 143	-	-	-	-	-
120	559	- 474	- 248	795	-	-	-	-	-
419	3 086	4 604	10 728	11 951	-	-	-	-	-
9 099	14 106	22 781	28 616	18 142	164	271	401	338	404
2.38	2.46	3.65	4.23	2.35	0.28	0.30	0.40	0.35	0.34
3 298	4 898	5 201	5 889	6 620	138	212	274	259	320
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	42	76	48	20	0	2	9	3	5
362	151	152	343	-	-	5	7	7	8
224	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
221	-	10 912	6 327	271	-	-	-	-	-
2 464	3 427	4 435	12 061	7 394	140	241	370	356	362
2 076	2 805	3 443	10 266	4 800	110	184	314	297	289
149	29	-	8	387	-	-	-	-	-
-	0	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188	231	330	312	392	-	-	0	0	-
188	231	330	294	387	-	-	-	-	-
-	216	324	312	392	-	-	0	0	-
72	118	94	112	126	-	11	11	10	13

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	Norway 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 309	2 199	2 786	2 954	3 728
ODA as % of GNI	0.84	0.87	0.94	0.89	0.95
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	930	1 536	2 033	2 198	2 883
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	921	1 496	1 968	2 119	2 624
of which: Technical co-operation	170	287	319	366	436
Developmental food aid	-	-	0	7	1
Humanitarian aid	185	149	344	309	355
Contributions to NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative costs	55	118	137	164	187
2. Development lending and capital	9	41	64	79	258
of which: New development lending	9	-6	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	379	662	754	756	845
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	379	662	754	756	845
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	74	119	113	119	124
Regional Development Banks	40	74	88	87	96
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-0	0	5	5	5
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-0	0	5	5	5
1. Official export credits (a)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-0	0	5	5	5
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	100	-	-	-	-
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	249	586	1 839	1 345	1 488
1. Direct investment	151	635	1 847	1 351	1 488
2. Private export credits	99	-49	-8	-6	-0
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	1 658	2 785	4 630	4 304	5 221
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	1.06	1.11	1.56	1.29	1.33
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	1 312	2 204	2 786	2 954	3 728
New development lending	12	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	20	14	74	76	11
Other Official Flows	-	0	5	5	5
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	152	3	14	5	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	1 156	2 104	2 831	3 404	3 717
Bilateral grants, Total	763	1 415	2 058	2 595	2 821
Debt forgiveness	32	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	12	26	19	53	62
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	38	12	2	23	61
of which: debt forgiveness	38	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	12	2	23	61
Refugees in donor countries	11	111	68	67	78

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14


The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)
USD million

1996-97	Portugal				1996-97	Spain			
	2004	2005	2006	2007		2004	2005	2006	2007
234	1 031	377	396	471	1 243	2 437	3 018	3 814	5 140
0.23	0.63	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.37
160	873	218	211	270	826	1 400	1 863	2 092	3 339
121	179	201	198	252	551	1 227	2 020	2 012	3 257
56	114	114	117	153	108	340	483	438	391
-	-	-	-	-	8	12	10	29	52
3	18	13	7	1	15	77	114	137	225
2	4	6	7	3	0	7	7	6	2
3	10	16	13	14	37	83	103	101	127
39	694	17	14	18	275	173	- 157	80	82
- 1	- 4	17	14	18	275	233	121	138	165
74	158	159	185	200	417	1 037	1 155	1 722	1 801
74	158	159	185	200	417	1 037	1 155	1 722	1 801
57	112	128	124	141	295	628	784	852	932
4	12	12	14	17	22	180	123	228	205
5	17	4	30	18	22	131	134	139	108
108	- 692	- 3	- 20	- 237	-	25	67	-	6
108	- 692	- 3	- 20	- 237	-	25	67	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	- 692	- 3	- 20	- 237	-	25	67	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	3	6	4	2	123	-	-	-	-
797	335	728	286	1 980	4 469	10 300	3 716	7 333	16 516
592	187	556	44	1 550	4 469	10 503	4 158	7 608	16 626
204	148	172	243	430	-	- 203	- 442	- 275	- 111
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
1 141	676	1 109	666	2 215	5 835	12 762	6 801	11 146	21 662
1.10	0.41	0.62	0.36	1.03	1.06	1.25	0.61	0.92	1.55
236	1 036	383	402	477	1 355	2 684	3 518	4 160	5 442
0	0	23	20	25	388	413	331	415	384
-	-	1	-	-	15	19	33	35	82
140	-	-	-	2 121	-	25	67	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
255	160	186	273	458	-	-	-	-	-
132	1 036	383	402	477	1 261	2 684	3 518	4 160	5 442
50	179	201	198	252	551	1 227	2 020	2 012	3 257
47	5	3	-	-	100	198	763	538	263
48	698	23	20	25	293	420	342	427	384
42	6	3	0	1	107	277	903	573	325
41	5	3	-	-	100	198	763	538	263
-	6	3	0	1	-	210	613	503	243
-	1	0	0	0	-	20	20	28	27

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	Sweden 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 865	2 722	3 362	3 955	4 339
ODA as % of GNI	0.81	0.78	0.94	1.02	0.93
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	1 302	2 076	2 256	2 852	2 932
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	1 302	2 066	2 247	2 838	2 862
of which: Technical co-operation	153	112	140	132	160
Developmental food aid	-	-	-	-	-
Humanitarian aid	144	206	261	295	308
Contributions to NGOs	109	137	134	152	234
Administrative costs	93	147	126	193	214
2. Development lending and capital	-	10	9	14	71
of which: New development lending	-	10	9	14	9
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	563	646	1 106	1 103	1 407
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	563	646	1 106	1 103	1 407
of which: EC	99	225	198	246	313
IDA	132	25	274	47	320
Regional Development Banks	55	48	104	109	141
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	1	- 64	- 4	- 2	- 46
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	1	- 64	- 4	- 2	- 46
1. Official export credits (a)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	1	- 64	- 4	- 2	- 46
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	25	31	29	12	78
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	158	266	159	210	2 541
1. Direct investment	411	594	430	333	2 232
2. Private export credits	- 253	- 328	- 271	- 123	309
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	2 048	2 954	3 545	4 175	6 911
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.89	0.84	0.99	1.08	1.49
For reference:					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	1 865	2 722	3 362	3 955	4 339
New development lending	-	10	9	14	9
Food aid, Total bilateral	-	14	10	4	-
Other Official Flows	3	32	41	81	39
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	778	1 037	1 347	1 147	1 499
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	1 777	2 723	3 732	4 249	3 750
Bilateral grants, Total	1 257	2 072	2 517	3 089	2 210
Debt forgiveness	41	26	53	292	74
Bilateral loans, Total	-	6	9	14	81
Memo items:					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	20	26	53	292	74
of which: debt forgiveness	8	26	53	292	74
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	26	53	292	74
Refugees in donor countries	107	178	143	164	258

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)

USD million

Switzerland					United Kingdom				
1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007	1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007
968	1 545	1 772	1 646	1 689	3 316	7 905	10 772	12 459	9 849
0.34	0.40	0.44	0.39	0.37	0.27	0.36	0.47	0.51	0.36
649	1 187	1 405	1 254	1 274	1 884	5 361	8 169	8 718	5 602
656	1 173	1 385	1 241	1 256	1 854	5 262	8 250	8 809	6 572
330	117	144	161	165	872	751	845	860	888
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
102	151	190	175	172	180	523	628	835	352
46	50	47	49	51	71	429	394	365	669
21	29	52	52	108	139	508	427	477	545
-7	14	20	13	18	30	98	-82	-92	-971
0	-6	-6	-11	-1	-71	64	12	-15	-20
320	359	367	392	416	1 432	2 544	2 603	3 741	4 247
320	359	367	392	416	1 436	2 540	2 649	3 798	4 247
-	-	-	-	-	713	1 529	1 221	1 565	2 143
133	146	142	163	167	307	250	665	946	987
35	42	54	57	58	84	130	28	354	188
-	-	-	17	-	-16	-155	-99	-187	-43
-	-	-	17	-	-16	-155	-99	-187	-43
-	-	-	-	-	34	21	36	2	-8
-	-	-	17	-	-50	-176	-135	-189	-35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	316	332	402	504	348	390	726	543	667
-3 553	-455	5 999	9 241	10 368	17 416	23 562	19 870	14 127	47 846
-1 877	273	7 451	10 001	11 199	9 574	18 092	14 812	7 530	31 043
65	238	-729	-521	3	112	-356	-625	-4 696	217
-460	-966	-722	-239	-833	-	-	-	-	-
-1 280	-	-	0	-	7 730	5 826	5 683	11 292	16 587
-2 464	1 406	8 103	11 306	12 561	21 064	31 702	31 269	26 941	58 319
-0.87	0.36	2.02	2.69	2.73	1.70	1.45	1.37	1.11	2.10
978	1 556	1 778	1 657	1 696	3 415	8 229	11 168	13 075	11 626
3	4	1	-	6	5	80	17	1	0
13	25	28	36	37	22	64	66	140	104
-	-	-	17	-	221	68	52	11	19
-	-	-	-	-	34	21	36	2	3
-	723	211	175	612	452	-	-	-	-
965	1 744	1 754	1 880	1 741	3 415	8 206	11 162	13 075	11 626
641	1 252	1 344	1 215	1 507	1 854	5 239	8 244	8 809	6 577
7	8	224	98	59	188	759	3 515	2 557	16
3	14	30	28	25	125	381	265	465	802
23	8	224	98	64	188	819	3 540	3 511	77
7	8	224	98	59	188	785	3 521	2 557	16
-	8	224	98	64	-	812	3 530	3 503	70
-	194	129	132	152	-	-	-	-	-

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1996-97	2004	United States 2005	2006	2007
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	8 128	19 705	27 935	23 532	21 787
ODA as % of GNI	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.16
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	5 928	16 250	25 582	21 162	18 901
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	6 653	17 027	26 344	22 005	19 729
of which: Technical co-operation	2 764	7 347	8 803	9 278	732
Developmental food aid	569	921	662	743	580
Humanitarian aid	445	2 483	3 392	3 022	2 994
Contributions to NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative costs	656	1 004	1 084	1 084	1 124
2. Development lending and capital	- 725	- 777	- 762	- 843	- 827
of which: New development lending	- 880	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	2 200	3 455	2 353	2 370	2 886
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	2 216	3 466	2 363	2 380	2 895
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	705	1 752	843	827	1 097
Regional Development Banks	218	490	219	240	236
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	703	- 679	-1 048	-4 017	-1 632
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	703	- 679	-1 048	-4 017	-1 632
1. Official export credits (a)	- 196	-1 287	-1 212	-2 817	-1 516
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	899	607	164	-1 200	- 115
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	2 514	6 792	8 629	9 037	12 161
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	54 017	6 465	78 010	62 345	97 545
1. Direct investment	26 635	20 355	19 770	36 624	45 591
2. Private export credits	1 821	- 293	- 100	-1 097	- 105
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-2 383	-1 255	1 566	3 156	-7 737
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	27 944	-12 343	56 774	23 662	59 796
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	65 361	32 283	113 526	90 897	129 862
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.83	0.28	0.92	0.69	0.93
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (b)	9 188	20 604	28 750	24 532	22 691
New development lending	8	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	722	2 164	2 277	2 064	1 782
Other Official Flows	3 030	927	745	531	375
of which: Official export credits	1 094	194	142	118	-
Private export credits	7 831	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	9 382	26 991	30 109	26 678	27 639
Bilateral grants, Total	6 887	23 394	27 719	24 151	24 661
Debt forgiveness	88	141	4 076	1 583	34
Bilateral loans, Total	285	127	33	142	63
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	88	143	4 196	1 704	117
of which: debt forgiveness	88	141	4 194	1 703	67
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	-	114	4 078	1 585	40
Refugees in donor countries	18	512	525	488	451

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521507027255>

Table 14


The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)
USD million

Total DAC Countries					EC				
1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007	1996-97	2004	2005	2006	2007
52 028	79 432	107 078	104 370	103 491	5 358	8 704	9 390	10 245	11 774
0.23	0.26	0.33	0.31	0.28	-	-	-	-	-
35 742	54 304	82 424	76 909	72 894	5 209	8 068	8 687	9 489	11 096
33 925	57 246	83 432	79 440	75 326	4 755	7 794	8 539	9 367	10 869
13 515	18 672	20 732	22 242	14 779	246	479	446	444	704
951	1 169	887	956	1 051	355	263	398	276	291
1 783	5 193	7 121	6 751	6 278	776	960	1 166	1 156	1 311
1 004	1 792	1 779	2 037	2 507	187	1	1	1	0
2 788	4 032	4 115	4 250	4 618	115	660	652	723	660
1 818	-2 942	-1 008	-2 531	-2 433	453	274	147	122	227
602	-133	883	-915	-268	453	274	147	122	227
16 286	25 127	24 653	27 461	30 598	149	636	703	756	679
16 322	25 122	24 670	28 040	30 667	149	636	703	756	679
4 794	8 906	9 258	9 931	11 714	-	-	-	-	-
4 027	5 690	4 827	6 787	5 609	-	-	-	100	-
1 564	2 274	2 096	2 466	2 361	-	-	18	-	26
5 926	-5 601	1 430	-10 728	-6 438	570	1 856	1 595	1 855	4 576
6 164	-5 349	2 262	-10 551	-6 962	570	1 856	1 595	1 855	4 576
1 391	-2 668	-2 812	-3 781	-2 445	-	-	-	-	-
4 773	-2 681	5 074	-6 770	-4 517	570	1 856	1 595	1 855	4 576
-238	-252	-832	-177	524	-	-	-	-	-
5 480	11 320	14 712	14 648	18 508	-	-	-	-	-
126 216	75 262	179 559	194 761	325 350	-	-	-	-	-
68 008	76 901	100 622	127 925	188 696	-	-	-	-	-
2 523	6 561	5 563	3 137	13 182	-	-	-	-	-
-3 537	-4 657	40	2 789	-9 727	-	-	-	-	-
59 222	-3 544	73 335	60 910	133 199	-	-	-	-	-
189 649	160 412	302 779	303 051	440 912	5 927	10 559	10 985	12 101	16 350
0.85	0.52	0.93	0.89	1.18	-	-	-	-	-
59 563	92 133	117 728	117 061	116 351	5 594	8 971	9 726	10 678	12 225
5 325	7 786	7 492	7 454	8 328	689	541	483	555	677
1 265	2 743	3 069	2 876	2 609	355	391	596	461	798
21 617	12 989	25 148	16 933	16 018	760	2 391	2 618	3 286	5 515
7 619	3 220	2 386	2 975	2 773	-	-	-	-	-
18 682	12 661	24 400	38 563	42 375	-	-	-	-	-
64 082	98 675	122 393	131 069	123 074	6 910	9 649	12 023	13 070	14 061
33 494	65 260	84 748	89 452	80 452	5 921	8 815	10 875	11 585	13 007
2 075	6 904	24 382	18 517	9 144	-	-	-	-	31
14 249	9 448	12 302	10 393	11 656	796	284	480	726	431
3 354	7 266	25 164	20 195	9 884	-	-	-	-	-
3 260	7 134	24 999	18 600	9 624	-	-	-	-	-
-	4 342	22 733	18 874	8 983	-	-	-	-	-
646	2 146	2 069	1 823	1 907	-	-	-	-	-

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 15

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521571158184>

ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations in 2007

Net disbursements

USD million

	Total	World Bank Group	of which:	Regional Development Banks	of which:		
			IDA		African Dev. Bank	Asian Dev. Bank	Inter-American Dev. Bank
Australia	400	151	128	87	-	87	-
Austria	484	112	110	39	31	8	0
Belgium	713	119	117	39	32	6	0
Canada	927	332	330	244	107	63	58
Denmark	912	137	95	71	32	9	-
Finland	397	48	48	33	28	5	0
France	3 625	541	541	218	172	42	4
Germany	4 341	1 097	1 097	181	126	51	1
Greece	252	9	9	-	-	-	-
Ireland	368	43	39	10	-	10	-
Italy	2 700	104	35	10	7	-	2
Japan	1 901	173	-	460	131	318	11
Luxembourg	122	19	8	11	-	10	-
Netherlands	1 580	185	123	106	70	32	-
New Zealand	73	10	10	7	-	7	-
Norway	845	124	124	96	76	9	0
Portugal	200	17	17	18	12	6	-
Spain	1 801	310	205	108	49	28	16
Sweden	1 407	320	320	141	106	13	0
Switzerland	416	167	167	58	46	11	1
United Kingdom	4 247	987	987	188	119	57	-
United States	2 886	1 097	1 097	227	137	99	-
TOTAL DAC	30 598	6 103	5 609	2 351	1 281	870	95
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	23 150	4 048	3 752	1 173	784	276	24

a) IMF PRGF and PRGF-HIPC Trust.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521571158184>

Table 15

ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations in 2007

(continued)

USD million

Net disbursements

United Nations Agencies	of which:					of which:		Other of which:		
	IFAD	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF	UNHCR	EC	EDF	Multilateral	IMF ^a	
79	1	13	11	14	-	-	-	84	3	Australia
47	12	8	2	2	1	261	104	26	5	Austria
55	4	18	-	4	1	454	131	46	-	Belgium
223	23	55	18	21	13	-	-	128	1	Canada
347	5	89	37	38	26	238	81	119	6	Denmark
114	-	22	-	20	10	176	61	27	7	Finland
235	11	40	5	19	21	2 156	955	474	- 32	France
274	28	47	-	6	6	2 452	916	337	16	Germany
15	1	1	-	0	1	218	49	10	-	Greece
135	3	31	12	22	17	133	21	47	2	Ireland
480	42	63	1	38	35	1 494	492	612	7	Italy
567	15	77	6	29	15	-	-	702	52	Japan
50	1	2	-	2	2	33	10	8	1	Luxembourg
528	22	130	37	39	56	569	205	192	-	Netherlands
36	-	6	5	3	6	-	-	20	-	New Zealand
470	12	134	26	60	29	-	-	156	-	Norway
12	1	2	0	0	2	141	35	12	-	Portugal
229	36	55	7	16	14	932	229	222	-	Spain
539	-	118	58	66	79	313	98	94	-	Sweden
127	6	43	2	15	9	-	-	63	5	Switzerland
576	28	138	11	42	63	2 143	826	352	-	United Kingdom
664	15	10	-	126	-	-	-	897	-	United States
5 801	266	1 103	237	581	407	11 714	4 213	4 628	74	TOTAL DAC
										<i>of which:</i>
3 636	194	764	169	314	334	11 714	4 213	2 578	13	DAC-EU countries

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521601375027>

Table 16

Capital Subscriptions to Multilateral Organisations^a on a Deposit and an Encashment Basis

Net disbursements

USD million

	Deposit basis					Encashment basis				
	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	-	-	134	264	227	184	161	134	264	227
Austria	83	91	86	133	173	-	78	91	116	140
Belgium	-	24	212	133	143	123	71	192	85	260
Canada	283	315	347	448	508	438	420	427	512	597
Denmark	72	107	116	99	119	130	198	164	119	139
Finland	39	49	60	69	46	58	34	53	47	46
France	480	813	193	7	-	-	469	535	-	-
Germany	600	1 446	109	904	1 415	819	739	742	778	875
Greece	5	7	13	33	16	-	-	-	24	16
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	4	206	951	97	3	165	-	499	242	389
Japan	2 116	886	883	2 510	135	-	1 218	1 057	2 694	875
Luxembourg	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	238	631	476	1	0	46	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	22	16	17	16	19	15	19	17	17	19
Norway	131	195	273	223	220	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1	4	3	1	1	8	41	27	34	33
Spain	85	199	14	17	16	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	23	354	237	421	186	272	133	326	380
Switzerland	198	190	202	226	219	-	181	182	181	197
United Kingdom	511	459	822	1 462	1 471	-	703	690	1 128	930
United States	700	2 365	1 160	1 144	1 426	1 565	2 034	1 345	1 778	1 566
TOTAL DAC	5 566	8 029	6 423	8 024	6 577	..	..	..	..	..
<i>of which:</i>										
DAC-EU countries	2 116	4 062	3 408	3 192	3 823	..	..	..	..	..

a) World Bank, IMF-PRGF, IDB, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Caribbean Development Bank.
Note: Not all contributions to these agencies are in the form of capital subscriptions.

Table 17

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521608642214>**Concessional and Non-concessional Flows by Multilateral Organisations^a**

USD million, at current prices and exchange rates

	Gross disbursements						
	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
AfDF	679	634	586	1 057	988	6 041	1 313
AsDF	1 048	1 198	1 138	1 084	1 293	1 488	1 768
Caribbean Dev. Bank	33	19	37	60	45	47	59
Council of Europe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	18	53	53	50	11	8
IDA	4 896	6 107	7 348	9 188	8 673	40 219	10 002
IDB	250	626	593	560	535	514	4 452
IMF ^b	904	515	1 553	1 440	1 048	4 718	521
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	59	55	74	68	73	74
Total IFIs	7 810	9 176	11 363	13 516	12 699	53 111	18 198
<i>United Nations^c</i>							
IFAD	171	219	264	281	317	348	461
UNAIDS	-	-	-	-	123	181	193
UNDP	866	613	296	374	399	437	439
UNFPA	149	215	271	195	201	212	216
UNHCR	909	271	534	347	322	289	289
UNICEF	665	595	629	650	711	740	984
UNRWA	307	250	430	449	508	600	700
UNTA	259	338	504	434	580	371	462
WFP	1 455	325	319	253	555	473	233
Total UN	4 782	2 827	3 247	2 982	3 715	3 651	3 977
EC	3 904	5 445	6 665	8 335	9 022	9 922	11 546
Global Environment Facility	-	36	107	138	181	190	193
Global Fund	-	-	216	584	1 006	1 252	1 627
Montreal Protocol Fund	-	21	66	59	83	81	94
Arab Funds	461	97	202	536	491	680	751
Total concessional	16 957	17 601	21 867	26 150	27 197	68 887	36 386
NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
African Dev. Bank	1 466	967	969	979	851	825	1 398
Asian Dev. Bank	1 973	3 933	2 688	2 508	3 498	4 420	5 234
Caribbean Dev. Bank	24	31	37	60	35	84	102
Council of Europe	548	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	367	854	1 698	1 547	1 349	2 227
EC	386	760	1 547	2 391	2 618	3 286	5 515
IBRD	10 243	12 144	10 628	9 214	8 591	11 533	9 990
IFC	932	1 575	2 126	2 301	2 478	3 768	4 322
IDB	2 420	4 314	8 409	3 764	4 894	6 080	6 715
IFAD	-	28	23	31	27	39	40
Total non-concessional	17 992	24 119	27 283	22 945	24 539	31 385	35 543

a) To countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

b) IMF Trust Fund and PRGF.

c) The data for UN agencies have been reviewed to include only regular budget expenditures. This has led to revisions of UNDP data since 1990. For WFP and UNHCR, revisions have only been possible from 1996 onwards, while for

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521608642214>

Table 17


Concessional and Non-concessional Flows by Multilateral Organisations^a

(continued)

USD million, at current prices and exchange rates

	Net disbursements						
	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
AfDF	653	590	483	919	852	1 541	1 209
AsDF	990	1 056	826	694	859	1 020	1 182
Caribbean Dev. Bank	25	0	19	40	28	32	41
Council of Europe	- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	18	53	53	50	11	8
IDA	4 572	5 488	5 701	7 283	6 611	5 996	7 463
IDB	80	348	292	261	231	216	257
IMF ^b	853	254	382	67	- 263	387	- 72
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	59	52	70	63	68	68
Total IFIs	7 169	7 813	7 807	9 388	8 431	9 271	10 155
<i>United Nations^c</i>							
IFAD	98	131	155	165	199	226	322
UNAIDS	-	-	-	-	123	181	193
UNDP	866	613	296	374	399	437	439
UNFPA	149	215	271	195	201	212	216
UNHCR	909	271	534	347	322	289	289
UNICEF	665	595	629	650	711	740	984
UNRWA	307	250	430	449	508	600	700
UNTA	259	338	504	434	580	371	462
WFP	1 455	325	319	253	555	473	233
Total UN	4 708	2 739	3 138	2 866	3 597	3 529	3 838
EC	3 824	5 209	6 445	8 068	8 687	9 489	11 095
Global Environment Facility	-	36	107	138	181	190	193
Global Fund	-	-	216	584	1 006	1 252	1 627
Montreal Protocol Fund	-	21	66	59	83	81	94
Arab Funds	218	- 37	44	282	253	440	453
Total concessional	15 919	15 781	17 825	21 385	22 238	24 252	27 457
NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
African Dev. Bank	1 188	129	- 530	- 589	- 167	- 238	286
Asian Dev. Bank	1 424	2 095	- 2 407	- 1 416	1 723	2 685	3 798
Caribbean Dev. Bank	14	18	19	40	18	35	46
Council of Europe	284	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	310	218	855	36	463	1 408
EC	368	570	1 146	1 856	1 595	1 855	4 576
IBRD	477	1 454	- 5 000	- 3 541	- 2 393	- 4 853	72
IFC	478	574	1 253	534	364	1 544	1 990
IDB	1 101	2 053	1 266	- 1 431	- 326	- 2 529	1 455
IFAD	-	4	- 8	- 10	1	11	7
Total non-concessional	5 335	7 206	- 4 042	- 3 700	850	- 1 026	13 637

UNICEF the data are revised from 1997. Since 2000, UNHCR operates an Annual Programme Budget which includes country operations, global operations and administrative costs under a unified budget. However, data shown for UNHCR as of 2004 cover expenditures from unrestricted or broadly earmarked funds only. For UNFPA, data prior to 2004 include regular budget and other expenditures.

Table 18StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521652540578>**Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors**

Per cent of total bilateral commitments

	Social and administrative infrastructure		Economic infrastructure		Agriculture		Industry and other production	
	1986-1987	2006-2007	1986-1987	2006-2007	1986-1987	2006-2007	1986-1987	2006-2007
Australia	28.9	48.5	4.5	4.2	9.9	4.3	1.9	0.5
Austria	33.8	20.0	48.3	2.2	4.0	0.9	2.8	0.7
Belgium	44.3	38.5	15.0	5.6	15.0	3.9	7.5	1.4
Canada	13.2	45.0	19.7	4.8	13.9	3.4	5.1	1.2
Denmark	24.4	32.9	23.2	12.8	15.3	5.5	14.6	2.2
Finland	30.3	34.8	0.4	7.5	10.2	5.2	4.9	2.9
France	41.6	32.4	16.3	7.4	9.7	4.5	6.6	0.2
Germany	34.3	36.2	26.3	14.0	10.5	3.1	8.0	1.5
Greece	..	63.7	..	5.5	..	2.0	..	0.3
Ireland	40.2	55.7	0.7	1.2	17.2	4.3	5.4	0.5
Italy	21.8	15.8	22.9	9.1	17.1	2.2	8.7	0.6
Japan	15.9	24.3	43.6	24.6	10.0	6.3	8.1	2.8
Luxembourg	..	47.0	..	6.0	..	3.8	..	1.7
Netherlands	24.9	32.2	16.5	8.0	22.9	1.4	4.3	1.0
New Zealand	26.1	41.8	8.9	5.1	11.5	2.5	1.5	2.5
Norway	35.9	42.9	14.7	11.5	10.9	3.7	12.1	1.4
Portugal	..	69.6	..	11.8	..	0.7	..	0.5
Spain	..	40.3	..	10.6	..	3.1	..	1.9
Sweden	17.0	32.1	14.8	5.5	8.1	3.8	10.5	2.2
Switzerland	16.6	22.7	12.1	6.9	21.5	4.9	6.8	3.3
United Kingdom	22.5	32.1	17.7	8.1	8.8	1.5	14.4	1.5
United States	20.2	47.8	4.2	13.0	10.1	3.8	3.4	2.1
TOTAL DAC	25.3	36.7	19.8	12.0	11.5	3.7	6.7	1.7


a) On a net disbursements basis.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521652540578>**Table 18****Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors***(continued)*

Per cent of total bilateral commitments

Commodity aid and programme assistance		Humanitarian aid		Other		Memo: Share of total ODA to / through NGOs ^a 2006-2007	
1986-1987	2006-2007	1986-1987	2006-2007	1986-1987	2006-2007		
45.2	1.1	1.4	8.4	8.2	33.0	5.2	Australia
1.6	0.1	3.3	1.0	6.1	75.2	4.1	Austria
4.6	0.5	0.5	6.5	13.2	43.6	10.9	Belgium
19.9	2.7	1.9	13.3	26.2	29.6	10.6	Canada
0.1	7.8	-	8.7	22.5	30.1	7.8	Denmark
2.0	11.2	1.6	12.2	50.6	26.2	1.0	Finland
4.8	5.2	0.0	0.6	21.0	49.6	0.5	France
5.7	1.3	0.7	3.1	14.5	40.8	6.4	Germany
..	0.9	..	7.5	..	20.1	4.0	Greece
-	5.0	4.1	22.7	32.5	10.6	18.6	Ireland
9.4	1.2	6.0	4.0	14.1	67.2	0.1	Italy
11.2	3.1	0.0	2.0	11.3	36.9	1.1	Japan
..	3.7	..	14.5	..	23.3	9.7	Luxembourg
10.5	4.5	1.8	6.1	19.2	46.8	21.4	Netherlands
36.3	8.0	0.8	11.2	15.0	28.9	12.8	New Zealand
7.6	4.5	4.2	13.1	14.6	23.0	-	Norway
..	1.0	..	1.6	..	14.9	2.1	Portugal
..	2.0	..	6.0	..	36.2	20.2	Spain
9.5	4.5	6.8	10.4	33.3	41.6	12.4	Sweden
20.0	2.7	14.1	13.7	8.9	45.9	18.8	Switzerland
9.9	8.3	1.9	7.1	24.8	41.3	9.7	United Kingdom
51.7	4.6	1.9	12.1	8.6	16.6	-	United States
19.8	4.1	1.7	7.2	15.2	34.7	6.0	TOTAL DAC

Table 19

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521655105437>

Aid by Major Purposes in 2007

Commitments

	Per cent of total bilateral ODA											
	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan
Social and administrative												
infrastructure	48.0	20.3	39.1	47.3	33.8	31.7	35.9	37.9	67.6	55.5	22.2	26.7
Education ^a	8.9	10.6	13.7	7.1	3.6	4.4	22.8	15.2	24.4	12.1	3.4	5.5
of which : Basic education	1.1	0.4	1.1	3.1	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.1	8.6	0.2	0.9
Health	6.3	2.0	7.6	14.4	5.2	3.2	2.1	2.6	11.3	15.1	6.3	2.3
of which : Basic health	4.3	1.3	4.5	11.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	1.6	10.0	8.2	2.6	1.6
Population ^b	1.7	0.3	1.9	2.5	4.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.3	6.1	1.0	0.2
Water supply and sanitation	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.7	2.1	4.7	4.6	6.2	1.1	2.8	4.1	14.9
Government and civil society	28.7	4.8	8.7	21.6	16.5	14.7	1.2	10.2	24.3	15.7	5.7	2.3
Other social infrastructure/service	1.7	0.8	3.6	1.1	2.2	2.9	5.1	2.4	4.1	3.8	1.8	1.6
Economic infrastructure	4.9	2.8	5.4	6.3	15.6	9.5	8.5	13.5	3.2	1.2	6.8	23.7
Transport and communications	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	8.6	1.0	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.6	11.2
Energy	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.2	5.3	0.6	-	3.4	11.5
Other	1.2	0.5	3.1	4.8	3.1	7.9	1.8	7.7	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.1
Production	4.9	1.6	5.1	3.3	7.9	7.9	8.1	3.9	2.9	4.9	4.5	9.9
Agriculture	4.4	1.0	3.3	2.1	5.7	6.3	7.9	2.4	2.6	4.4	3.8	8.2
Industry, mining and construction	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3
Trade and tourism	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
Multisector	15.9	1.4	4.7	7.0	6.5	9.0	9.5	6.7	9.2	3.0	10.5	8.2
Programme assistance	1.9	0.1	0.3	4.1	5.6	12.2	6.7	1.3	0.3	5.1	1.3	4.9
Action relating to debt ^c	12.9	65.4	14.4	0.4	-	0.2	20.5	31.0	-	-	40.1	15.1
Humanitarian aid	6.6	0.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	14.0	0.6	2.6	5.1	23.1	5.7	1.6
Administrative expenses	4.0	2.7	4.4	6.4	8.4	8.1	4.2	2.7	9.6	5.0	3.1	5.2
Other and unspecified	0.9	4.9	19.5	10.2	14.0	7.3	6.0	0.4	2.1	2.2	6.0	4.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Memo item:</i>												
Food aid, total	1.8	0.3	1.6	6.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.0	2.8	2.3	1.2	1.5

a) Including students and trainees.

b) Population and reproductive health.

c) Including forgiveness of non-ODA debt.

d) Including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521655105437>

Table 19


Aid by Major Purposes in 2007

(continued)

Commitments

Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	United States	TOTAL DAC	EC	Per cent of total Multilateral finance (ODF)		
												World Bank	Regional Dev. Banks ^d	
47.5	33.8	39.3	41.3	73.3	46.2	31.3	23.6	44.7	51.4	40.5	39.2	31.8	25.2	
10.8	12.4	17.3	9.3	25.8	10.1	2.8	3.5	12.1	3.4	9.1	5.7	7.7	3.4	
2.9	4.0	6.6	5.2	1.9	3.6	1.6	0.7	6.9	2.2	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.0	
14.6	2.5	3.2	5.1	3.9	5.3	6.1	3.4	8.1	4.6	4.7	3.0	1.6	1.2	
9.6	1.4	2.0	2.7	0.6	4.4	3.8	1.9	4.3	4.5	3.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	
6.7	1.0	2.2	2.3	0.1	1.6	3.2	0.2	5.7	18.1	6.1	0.7	2.0	-	
5.1	7.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	3.3	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.7	4.7	3.7	10.5	7.7	
6.0	9.7	14.2	20.1	35.3	13.8	14.5	12.8	14.3	18.6	12.5	17.8	5.3	12.0	
4.3	0.7	1.0	3.0	7.6	12.1	3.0	0.9	2.8	4.9	3.5	8.4	4.8	0.8	
8.3	11.4	5.3	13.9	11.4	8.2	6.0	7.1	15.4	12.6	12.7	15.1	31.8	46.7	
2.2	0.8	2.4	0.8	11.0	4.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	5.4	4.4	7.7	17.0	30.2	
1.3	1.2	0.5	10.0	-	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	4.9	4.1	4.7	11.2	11.4	
4.9	9.4	2.4	3.1	0.5	2.4	3.8	5.1	13.9	2.3	4.1	2.7	3.7	5.1	
6.5	3.3	4.2	4.8	1.0	4.9	6.5	7.6	3.5	6.6	6.1	9.6	9.1	14.2	
4.8	1.5	2.1	3.5	0.7	3.2	4.0	5.1	1.6	4.9	4.6	3.4	8.1	5.6	
0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.8	0.7	8.1	
0.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.5	
6.6	8.0	4.6	9.8	5.9	12.4	8.2	10.7	3.8	4.7	7.1	10.2	1.4	12.3	
3.6	7.8	9.3	4.6	0.6	2.2	4.9	2.6	10.0	3.8	4.5	9.2	25.8	0.8	
-	8.2	-	2.1	0.2	8.9	2.5	5.0	1.0	0.4	10.5	0.2	-	-	
12.0	11.4	11.7	12.3	0.2	6.2	10.5	13.4	4.8	12.8	7.5	10.7	0.0	-	
6.6	5.5	8.2	6.5	5.0	3.5	7.3	8.5	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.1	-	-	
8.9	10.6	17.5	4.6	2.3	7.5	22.8	21.4	9.4	2.1	5.8	0.9	-	0.8	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.4	0.4	2.1	0.4	-	2.3	-	2.9	1.4	7.0	2.9	4.5	-	-	

Table 20

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521683886010>

Financial Terms of ODA Commitments^a 2006-2007 average

	Grant element of total ODA Norm: 86% ^b		Grant share of:		Grant element of ODA loans	Grant element of ODA to LDCs ^c	Grant element of bilateral ODA to LDCs
	1996-1997	2006-2007	Bilateral ODA	Total ODA			
Australia	100.0	99.9	95.6	96.4	86.6	100.0	100.0
Austria	95.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Belgium	99.4	99.6	97.2	98.2	75.3	100.0	100.0
Canada	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.3	-	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.9	100.0	95.0	96.9	48.9	99.9	99.9
France	92.1	93.7	79.0	85.9	52.1	99.0	98.3
Germany	93.2	95.7	76.5	85.7	59.5	100.0	100.0
Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Ireland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Italy	98.5	98.8	67.9	90.8	86.8	99.2	97.9
Japan	77.4	88.0	40.6	52.2	74.7	98.3	97.5
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Norway	99.3	100.0	97.8	98.3	-	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99.1	90.3	91.0	95.0	67.4	100.0	100.0
Spain	90.7	95.2	84.5	90.8	67.2	99.0	98.5
Sweden	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.8	-	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.5	-	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	90.3	94.0	-	100.0	100.0
United States	99.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	68.9	100.0	100.0
TOTAL DAC	91.5	97.3	86.7	90.2	69.5	99.6	99.6

- a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.
b) Countries whose ODA Commitments as a percentage of GNI is below the DAC average are not considered as having met the terms target. This provision disqualified Greece, Italy, Portugal and the United States in 2007.
c) Including imputed multilateral grant element. See note a) to Table 31.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521732103701>

Table 21

DAC Members' Compliance in 2006 and 2007 with the 1978 DAC Terms Recommendations


	ODA commitments ^a USD million		Grant element of ODA commitments ^a Norm: 86% ^b		Volume test: ODA commitments ^a as per cent of GNI		Grant element of bilateral ODA commitments ^a to LDCs (two alternative norms)		
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006 Norm:	2007 Norm:	Annually for all LDCs		3-year average
					0.24%	0.23%	Norm: 90%		for each LDC
									Norm: 86%
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2005-2007 ^d
Australia	2 010	2 160	99.8	100.0	0.28	0.26	100.0	100.0	c
Austria	801	985	100.0	100.0	0.25	0.27	100.0	100.0	c
Belgium	2 010	1 999	99.4	99.7	0.51	0.44	100.0	99.9	c
Canada	3 586	4 627	100.0	100.0	0.29	0.33	100.0	100.0	c
Denmark	1 854	2 356	100.0	100.0	0.66	0.74	100.0	100.0	c
Finland	961	1 047	100.0	99.9	0.46	0.42	100.0	99.7	c
France	11 129	10 136	94.7	92.6	0.49	0.39	98.3	98.3	c
Germany	10 196	11 279	95.6	95.8	0.35	0.34	100.0	100.0	c
Greece ^c	424	501	100.0	100.0	0.17	0.16	100.0	100.0	c
Ireland ^c	1 022	1 192	100.0	100.0	0.54	0.55	100.0	100.0	c
Italy	2 533	3 653	98.6	98.9	0.14	0.17	99.4	97.0	c
Japan	13 554	12 235	89.6	86.1	0.30	0.27	97.9	97.3	c
Luxembourg ^c	291	376	100.0	100.0	0.90	0.91	100.0	100.0	c
Netherlands ^c	10 584	7 001	100.0	100.0	1.57	0.91	100.0	100.0	c
New Zealand	356	362	100.0	100.0	0.37	0.30	100.0	100.0	c
Norway	3 178	3 677	100.0	100.0	0.96	0.94	100.0	100.0	c
Portugal ^c	402	476	100.0	85.7	0.21	0.22	100.0	100.0	c
Spain ^c	3 576	5 116	94.5	95.8	0.30	0.37	98.1	98.7	c
Sweden	3 956	3 675	100.0	100.0	1.03	0.79	100.0	100.0	c
Switzerland	1 782	1 675	100.0	100.0	0.42	0.36	100.0	100.0	c
United Kingdom ^c	9 564	11 549	100.0	100.0	0.39	0.42	100.0	100.0	c
United States	24 992	27 535	100.0	100.0	0.19	0.20	100.0	100.0	c
TOTAL DAC	108 762	113 613	97.5	97.1	0.32	0.30	99.6	99.5	c

a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.

b) Countries whose ODA as a percentage of GNI is below the DAC average are not considered as having met the terms target. This provision disqualified Greece, Italy, Portugal and the United States in 2007.

c) Gross disbursements.

d) c = compliance, n = non-compliance.

Table 22StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521733884106>**Other Terms Parameters,^a 2007**

Commitments

	Loan share of total ODA (per cent)	Terms of total bilateral loans				Terms of the bilateral loan with the lowest grant element			
		Average maturity (years)	Average grace period (years)	Average interest rate (per cent)	Grant element (per cent)	Maturity (years)	Grace period (years)	Interest rate (per cent)	Grant element (per cent)
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1.2	29.3	10.3	0.5	79.3	30.0	11.0	2.0	67.0
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	4.2	8.7	7.6	1.7	48.9	8.1	8.1	2.0	45.5
France	13.1	18.8	6.6	2.3	51.8	8.1	4.0	4.0	25.0
Germany	8.0	25.5	7.8	2.2	55.8	12.1	2.1	4.2	25.8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	5.4	28.7	15.8	0.1	83.3	19.0	9.1	0.2	70.3
Japan	48.0	33.3	9.5	0.9	74.9	12.1	3.1	2.0	39.2
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	5.2	29.9	16.2	2.2	67.4	25.0	13.0	3.1	55.9
Spain	7.1	21.3	10.3	1.5	62.6	10.0	4.1	4.7	25.3
Sweden	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	92.7	6.1	2.0	0.0	30.2
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DAC	8.3	29.4	9.3	1.3	68.8	15.4	5.8	2.9	42.4

a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521742735288>**Table 23****Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2007**Commitments (excluding technical co-operation
and administrative costs)

Per cent

	Bilateral ODA				Memo: Reporting Rate ^b
	Untied	Partially Untied	Tied	Total	
Australia	98.4	-	1.6	100.0	100.0
Austria	86.6	-	13.4	100.0	100.0
Belgium	92.0	-	8.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	74.6	0.1	25.4	100.0	91.3
Denmark	95.5	-	4.5	100.0	100.0
Finland	90.7	-	9.3	100.0	100.0
France	92.6	-	7.4	100.0	100.0
Germany	93.4	-	6.6	100.0	100.0
Greece (a)	42.3	10.4	47.4	100.0	100.0
Ireland (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Italy	59.8	7.9	32.2	100.0	100.0
Japan	95.1	-	4.9	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	81.1	-	18.9	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	87.8	0.4	11.8	100.0	100.0
Norway	99.9	-	0.1	100.0	100.0
Portugal (a)	58.0	11.0	30.9	100.0	100.0
Spain (a)	89.1	-	10.9	100.0	100.0
Sweden	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	99.7	-	0.3	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
United States	68.5	-	31.5	100.0	100.0
TOTAL DAC	84.6	0.2	15.2	100.0	99.8

a) Gross disbursements.

b) Reporting rate is the percentage of bilateral ODA covered by tying status reporting (excluding technical co-operation and administrative costs).


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521746555786>**Table 24****Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2007**Commitments (excluding technical co-operation
and administrative costs)

USD million

	Bilateral ODA				Memo: Technical Co-operation
	Untied	Partially Untied	Tied	Total	
Australia	455	-	7	462	1 157
Austria	985	-	152	1 137	207
Belgium	754	-	66	820	711
Canada	1 338	1	455	1 794	1 512
Denmark	1 210	-	58	1 267	90
Finland	334	-	34	368	229
France	4 822	-	387	5 209	2 898
Germany	5 494	-	390	5 884	3 502
Greece (a)	37	9	42	88	138
Ireland (a)	763	-	-	763	20
Italy	753	100	406	1 259	161
Japan	9 865	-	513	10 378	1 821
Luxembourg (a)	229	-	-	229	8
Netherlands	3 391	-	788	4 179	356
New Zealand	178	1	24	202	66
Norway	2 116	-	2	2 118	578
Portugal (a)	63	12	34	109	153
Spain (a)	2 783	-	340	3 123	391
Sweden	1 981	-	-	1 981	105
Switzerland	1 231	-	4	1 234	180
United Kingdom (a)	5 946	-	-	5 946	888
United States	15 471	-	7 113	22 583	747
TOTAL DAC	60 200	123	10 812	71 135	15 920

a) Gross disbursements.

Table 25

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521771733312>

 ODA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (d)	Population	Current GNI	ODA/GNI
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 USD	2007 million	2007 USD million	2007 per cent
<i>AFRICA</i>									
<i>NORTH OF SAHARA</i>									
Algeria	234	315	371	208	390	3 620	33.85	133 574	0.29
Egypt	987	1 456	995	873	1 083	1 580	75.47	129 283	0.84
Libya (c)	-	-	24	37	19	9 010	6.16	59 730	0.03
Morocco	539	707	694	1 044	1 090	2 250	30.86	72 024	1.51
Tunisia	298	327	365	432	310	3 200	10.25	33 249	0.93
North of Sahara, regional	112	181	141	144	279				
North of Sahara, Total	2 170	2 986	2 591	2 739	3 171	19 660	156.59	427 861	0.74
<i>SOUTH OF SAHARA</i>									
Angola	493	1 144	437	171	241	2 560	17.02	47 144	0.51
Benin	301	391	348	375	470	570	9.03	5 428	8.66
Botswana	28	46	48	66	104	5 840	1.88	10 908	0.96
Burkina Faso	522	643	696	870	930	430	14.78	6 720	13.85
Burundi	227	359	364	415	466	110	8.50	942	49.50
Cameroon	895	780	419	1 689	1 933	1 050	18.53	20 568	9.40
Cape Verde	143	143	162	138	163	2 430	0.53	1 385	11.80
Central African Rep.	51	110	92	133	176	380	4.34	1 764	10.01
Chad	251	330	384	284	352	540	10.76	6 152	5.72
Comoros	24	25	25	30	44	680	0.63	450	9.88
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5 417	1 826	1 828	2 049	1 217	140	62.40	8 599	14.15
Congo, Rep.	69	115	1 445	259	127	1 540	3.77	5 989	2.12
Côte d'Ivoire	254	161	110	251	165	910	19.27	18 623	0.89
Djibouti	79	64	76	117	112	1 090	0.83	912	12.33
Equatorial Guinea	21	29	38	26	31	12 860	0.51	6 875	0.46
Eritrea	316	263	354	129	155	230	4.84	1 191	13.00
Ethiopia	1 600	1 809	1 916	1 948	2 422	220	79.09	19 408	12.48
Gabon	- 11	40	53	31	48	6 670	1.33	9 181	0.53
Gambia	63	55	61	74	72	320	1.71	597	12.13
Ghana	968	1 403	1 147	1 176	1 151	590	23.46	15 163	7.59
Guinea	242	273	201	161	224	400	9.38	4 497	4.99
Guinea-Bissau	145	76	79	82	123	200	1.69	348	35.37
Kenya	521	654	767	943	1 275	680	37.53	29 613	4.31
Lesotho	79	96	69	72	130	1 000	2.01	1 957	6.62
Liberia	107	213	233	268	696	150	3.75	578	120.42
Madagascar	543	1 250	917	750	892	320	19.67	7 244	12.31
Malawi	515	504	581	684	735	250	13.92	3 528	20.82
Mali	554	582	711	825	1 017	500	12.33	6 591	15.43
Mauritania	249	189	200	190	364	840	3.12	2 750	13.23
Mauritius	- 15	32	34	19	75	5 450	1.26	6 425	1.16
Mayotte	166	208	201	338	407	..	0.19	..	..
Mozambique	1 049	1 243	1 290	1 605	1 777	320	21.37	6 749	26.33
Namibia	146	173	114	145	205	3 360	2.07	6 666	3.08
Niger	461	547	520	514	542	280	14.20	4 219	12.84
Nigeria	308	577	6 414	11 432	2 042	930	147.98	148 664	1.37
Rwanda	335	490	578	586	713	320	9.74	3 306	21.55
Sao Tome & Principe	38	33	32	22	36	870	0.16	144	24.98
Senegal	454	1 053	687	826	843	820	12.41	10 966	7.69
Seychelles	9	10	15	14	3	8 960	0.09	686	0.41
Sierra Leone	337	376	350	344	535	260	5.85	1 639	32.67
Somalia	174	199	239	392	384	..	8.70	..	..
South Africa	641	628	680	720	794	5 760	47.59	272 492	0.29
St. Helena	18	26	23	28	43	..	0.01	..	..
Sudan	613	992	1 829	2 052	2 104	960	38.56	42 948	4.90
Swaziland	34	22	47	35	63	2 580	1.14	2 954	2.13
Tanzania	1 721	1 765	1 491	1 825	2 811	400	40.43	16 129	17.43
Togo	50	65	83	79	121	360	6.58	2 452	4.93
Uganda	999	1 217	1 195	1 549	1 728	340	30.93	10 991	15.72
Zambia	755	1 128	1 165	1 426	1 045	800	11.92	10 240	10.20
Zimbabwe	186	187	374	279	465	..	13.40	..	..
South of Sahara, regional	1 364	1 427	1 118	1 590	1 694				
South of Sahara, Total	24 510	25 973	32 244	40 025	34 267	(76 270)	801.19	(792 774)	(4.32)
Africa, regional	447	560	691	728	1 282				
AFRICA, TOTAL	27 127	29 520	35 525	43 492	38 720	(95 930)	957.78	(1 220 634)	(3.56)



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521771733312>

Table 25

ODA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories
(continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (d) 2007 USD	Population 2007 million	Current GNI 2007 USD million	ODA/GNI 2007 per cent
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				
<i>AMERICA</i>									
<i>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA</i>									
Anguilla	4	3	4	4	5	..	0.01	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	5	2	8	3	4	11 520	0.08	970	0.43
Barbados	20	29	- 2	- 0	14	..	0.29	..	..
Belize	12	8	12	8	23	3 800	0.30	1 152	2.03
Costa Rica	28	15	29	24	53	5 560	4.46	25 362	0.21
Cuba	75	97	89	78	92	..	11.26	..	..
Dominica	11	29	21	20	19	4 250	0.07	306	6.34
Dominican Republic	69	85	77	53	128	3 550	9.75	34 741	0.37
El Salvador	192	216	199	157	88	2 850	6.85	19 716	0.45
Grenada	10	15	53	27	23	4 670	0.11	502	4.52
Guatemala	247	216	254	484	450	2 440	13.35	33 120	1.36
Haiti	212	259	501	580	701	..	560	6 126	11.45
Honduras	391	654	691	587	464	1 600	7.09	11 681	3.97
Jamaica	5	83	40	37	26	3 710	2.68	9 962	0.26
Mexico	99	116	189	247	121	8 340	105.28	879 470	0.01
Montserrat	36	44	28	32	36	..	0.01	..	..
Nicaragua	836	1 242	763	732	834	980	5.60	5 538	15.05
Panama	29	24	20	31	- 135	5 510	3.34	18 392	-0.73
St. Kitts-Nevis	- 0	- 0	3	5	3	9 630	0.05	477	0.61
St. Lucia	15	- 22	10	18	24	5 530	0.17	904	2.62
St. Vincent and Grenadines	6	10	4	5	66	4 210	0.12	516	12.72
Trinidad & Tobago	- 3	- 2	- 2	13	18	14 100	1.33	19 125	0.10
Turks & Caicos Islands	2	3	5	- 0	15	..	0.02	..	..
West Indies, regional	47	42	60	53	67	..	..	..	..
N. & C. America, regional	191	233	226	227	335	..	..	..	..
North & Central America, Total	2 538	3 402	3 282	3 425	3 474	(92 810)	181.83	(1 068 058)	(0.33)
<i>SOUTH AMERICA</i>									
Argentina	106	93	98	114	82	6 050	39.50	257 216	0.03
Bolivia	939	787	646	844	476	1 260	9.52	12 908	3.69
Brazil	194	157	196	83	297	5 910	191.60	1 286 974	0.02
Chile	79	57	152	83	120	8 350	16.59	148 670	0.08
Colombia	801	518	626	987	731	3 250	46.12	164 120	0.45
Ecuador	175	158	228	189	215	3 080	13.34	42 061	0.51
Guyana	96	148	150	173	124	1 300	0.74	999	12.42
Paraguay	51	22	51	56	108	1 670	6.12	12 140	0.89
Peru	497	465	456	457	263	3 450	27.90	100 677	0.26
Suriname	11	24	44	64	151	4 730	0.46	2 192	6.88
Uruguay	17	22	15	21	34	6 380	3.32	22 680	0.15
Venezuela	81	45	49	57	71	7 320	27.47	223 463	0.03
South America, regional	85	458	100	101	189	..	..	..	..
South America, Total	3 131	2 953	2 808	3 228	2 862	52 750	382.68	2 274 098	0.13
America, regional	385	429	536	499	503	..	..	..	..
AMERICA, TOTAL	6 054	6 784	6 626	7 151	6 839	(145 560)	564.51	(3 342 156)	(0.21)

Table 25

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521771733312>

ODA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories (continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (d) 2007 USD	Population 2007 million	Current GNI 2007 USD million	ODA/GNI 2007 per cent
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				
ASIA									
<i>MIDDLE EAST</i>									
Bahrain (b)	77	57	-	-	-	..	..	..	-
Iran	130	186	104	121	102	3 470	71.02	267 562	0.04
Iraq	2 250	4 647	22 048	8 660	9 115	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1 248	602	668	580	504	2 850	5.72	16 669	3.03
Lebanon	225	264	243	707	939	5 770	4.10	23 847	3.94
Oman	38	54	- 5	35	- 31	..	2.60	..	..
Palestinian Adm. Areas	972	1 115	1 117	1 450	1 868	..	3.87	4 190	44.58
Saudi Arabia	12	20	26	25	- 131	15 440	24.20	381 683	-0.03
Syria	117	106	78	26	75	1 760	19.89	36 918	0.20
Yemen	234	251	290	282	225	870	22.38	21 250	1.06
Middle East, regional	175	198	324	2 051	1 465				
Middle East, Total	5 477	7 500	24 893	13 936	14 132	(30 160)	(153.78)	(752 117)	(1.88)
<i>SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA</i>									
Afghanistan	1 591	2 169	2 750	2 999	3 951	..	..	11 669	33.86
Armenia	249	254	193	213	352	2 640	3.00	9 476	3.71
Azerbaijan	301	176	225	206	225	2 550	8.57	26 169	0.86
Bangladesh	1 394	1 417	1 336	1 222	1 502	470	158.57	73 091	2.06
Bhutan	77	78	90	94	89	1 770	0.66	1 129	7.90
Georgia	226	315	309	360	382	2 120	4.40	10 400	3.68
India	900	693	1 729	1 379	1 298	950	1 123.32	1 165 894	0.11
Kazakhstan	270	268	222	172	202	5 060	15.48	92 970	0.22
Kyrgyz Rep.	200	261	268	311	274	590	5.24	3 443	7.95
Maldives	21	27	76	38	37	3 200	0.31	992	3.77
Myanmar	125	123	145	146	190	..	48.78	..	..
Nepal	463	425	423	512	598	340	28.11	10 270	5.83
Pakistan	1 071	1 433	1 625	2 145	2 212	870	162.39	146 248	1.51
Sri Lanka	677	509	1 190	792	589	1 540	19.94	32 003	1.84
Tajikistan	148	243	251	240	221	460	6.74	3 612	6.13
Turkmenistan	27	37	29	26	28	..	4.96	12 584	0.23
Uzbekistan	195	246	170	149	166	730	26.87	22 369	0.74
South and Central Asia, regional	320	417	374	391	550				
South and Central Asia, Total	8 251	9 089	11 405	11 394	12 869	(23 290)	(1 617.34)	(1 622 319)	(0.79)
<i>FAR EAST ASIA</i>									
Cambodia	514	483	541	529	672	540	14.45	8 113	8.28
China	1 333	1 685	1 803	1 238	1 439	2 360	1 319.98	3 293 279	0.04
Indonesia	1 773	128	2 511	1 313	796	1 650	225.63	415 694	0.19
Korea, Dem. Rep.	131	160	87	55	98	..	23.78	..	..
Laos	301	270	296	364	396	580	5.86	3 637	10.90
Malaysia	107	296	27	240	200	6 540	26.55	183 229	0.11
Mongolia	250	255	221	202	228	1 290	2.61	3 815	5.97
Philippines	710	446	564	562	634	1 620	87.89	157 636	0.40
Thailand	- 944	47	- 165	- 213	- 312	3 400	63.83	238 071	-0.13
Timor-Leste	175	161	185	209	278	1 510	1.07	1 705	16.33
Viet Nam	1 765	1 832	1 905	1 846	2 497	790	85.14	69 792	3.58
Far East Asia, regional	104	177	339	171	201				
Far East Asia, Total	6 219	5 942	8 315	6 515	7 126	(20 280)	1 856.79	(4 374 970)	(0.16)
Asia, regional	249	260	910	914	908				
ASIA, TOTAL	20 196	22 792	45 522	32 758	35 035	(73 730)	(3 627.91)	(6 749 407)	(0.49)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521771733312>

Table 25

ODA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories
(continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (d) 2007 USD	Population 2007 million	Current GNI 2007 USD million	ODA/GNI 2007 per cent
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				
EUROPE									
Albania	349	299	319	321	305	3 290	3.18	10 890	2.80
Belarus (c)	-	-	57	73	83	4 220	9.70	44 334	0.19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	540	684	554	494	443	3 790	3.77	15 609	2.84
Croatia	122	121	127	200	164	10 460	4.44	49 742	0.33
Macedonia, FYR	266	250	229	200	213	3 460	2.04	7 564	2.82
Moldova	118	120	191	224	269	1 260	3.79	5 031	5.35
Montenegro	-	-	-	96	106	5 180	0.60	3 581	2.96
Serbia	1 318	1 170	1 136	1 585	834	4 730	7.39	40 894	2.04
Turkey	165	286	459	570	797	8 020	73.89	650 151	0.12
Ukraine (c)	-	-	411	484	405	2 550	46.38	138 373	0.29
States Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	117	99	57	146	60				
Europe, regional	493	572	506	635	488				
EUROPE, TOTAL	3 486	3 600	4 045	5 027	4 168	46 960	155.18	966 169	0.43
OCEANIA									
Cook Islands	6	9	8	32	9	..	0.02	..	..
Fiji	51	65	66	58	57	3 800	0.84	3 383	1.70
Kiribati	18	17	28	25	27	1 170	0.10	131	20.63
Marshall Islands	56	51	57	55	52	3 070	0.07	203	25.71
Micronesia, Fed. States	115	86	106	109	115	2 470	0.11	274	41.86
Nauru	16	14	9	17	26	..	0.01	..	..
Niue	9	14	21	9	15	..	..	..	..
Palau	26	20	23	37	22	8 210	0.02	167	13.42
Papua New Guinea	220	268	266	279	317	850	6.32	5 613	5.65
Samoa	33	31	44	47	37	2 430	0.19	472	7.83
Solomon Islands	60	121	198	205	248	730	0.50	368	67.33
Tokelau	6	8	16	11	13	..	..	..	..
Tonga	27	19	32	21	30	2 320	0.10	233	13.06
Tuvalu	6	8	9	15	12	..	0.01	..	..
Vanuatu	32	38	39	49	57	1 840	0.23	421	13.48
Wallis & Futuna	56	73	72	102	117	..	0.02	..	..
Oceania, regional	76	94	147	125	140				
OCEANIA, TOTAL	815	936	1 141	1 198	1 295	(26 890)	(8.54)	(11 264)	(11.50)
Developing countries unspecified	13 035	15 289	14 811	16 019	18 999				
Developing countries, TOTAL	70 713	78 920	107 671	105 645	105 056	(389 070)	(5 313.92)	(12 289 630)	(0.85)
By Income Group (e)									
LDCs	24 041	25 215	26 024	28 189	32 530	..	771.99	(382 831)	(8.50)
Other LICs	9 035	10 632	18 153	23 590	15 573	..	1 715.74	(1 669 971)	(0.93)
LMICs	18 371	20 112	40 522	26 392	25 766	..	2 429.33	(6 989 384)	(0.37)
UMICs	2 108	2 566	2 691	3 827	4 086	..	396.86	(3 247 444)	(0.13)
Part I unallocated	17 082	20 339	20 282	23 647	27 101				
MADCTs	77	57	-	-	-	..	..	..	-

a) ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries, multilateral organisations, and non-DAC countries (see Table 33 for the list of non-DAC countries for which data are available).

b) This country left the DAC List of ODA recipients on 1 January 2005.

c) These countries joined the DAC List of ODA recipients on 1 January 2005.

d) World Bank Atlas basis.

Definition of country categories:

e) *Least developed countries* (LDCs) are the 49 countries in the United Nations list. For details on other income groups see the DAC List of ODA Recipients at the end of this volume. *More advanced developing countries and territories* (MADCTs) comprise countries which left the DAC List of ODA Recipients in 2005, as per note b) above.

Source: World Bank, Secretariat estimates. Group totals and averages are calculated on available data only.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521813170777>

Table 26

Distribution of ODA by Income Group^a

Net disbursements as per cent of total ODA

	ODA to LDCs		ODA to Other LICs		ODA to LMICs		ODA to UMICs	
	1996-97	2006-07	1996-97	2006-07	1996-97	2006-07	1996-97	2006-07
Australia	23.7	32.0	42.6	23.5	31.0	42.4	2.6	2.1
Austria	26.1	17.3	14.5	33.2	51.5	45.1	7.9	4.4
Belgium	47.3	51.7	14.7	23.2	33.7	19.7	4.3	5.5
Canada	39.8	53.7	20.9	21.1	34.8	21.5	4.6	3.6
Denmark	49.5	53.4	23.8	25.6	20.5	17.7	6.3	3.3
Finland	42.5	51.3	20.6	20.1	34.9	22.4	2.0	6.1
France	36.8	31.0	22.9	26.4	31.0	31.0	9.3	11.7
Germany	30.8	30.6	20.5	26.6	43.2	38.2	5.4	4.6
Greece	21.8	30.9	9.1	10.3	62.3	47.8	6.8	11.0
Ireland	67.0	66.9	11.6	15.0	15.3	13.1	6.1	5.0
Italy	41.3	32.4	18.3	21.9	35.7	37.7	4.7	8.0
Japan	21.5	38.4	24.2	32.8	53.9	24.6	0.4	4.3
Luxembourg	31.3	47.4	16.6	18.5	42.6	31.2	9.5	2.9
Netherlands	43.7	49.5	18.6	24.5	32.6	21.6	5.0	4.4
New Zealand	33.8	41.9	17.2	17.3	39.6	35.2	9.3	5.6
Norway	51.1	57.1	14.5	12.7	29.3	25.9	5.2	4.3
Portugal	84.3	54.3	1.8	7.2	12.8	32.4	1.1	6.1
Spain	21.5	29.1	16.9	14.8	55.0	48.5	6.6	7.7
Sweden	42.6	47.9	21.1	18.4	29.7	29.6	6.6	4.1
Switzerland	45.1	44.3	21.7	24.4	29.1	28.2	4.1	3.0
United Kingdom	39.8	44.9	25.6	40.7	27.3	12.0	7.3	2.4
United States	32.3	36.7	14.1	14.1	50.5	45.8	3.1	3.4
Total DAC	33.7	38.8	21.1	24.0	40.7	32.2	4.5	5.0
<i>of which:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	37.8	38.0	20.8	26.9	34.9	29.1	6.6	6.0

a) Including imputed multilateral ODA. Excluding MADCTs and amounts unspecified by country.

Table 27

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521825618603>Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies^a

Per cent of total gross disbursements

	Sub-Saharan Africa			South and Central Asia			Other Asia and Oceania		
	1996-1997	2001-2002	2006-2007	1996-1997	2001-2002	2006-2007	1996-1997	2001-2002	2006-2007
Australia	7.4	4.1	3.4	7.4	9.2	7.3	82.8	85.1	70.4
Austria	26.9	42.2	42.5	4.2	7.3	4.2	9.6	4.5	2.2
Belgium	55.1	66.2	73.9	1.6	3.5	2.7	12.8	7.5	6.0
Canada	30.9	36.2	41.7	17.3	15.4	22.4	15.0	12.6	9.3
Denmark	55.1	50.8	59.0	15.6	14.8	13.1	14.2	15.1	10.1
Finland	44.0	42.6	50.0	9.7	14.2	15.0	22.9	14.8	13.4
France	54.0	57.0	53.9	2.1	2.8	2.8	20.4	10.9	8.8
Germany	23.6	23.5	35.1	11.1	13.8	10.9	21.0	16.6	13.5
Greece	11.0	1.6	9.0	9.9	10.7	15.8	0.3	0.2	1.1
Ireland	83.0	81.5	80.9	3.4	5.4	4.5	3.2	2.4	6.6
Italy	43.4	63.9	39.3	1.2	5.2	3.0	2.5	3.6	6.1
Japan	10.6	9.2	22.8	20.1	24.1	15.6	50.5	49.4	41.2
Luxembourg	51.7	43.2	54.9	6.9	8.8	4.7	9.1	13.2	13.3
Netherlands	35.4	45.1	62.3	16.2	15.9	11.0	5.0	11.6	10.5
New Zealand	4.8	7.1	5.3	3.1	6.0	5.8	90.2	82.1	84.0
Norway	52.4	42.4	48.0	14.4	17.3	16.8	7.3	6.3	8.3
Portugal	98.9	58.3	59.6	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.1	37.7	20.2
Spain	27.0	13.3	20.1	2.4	3.4	2.9	12.4	9.3	7.5
Sweden	45.0	43.8	48.8	11.4	12.9	9.8	13.2	11.1	8.9
Switzerland	40.8	32.9	36.7	18.2	22.0	19.5	9.2	8.3	6.7
United Kingdom	42.8	46.1	64.7	24.3	24.5	21.6	10.2	6.3	5.9
United States	15.9	24.4	30.3	10.2	19.2	17.4	9.0	8.8	5.1
TOTAL DAC	28.8	29.6	38.9	12.5	16.6	13.0	25.6	21.4	14.9
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	41.2	42.9	49.6	8.9	11.5	9.6	15.8	11.3	9.1
EC	42.8	38.5	43.1	9.1	8.3	9.0	5.8	5.4	4.7
IFIs ^b	37.3	45.0	67.7	30.2	31.4	12.7	16.9	11.3	4.2
Multi. Trust Funds ^c	6.2	12.6	56.0	10.6	22.2	10.8	47.7	37.8	18.1
UN Agencies ^d	40.0	40.6	40.3	16.8	16.7	14.9	13.1	9.3	9.6
OVERALL TOTAL	32.1	33.9	48.1	15.5	18.8	12.6	21.7	17.4	10.8

a) Excluding amounts unspecified by region.

b) International financial institutions. Includes IDA, regional banks' soft windows and IMF (PRGF).


c) Multilateral trust funds. Includes GEF, the Global Fund and Montreal Protocol.

d) Includes IFAD, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNTA and WFP.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521825618603>**Table 27****Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies^a***(continued)*

Per cent of total gross disbursements


Middle East and North Africa			Europe			Latin America and Caribbean			
1996-1997	2001-2002	2006-2007	1996-1997	2001-2002	2006-2007	1996-1997	2001-2002	2006-2007	
2.0	1.3	18.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Australia
14.8	8.8	36.3	36.0	24.8	12.6	8.5	12.6	2.3	Austria
8.2	4.5	6.3	1.6	7.2	2.2	20.8	11.0	8.9	Belgium
11.7	4.8	6.6	3.5	12.6	4.3	21.5	18.4	15.7	Canada
4.7	3.4	8.6	0.5	5.3	1.9	9.9	10.6	7.3	Denmark
7.0	6.7	5.9	8.8	11.1	4.7	7.6	10.6	11.0	Finland
17.8	20.2	25.8	0.9	3.3	3.8	4.7	5.9	5.0	France
19.4	13.9	26.1	7.7	15.4	7.7	17.0	16.8	6.7	Germany
14.2	5.0	17.0	64.4	82.1	55.1	0.2	0.4	1.9	Greece
2.9	1.9	2.8	4.4	4.7	1.0	3.1	4.0	4.2	Ireland
18.3	11.7	36.9	17.0	8.5	8.2	17.6	7.2	6.6	Italy
6.5	5.4	11.5	1.3	1.3	2.6	11.0	10.6	6.4	Japan
8.8	8.8	4.3	4.4	9.7	7.1	19.2	16.3	15.7	Luxembourg
9.6	4.8	3.8	6.6	8.6	2.9	27.3	13.9	9.4	Netherlands
0.1	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	-	1.7	2.8	2.6	New Zealand
8.4	9.6	9.6	8.6	15.5	7.4	8.9	9.0	10.0	Norway
0.2	0.6	3.3	0.3	1.6	11.3	0.5	1.2	1.6	Portugal
11.8	11.6	21.6	1.3	7.9	5.9	45.1	54.4	42.0	Spain
9.2	5.3	13.0	8.6	10.9	9.3	12.7	16.0	10.1	Sweden
5.3	4.4	6.7	8.2	18.4	17.3	18.2	14.0	13.1	Switzerland
3.4	2.4	3.4	4.9	11.4	2.2	14.3	9.3	2.3	United Kingdom
44.6	17.6	33.0	5.1	10.8	3.4	15.2	19.2	10.8	United States
15.6	10.4	20.1	4.2	8.1	4.5	13.3	14.0	8.6	TOTAL DAC
									<i>of which:</i>
14.3	10.5	18.3	5.5	9.9	5.4	14.4	13.9	8.1	DAC-EU countries
18.8	14.9	18.3	11.2	23.4	15.2	12.4	9.4	9.7	EC
2.6	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.7	11.1	8.7	14.2	IFIs ^b
2.8	2.6	1.5	4.2	2.3	3.6	28.5	22.6	10.1	Multi. Trust Funds ^c
17.6	21.3	25.6	2.5	5.2	3.5	10.1	6.9	6.0	UN Agencies ^d
13.7	9.6	14.0	4.4	8.1	4.1	12.7	12.2	10.3	OVERALL TOTAL

Table 28StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521826785637>**Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors^a**

Per cent of total net disbursements

	South of Sahara			South & Central Asia			Other Asia and Oceania		
	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07
Australia	13.0	10.1	10.0	11.0	14.4	11.0	71.8	71.3	61.4
Austria	32.4	40.9	44.3	7.1	9.8	6.7	9.6	5.5	3.4
Belgium	54.1	59.1	66.1	5.3	7.3	6.4	11.7	6.7	5.3
Canada	36.8	38.8	45.9	17.1	16.1	21.0	15.0	11.8	9.0
Denmark	52.2	50.2	57.2	16.0	14.6	14.0	13.1	12.3	8.8
Finland	45.1	43.9	49.3	13.8	16.5	14.6	17.6	10.7	10.7
France	49.4	52.7	54.1	4.2	5.0	5.5	21.2	9.1	7.0
Germany	33.6	34.0	43.5	11.9	13.3	11.5	17.9	11.6	8.4
Greece	24.8	19.0	29.9	11.1	10.7	12.4	4.5	2.8	3.6
Ireland	73.3	68.6	69.3	6.4	8.0	8.8	5.0	3.7	7.3
Italy	45.2	57.8	44.4	8.5	10.7	7.6	6.7	2.7	4.1
Japan	18.3	18.3	46.0	21.5	26.6	14.5	35.1	39.2	18.9
Luxembourg	48.3	41.9	50.1	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.6	11.9	12.6
Netherlands	39.3	44.9	58.9	15.8	15.5	12.5	4.7	11.3	8.1
New Zealand	9.2	11.8	11.6	5.7	8.7	9.5	79.8	72.3	71.4
Norway	50.2	44.1	50.1	15.8	19.0	16.7	8.8	7.1	8.7
Portugal	93.3	49.1	53.6	1.4	8.0	8.0	1.1	28.8	14.7
Spain	29.8	21.2	31.6	4.3	6.7	7.6	13.2	6.8	6.1
Sweden	44.3	44.7	49.4	14.3	16.8	12.2	13.2	10.0	9.1
Switzerland	42.5	36.7	43.7	20.0	22.5	19.1	11.1	8.4	7.0
United Kingdom	42.3	43.6	63.1	23.8	21.6	19.1	11.3	6.4	6.3
United States	25.2	31.5	34.7	11.9	20.7	17.5	7.9	9.4	5.3
TOTAL DAC	34.5	35.8	45.9	13.8	17.4	13.4	19.3	15.9	9.4
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	42.8	44.2	51.6	11.1	12.7	11.0	14.7	9.1	7.1


a) Including imputed multilateral flows, i.e. making allowance for contributions through multilateral organisations, calculated using the geographical distribution of multilateral disbursements for the year of reference. Excluding amounts unspecified by region.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521826785637>**Table 28****Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors^a***(continued)*

Per cent of total net disbursements

Middle East and North Africa			Europe			Latin America and Caribbean			
1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	1996-97	2001-02	2006-07	
2.3	2.0	16.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	Australia
14.8	9.4	29.9	26.5	22.7	11.8	9.5	11.7	3.9	Austria
8.6	6.5	8.4	1.8	10.2	5.0	18.6	10.1	8.9	Belgium
11.2	5.0	5.6	3.4	10.8	3.8	16.5	17.5	14.7	Canada
7.3	5.8	8.4	1.2	6.8	3.8	10.2	10.4	7.8	Denmark
8.6	8.2	9.0	6.1	11.0	6.6	8.7	9.7	9.8	Finland
18.3	18.2	21.1	1.6	8.4	6.1	5.4	6.6	6.2	France
16.5	12.5	22.4	4.1	16.1	7.2	15.9	12.5	7.1	Germany
16.5	9.2	16.3	34.4	52.6	31.4	8.7	5.7	6.4	Greece
5.5	5.5	5.3	4.4	8.2	3.5	5.3	6.0	5.8	Ireland
15.0	9.6	26.1	12.6	12.9	10.2	12.0	6.3	7.5	Italy
8.9	4.5	11.3	1.3	0.9	2.2	14.9	10.5	7.1	Japan
10.4	9.9	6.8	4.4	10.7	7.2	18.5	15.4	13.6	Luxembourg
9.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	9.2	4.8	23.8	12.6	9.2	Netherlands
1.6	2.7	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.2	4.0	3.5	New Zealand
9.4	9.3	9.1	6.6	11.7	6.2	9.2	8.9	9.1	Norway
1.5	4.0	7.8	0.9	6.6	11.3	1.8	3.5	4.5	Portugal
12.9	10.5	17.2	2.2	11.1	8.0	37.5	43.7	29.5	Spain
9.9	6.7	12.1	6.8	9.1	8.2	11.4	12.7	9.1	Sweden
6.4	5.4	6.4	5.8	14.5	12.6	14.3	12.4	11.2	Switzerland
5.7	6.2	6.6	4.6	12.8	4.8	12.3	9.3	0.1	United Kingdom
39.6	14.5	29.5	3.6	9.5	3.4	11.8	14.5	9.7	United States
15.6	9.7	17.8	3.8	9.2	5.4	13.1	12.0	8.1	TOTAL DAC
									<i>of which:</i>
13.4	10.2	15.9	4.7	11.9	6.8	13.3	11.8	7.5	DAC-EU countries

Table 29

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521830380383>

Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Donor

	USD million at 2006 prices and exchange rates						
	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DAC BILATERAL							
Australia	80	72	48	55	56	49	57
Austria	87	93	80	131	129	527	350
Belgium	313	254	1 219	546	588	811	569
Canada	590	373	624	687	728	835	718
Denmark	439	534	510	533	579	710	743
Finland	253	86	117	129	139	166	184
France	3 950	2 777	3 494	3 116	4 034	4 274	2 525
Germany	1 638	1 178	2 156	1 233	2 437	3 184	1 767
Greece	..	4	4	9	10	13	15
Ireland	27	122	295	308	318	389	448
Italy	831	398	824	326	898	1 054	217
Japan	938	829	510	587	1 065	2 519	1 715
Luxembourg	17	40	70	88	93	100	105
Netherlands	776	824	1 137	1 214	1 370	1 285	1 449
New Zealand	2	6	14	14	17	10	9
Norway	672	649	703	665	703	709	761
Portugal	300	216	136	858	127	124	111
Spain	170	290	198	197	589	276	424
Sweden	658	470	694	631	758	826	823
Switzerland	293	210	269	248	302	294	285
United Kingdom	1 105	915	1 734	2 405	3 915	5 397	2 098
United States	1 451	881	5 086	3 731	4 193	5 603	4 451
TOTAL DAC	14 592	11 221	19 922	17 710	23 049	29 153	19 824
MULTILATERAL ^a							
AfDF	800	676	537	940	870	1 537	1 115
EC	2 644	2 357	2 953	3 058	3 294	3 377	3 887
Global Fund	-	-	141	369	683	783	929
IDA	2 512	2 805	3 377	4 005	3 656	3 228	3 855
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	28	36	42	42	35	40
IFAD	52	70	90	113	115	118	175
UNDP	412	314	177	196	201	230	206
UNHCR	360	184	280	179	174	150	49
UNICEF	326	266	221	211	251	294	409
UNTA	77	86	132	108	131	76	99
WFP	1 116	178	233	159	352	218	124
Other UN	50	81	101	84	97	105	132
Arab Agencies	28	- 11	46	202	158	235	271
Other Multilateral	545	103	- 1	- 82	- 85	174	123
TOTAL MULTILATERAL	8 922	7 137	8 322	9 584	9 939	10 560	11 413
Other Countries ^b	154	114	89	118	166	313	284
OVERALL TOTAL	23 668	18 472	28 333	27 412	33 154	40 025	31 521

a) The data for UN agencies have been reviewed to include only regular budget expenditures. This has led to revisions of UNDP data since 1990. For WFP and UNHCR, revisions have only been possible from 1996 onwards, while for UNICEF the data are revised from 1997. Since 2000, UNHCR operates an Annual Programme Budget which includes country operations, global operations and administrative costs under a unified budget. However, data shown for

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521830380383>

Table 29

Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Donor


(continued)

	As percentage of donor's ODA						
	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DAC BILATERAL							
Australia	7.8	6.7	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.7	2.9
Austria	53.0	24.4	29.9	35.4	10.2	48.2	29.4
Belgium	44.5	42.9	69.8	57.3	43.6	59.8	51.1
Canada	24.8	19.2	34.4	28.5	23.5	33.0	24.9
Denmark	44.2	40.4	41.5	41.7	41.3	48.5	50.1
Finland	44.6	35.0	33.2	31.1	22.8	36.5	34.8
France	50.4	43.8	57.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	45.0
Germany	26.8	26.2	46.7	31.5	32.2	45.3	24.7
Greece	..	10.4	1.3	5.0	4.7	6.7	6.8
Ireland	58.2	70.4	70.1	70.7	63.8	61.5	60.6
Italy	28.6	47.9	65.3	44.0	38.5	52.7	19.1
Japan	10.7	12.7	8.4	10.9	10.9	34.7	29.2
Luxembourg	48.4	49.0	37.1	46.0	46.2	48.8	46.5
Netherlands	29.4	28.3	34.5	43.2	36.1	30.0	34.5
New Zealand	1.3	4.4	9.3	8.7	8.1	4.9	4.2
Norway	50.6	42.1	35.4	35.2	32.0	32.2	29.4
Portugal	99.9	96.7	61.9	92.1	56.2	58.8	46.2
Spain	13.6	24.4	13.7	12.9	30.1	13.2	14.3
Sweden	39.9	32.9	34.4	29.7	32.7	29.0	31.6
Switzerland	32.6	28.5	25.9	20.7	21.3	23.4	23.5
United Kingdom	41.5	33.5	37.2	42.6	46.2	61.9	42.0
United States	12.3	12.0	31.7	21.6	15.9	26.5	24.2
TOTAL DAC	26.9	26.6	35.2	31.0	27.4	37.9	29.3
MULTILATERAL ^a							
AfDF	96.5	95.7	97.3	97.6	99.9	99.7	99.9
EC	51.4	36.3	38.9	36.1	36.9	35.6	39.1
Global Fund	-	-	57.0	60.2	66.3	62.6	61.9
IDA	43.3	42.8	51.9	52.5	54.1	53.8	56.0
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	39.6	59.4	57.2	64.6	52.0	63.5
IFAD	41.8	45.0	50.4	65.4	56.8	52.3	59.0
UNDP	37.3	42.7	52.3	50.0	49.4	52.6	50.8
UNHCR	31.3	56.6	45.9	49.2	52.8	51.7	18.4
UNICEF	38.7	37.5	30.7	30.9	34.6	39.7	45.0
UNTA	23.4	21.0	22.9	23.7	22.0	20.5	23.3
WFP	60.5	46.1	63.9	59.9	62.1	46.1	57.8
Other UN	26.2	31.5	32.8	41.2	29.2	26.6	35.0
Arab Agencies	10.2	25.6	92.0	68.4	61.1	53.4	64.8
Other Multilateral	50.1	30.0	- 0.1	- 38.4	101.5	30.1	110.2
TOTAL MULTILATERAL	47.6	41.7	44.6	46.1	47.3	47.4	49.8
Other Countries ^b	6.4	11.1	2.4	3.4	5.4	7.0	6.7
OVERALL TOTAL	31.4	30.6	35.9	33.7	30.6	38.6	33.3

UNHCR from 2004 onwards cover expenditures from unrestricted or broadly earmarked funds only. For UNFPA, data prior to 2004 include regular budget and other expenditures.

b) See Table 33 for the list of non-DAC countries for which data are available.

Table 30

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521835065841>

Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Recipient

USD million at 2006 prices and exchange rates

	1991-1992 average	1996-1997 average	2004	2005	2006	2007
Angola	400	517	1 217	449	171	225
Benin	356	298	410	356	375	429
Botswana	167	120	50	50	66	97
Burkina Faso	557	477	675	714	870	848
Burundi	365	103	380	375	415	425
Cameroon	800	553	819	429	1 689	1 746
Cape Verde	142	140	152	168	138	148
Central African Rep.	223	147	115	95	133	161
Chad	324	312	346	395	284	324
Comoros	72	40	27	26	30	40
Congo, Dem. Rep.	482	198	1 920	1 847	2 049	1 112
Congo, Rep.	159	435	121	1 493	259	116
Côte d'Ivoire	894	829	170	115	251	152
Djibouti	139	106	66	78	117	103
Equatorial Guinea	81	36	31	40	26	28
Eritrea	-	175	281	365	129	142
Ethiopia	1 463	846	1 914	1 973	1 948	2 227
Gabon	139	98	42	54	31	44
Gambia	136	46	58	63	74	67
Ghana	958	673	1 469	1 179	1 176	1 055
Guinea	526	412	286	206	161	207
Guinea-Bissau	142	187	80	81	82	112
Kenya	1 126	616	682	786	943	1 184
Lesotho	175	120	101	71	72	120
Liberia	180	147	227	240	268	645
Madagascar	521	734	1 313	942	750	828
Malawi	732	505	534	599	684	676
Mali	577	552	617	731	825	926
Mauritania	269	300	197	205	190	333
Mauritius	73	40	34	34	19	67
Mayotte	96	141	219	208	338	365
Mozambique	1 659	1 154	1 319	1 332	1 605	1 619
Namibia	212	217	183	117	145	190
Niger	468	355	575	534	514	498
Nigeria	338	236	610	6 603	11 432	1 867
Rwanda	459	434	516	595	586	655
Sao Tome & Principe	72	51	35	33	22	33
Senegal	823	594	1 104	707	826	771
Seychelles	27	22	11	15	14	3
Sierra Leone	152	186	396	361	344	489
Somalia	549	106	215	248	392	351
South Africa	-	540	662	701	720	733
St. Helena	23	22	28	23	28	39
Sudan	917	220	1 061	1 892	2 052	1 951
Swaziland	72	34	23	46	35	58
Tanzania	1 562	1 118	1 860	1 534	1 825	2 643
Togo	269	159	68	86	79	110
Uganda	900	929	1 288	1 229	1 549	1 592
Zambia	1 218	756	1 194	1 191	1 426	967
Zimbabwe	762	428	199	386	279	430
South of Sahara, regional	909	1 007	1 513	1 153	1 590	1 577
OVERALL TOTAL	23 668	18 472	27 412	33 154	40 025	31 521

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521867117873>

Table 31

Aid from DAC Countries to Least Developed Countries^a

Net disbursements

	1996-1997			2006			2007		
	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI
Australia	198	19	0.05	528	25	0.07	688	26	0.08
Austria	111	22	0.05	253	17	0.08	255	14	0.07
Belgium	224	27	0.09	733	37	0.19	779	40	0.17
Canada	401	21	0.07	1 287	35	0.10	1 564	38	0.11
Denmark	541	32	0.32	899	40	0.32	1 080	42	0.34
Finland	108	27	0.09	308	37	0.15	367	37	0.15
France	1 549	23	0.10	2 668	25	0.12	2 974	30	0.11
Germany	1 455	22	0.06	2 672	26	0.09	3 037	25	0.09
Greece	14	8	0.01	105	25	0.04	112	22	0.04
Ireland	83	46	0.14	537	53	0.28	608	51	0.28
Italy	417	23	0.04	804	22	0.04	1 312	33	0.06
Japan	1 662	18	0.04	3 401	31	0.08	2 531	33	0.06
Luxembourg	21	24	0.12	114	39	0.35	147	39	0.36
Netherlands	865	28	0.23	1 414	26	0.21	1 813	29	0.24
New Zealand	31	23	0.05	76	29	0.08	84	26	0.07
Norway	533	41	0.34	1 159	39	0.35	1 325	36	0.34
Portugal	143	61	0.14	194	49	0.10	207	44	0.10
Spain	171	14	0.03	797	21	0.07	1 125	22	0.08
Sweden	555	30	0.24	1 180	30	0.31	1 362	31	0.29
Switzerland	312	32	0.11	460	28	0.11	489	29	0.11
United Kingdom	830	25	0.07	3 896	31	0.16	4 028	41	0.15
United States	1 330	16	0.02	6 498	28	0.05	6 092	28	0.04
TOTAL DAC	11 552	22	0.05	29 983	29	0.09	31 976	31	0.09
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	7 086	24	0.08	16 574	28	0.12	19 203	31	0.12

a) Including imputed multilateral flows, i.e. making allowance for contributions through multilateral organisations, calculated using the geographical distribution of multilateral disbursements for the year of reference.

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

Australia			Austria				
1986-87	1996-97	2006-07	1986-87	1996-97			
Papua New Guinea	31.9	Papua New Guinea	22.0	Indonesia	12.0		
Indonesia	6.5	Indonesia	7.6	Iraq	12.0		
Malaysia	5.8	Philippines	4.6	Papua New Guinea	10.9		
Thailand	2.6	Viet Nam	4.1	Solomon Islands	7.3		
China	2.1	China	2.7	Timor-Leste	2.7		
Philippines	2.0	Cambodia	2.4	Philippines	2.5		
Fiji	1.8	Thailand	1.6	Viet Nam	2.3		
Ethiopia	1.7	Bangladesh	1.5	China	1.7		
Bangladesh	1.3	India	1.4	Afghanistan	1.5		
Solomon Islands	1.3	Laos	1.2	Cambodia	1.3		
Myanmar	1.2	Fiji	1.2	Bangladesh	0.9		
Egypt	1.1	Egypt	1.0	Vanuatu	0.9		
Vanuatu	1.0	Vanuatu	0.9	Sri Lanka	0.8		
Hong Kong, China	1.0	Samoa	0.8	Fiji	0.8		
Tonga	0.7	Sri Lanka	0.8	Pakistan	0.8		
Total above	62.0	Total above	53.9	Total above	58.5		
Multilateral ODA	24.0	Multilateral ODA	23.6	Multilateral ODA	15.2		
Unallocated	7.1	Unallocated	12.3	Unallocated	18.9		
Total ODA USD mill.	690	Total ODA USD mill.	1 075	Total ODA USD mill.	2 396		
LDCs	13.8	LDCs	16.4	LDCs	21.6		
Other LICs	43.2	Other LICs	37.6	Other LICs	17.4		
LMICs	22.9	LMICs	27.6	LMICs	37.1		
UMICs	8.4	UMICs	2.2	UMICs	1.7		
MADCT	2.4	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	-		
Unallocated	9.3	Unallocated	16.1	Unallocated	22.2		
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0		
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.8	Sub-Saharan Africa	6.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8		
S. and C. Asia	4.6	S. and C. Asia	6.8	S. and C. Asia	6.1		
Other Asia and Oceania	81.8	Other Asia and Oceania	75.3	Other Asia and Oceania	59.6		
Middle East and North Africa	1.6	Middle East and North Africa	1.8	Middle East and North Africa	15.6		
Latin America and Caribbean	0.3	Latin America and Caribbean	0.1	Latin America and Caribbean	0.1		
Europe	0.0	Europe	0.3	Europe	0.1		
Unspecified	5.9	Unspecified	9.1	Unspecified	15.7		
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0		
Algeria	30.1	Bosnia-Herzegovina	13.8	Egypt	10.8	Egypt	4.7
Turkey	4.1	Ghana	2.9	Turkey	4.1	Ghana	2.9
Iran	3.3	Indonesia	2.7	Iran	3.3	Indonesia	2.7
Kenya	2.0	Turkey	2.6	Kenya	2.0	Turkey	2.6
India	1.7	Uganda	2.5	India	1.7	Uganda	2.5
Mozambique	1.2	Iran	1.7	Mozambique	1.2	Iran	1.7
States Ex-Yugoslavia	1.0	Tanzania	1.4	States Ex-Yugoslavia	1.0	Tanzania	1.4
Rwanda	0.9	Nicaragua	1.4	Rwanda	0.9	Nicaragua	1.4
Cape Verde	0.9	Croatia	1.3	Cape Verde	0.9	Croatia	1.3
Korea	0.8	Guatemala	1.1	Korea	0.8	Guatemala	1.1
Tanzania	0.8	Bhutan	1.1	Tanzania	0.8	Bhutan	1.1
Guatemala	0.8	China	1.0	Guatemala	0.8	China	1.0
Chinese Taipei	0.7	States Ex-Yugoslavia	0.9	Chinese Taipei	0.7	States Ex-Yugoslavia	0.9
China	0.6	Mozambique	0.8	China	0.6	Mozambique	0.8
Total above	59.7	Total above	39.9	Total above	59.7	Total above	39.9
Multilateral ODA	22.6	Multilateral ODA	35.5	Multilateral ODA	22.6	Multilateral ODA	35.5
Unallocated	8.1	Unallocated	7.1	Unallocated	8.1	Unallocated	7.1
Total ODA USD mill.	222	Total ODA USD mill.	515	Total ODA USD mill.	222	Total ODA USD mill.	515
LDCs	8.1	LDCs	16.9	LDCs	8.1	LDCs	16.9
Other LICs	7.1	Other LICs	11.0	Other LICs	7.1	Other LICs	11.0
LMICs	65.4	LMICs	50.7	LMICs	65.4	LMICs	50.7
UMICs	6.6	UMICs	7.3	UMICs	6.6	UMICs	7.3
MADCT	2.4	MADCT	3.2	MADCT	2.4	MADCT	3.2
Unallocated	10.4	Unallocated	10.9	Unallocated	10.4	Unallocated	10.9
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.5	Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	Sub-Saharan Africa	12.5	Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2
S. and C. Asia	2.9	S. and C. Asia	3.8	S. and C. Asia	2.9	S. and C. Asia	3.8
Other Asia and Oceania	4.6	Other Asia and Oceania	8.7	Other Asia and Oceania	4.6	Other Asia and Oceania	8.7
Middle East and North Africa	58.9	Middle East and North Africa	13.3	Middle East and North Africa	58.9	Middle East and North Africa	13.3
Latin America and Caribbean	3.9	Latin America and Caribbean	7.6	Latin America and Caribbean	3.9	Latin America and Caribbean	7.6
Europe	8.7	Europe	32.4	Europe	8.7	Europe	32.4
Unspecified	8.4	Unspecified	10.0	Unspecified	8.4	Unspecified	10.0
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		Belgium					
		1986-87	1996-97		2006-07		
Iraq	22.1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	21.2	Bolivia	3.8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.9
Cameroon	13.3	Rwanda	4.7	Rwanda	3.0	Nigeria	4.9
Nigeria	9.6	Burundi	3.1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.6	Cameroon	3.9
Serbia	2.6	China	2.2	Madagascar	1.5	Rwanda	2.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.9	Indonesia	1.5	Viet Nam	1.3	Burundi	1.5
Georgia	1.7	Cameroon	1.3	Côte d'Ivoire	1.2	Senegal	1.1
Egypt	1.4	Niger	1.0	Morocco	1.2	Ecuador	1.1
Turkey	1.4	Senegal	0.9	Tanzania	1.2	Viet Nam	1.0
Malawi	0.9	Zambia	0.7	Benin	1.1	South Africa	1.0
China	0.9	Morocco	0.7	China	1.1	Mozambique	0.9
Ethiopia	0.7	Tunisia	0.7	Burkina Faso	1.1	Niger	0.9
Uganda	0.7	Ethiopia	0.6	Ecuador	1.1	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.9
Nicaragua	0.5	Côte d'Ivoire	0.6	Senegal	1.0	Peru	0.9
Croatia	0.5	Bangladesh	0.5	Angola	1.0	Mali	0.8
Albania	0.4	Mali	0.5	Algeria	0.9	Algeria	0.8
Total above	58.6	Total above	40.2	Total above	23.1	Total above	32.4
Multilateral ODA	26.7	Multilateral ODA	35.8	Multilateral ODA	40.6	Multilateral ODA	33.0
Unallocated	7.8	Unallocated	11.5	Unallocated	18.0	Unallocated	19.6
Total ODA USD mill.	1 671	Total ODA USD mill.	624	Total ODA USD mill.	878	Total ODA USD mill.	2 018
LDCs	6.3	LDCs	58.0	LDCs	32.8	LDCs	37.2
Other LICs	33.8	Other LICs	5.6	Other LICs	8.0	Other LICs	18.1
LMICs	46.4	LMICs	15.1	LMICs	25.1	LMICs	12.7
UMICs	2.9	UMICs	3.2	UMICs	3.6	UMICs	2.7
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.1	MADCT	-
Unallocated	10.6	Unallocated	17.9	Unallocated	30.4	Unallocated	29.3
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	67.4	Sub-Saharan Africa	40.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	54.4
S. and C. Asia	3.9	S. and C. Asia	2.2	S. and C. Asia	1.2	S. and C. Asia	2.0
Other Asia and Oceania	2.0	Other Asia and Oceania	8.0	Other Asia and Oceania	10.1	Other Asia and Oceania	4.6
Middle East and North Africa	33.1	Middle East and North Africa	3.4	Middle East and North Africa	6.0	Middle East and North Africa	4.6
Latin America and Caribbean	2.1	Latin America and Caribbean	5.9	Latin America and Caribbean	15.4	Latin America and Caribbean	6.5
Europe	11.4	Europe	0.8	Europe	1.2	Europe	1.6
Unspecified	8.8	Unspecified	12.3	Unspecified	25.8	Unspecified	26.2
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

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Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

1986-87		Canada 1996-97		2006-07		1986-87		Denmark 1996-97	
Bangladesh	4.7	Egypt	3.3	Afghanistan	6.2	Tanzania	10.6	Tanzania	4.4
India	2.8	Bangladesh	2.8	Cameroon	2.8	Bangladesh	4.9	Uganda	3.6
Indonesia	2.7	China	2.1	Haiti	2.8	India	4.7	India	2.4
Pakistan	2.6	India	1.9	Ethiopia	2.0	Kenya	3.1	Ghana	2.3
Tanzania	1.7	Haiti	1.4	Sudan	1.9	China	2.4	Mozambique	2.2
Jamaica	1.4	Pakistan	1.3	Ghana	1.7	Egypt	2.3	Bangladesh	2.2
China	1.4	Peru	1.2	Bangladesh	1.5	Malawi	2.2	Viet Nam	2.0
Niger	1.3	Indonesia	1.2	Indonesia	1.5	Botswana	1.7	South Africa	1.9
Kenya	1.3	Rwanda	1.0	Mozambique	1.4	Mozambique	1.6	Egypt	1.8
Sri Lanka	1.2	Ghana	0.9	Tanzania	1.3	Senegal	1.3	Nicaragua	1.7
Ethiopia	1.2	Philippines	0.8	Pakistan	1.1	Burkina Faso	1.1	Thailand	1.5
Senegal	1.2	Nicaragua	0.8	Mali	1.1	Cameroon	1.1	Zambia	1.4
Thailand	1.2	Senegal	0.8	China	1.0	Benin	1.0	Burkina Faso	1.4
Zambia	1.1	Ethiopia	0.7	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.0	Zimbabwe	1.0	Kenya	1.3
Ghana	1.0	States Ex-Yugoslavia	0.7	Senegal	0.8	Thailand	0.9	China	1.2
Total above	26.8	Total above	20.8	Total above	27.8	Total above	39.9	Total above	31.4
Multilateral ODA	34.8	Multilateral ODA	30.6	Multilateral ODA	26.5	Multilateral ODA	41.7	Multilateral ODA	38.4
Unallocated	21.2	Unallocated	31.8	Unallocated	26.8	Unallocated	5.5	Unallocated	17.5
Total ODA USD mill.	1 822	Total ODA USD mill.	1 992	Total ODA USD mill.	3 923	Total ODA USD mill.	878	Total ODA USD mill.	1 747
LDCs	27.8	LDCs	18.4	LDCs	33.2	LDCs	53.7	LDCs	34.8
Other LICs	14.9	Other LICs	11.3	Other LICs	12.4	Other LICs	18.5	Other LICs	19.0
LMICs	19.6	LMICs	21.3	LMICs	15.4	LMICs	14.8	LMICs	13.5
UMICs	5.2	UMICs	3.2	UMICs	2.5	UMICs	3.5	UMICs	4.3
MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.0
Unallocated	32.5	Unallocated	45.9	Unallocated	36.5	Unallocated	9.5	Unallocated	28.4
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	18.2	Sub-Saharan Africa	28.1	Sub-Saharan Africa	57.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	40.3
S. and C. Asia	18.1	S. and C. Asia	10.2	S. and C. Asia	15.1	S. and C. Asia	19.2	S. and C. Asia	11.4
Other Asia and Oceania	10.2	Other Asia and Oceania	9.7	Other Asia and Oceania	14.9	Other Asia and Oceania	6.4	Other Asia and Oceania	11.4
Middle East and North Africa	2.9	Middle East and North Africa	6.9	Middle East and North Africa	4.5	Middle East and North Africa	7.2	Middle East and North Africa	3.4
Latin America and Caribbean	12.2	Latin America and Caribbean	12.8	Latin America and Caribbean	14.5	Latin America and Caribbean	2.3	Latin America and Caribbean	7.3
Europe	0.1	Europe	2.1	Europe	2.9	Europe	-	Europe	0.4
Unspecified	28.6	Unspecified	40.1	Unspecified	20.0	Unspecified	7.3	Unspecified	25.9
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

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Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid


(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		1986-87		Finland 1996-97		2006-07	
Uganda	3.8	Tanzania	8.5	China	4.0	Tanzania	3.7
Tanzania	3.7	Zambia	5.8	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.9	Mozambique	3.4
Nigeria	3.7	Somalia	3.6	Mozambique	2.6	Viet Nam	2.5
Mozambique	3.3	Sri Lanka	3.3	Zambia	2.5	Nicaragua	2.2
Viet Nam	3.1	Kenya	3.1	Tanzania	2.4	Afghanistan	1.9
Ghana	2.8	Viet Nam	2.9	Viet Nam	2.2	Sudan	1.6
Zambia	2.0	Ethiopia	2.8	Namibia	1.9	Zambia	1.6
Kenya	1.9	Nepal	2.0	Thailand	1.8	Kenya	1.4
Egypt	1.9	Mozambique	2.0	Ethiopia	1.7	Ethiopia	1.3
Bangladesh	1.8	Nicaragua	1.9	Nicaragua	1.6	South Africa	1.2
Nicaragua	1.7	Egypt	1.9	Nepal	1.5	Nepal	1.1
Nepal	1.7	Sudan	1.9	Zimbabwe	1.4	Somalia	1.0
Benin	1.6	Zimbabwe	1.5	Kenya	1.0	Pakistan	1.0
Sudan	1.5	Namibia	1.2	Iraq	0.9	China	0.9
Burkina Faso	1.5	Myanmar	0.7	Egypt	0.9	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.9
Total above	35.9	Total above	43.1	Total above	29.4	Total above	25.7
Multilateral ODA	33.8	Multilateral ODA	39.6	Multilateral ODA	46.0	Multilateral ODA	42.7
Unallocated	14.7	Unallocated	11.6	Unallocated	14.2	Unallocated	19.4
Total ODA USD mill.	2 490	Total ODA USD mill.	373	Total ODA USD mill.	405	Total ODA USD mill.	910
LDCs	39.9	LDCs	49.0	LDCs	27.4	LDCs	35.5
Other LICs	22.6	Other LICs	16.5	Other LICs	14.6	Other LICs	14.4
LMICs	13.1	LMICs	14.3	LMICs	29.0	LMICs	13.0
UMICs	2.2	UMICs	1.0	UMICs	2.7	UMICs	3.3
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-
Unallocated	22.2	Unallocated	19.1	Unallocated	26.2	Unallocated	33.9
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.0	Sub-Saharan Africa	54.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	34.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	35.4
S. and C. Asia	10.7	S. and C. Asia	11.8	S. and C. Asia	7.6	S. and C. Asia	10.6
Other Asia and Oceania	8.7	Other Asia and Oceania	6.9	Other Asia and Oceania	20.2	Other Asia and Oceania	11.2
Middle East and North Africa	7.0	Middle East and North Africa	3.7	Middle East and North Africa	5.5	Middle East and North Africa	4.2
Latin America and Caribbean	5.9	Latin America and Caribbean	5.3	Latin America and Caribbean	6.0	Latin America and Caribbean	7.8
Europe	1.5	Europe	0.1	Europe	6.9	Europe	3.3
Unspecified	18.1	Unspecified	17.4	Unspecified	19.0	Unspecified	27.4
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

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Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

1986-87		France 1996-97		2006-07		1986-87		Germany 1996-97	
French Polynesia	5.8	French Polynesia	5.3	Nigeria	8.5	Turkey	4.9	China	6.0
New Caledonia	5.3	New Caledonia	5.0	Iraq	6.4	India	4.8	Egypt	5.4
Morocco	3.8	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7	Cameroon	4.7	Indonesia	3.3	Turkey	2.8
Senegal	3.4	Egypt	3.7	Morocco	3.3	Egypt	3.0	Nicaragua	2.7
Côte d'Ivoire	3.0	Cameroon	3.6	Mayotte	3.1	Brazil	2.5	Indonesia	2.7
Madagascar	2.2	Morocco	3.6	Senegal	2.1	Israel	2.1	India	2.6
Congo, Rep.	2.2	Congo, Rep.	3.4	Tunisia	1.9	Pakistan	2.1	Brazil	1.2
Egypt	2.1	Madagascar	3.1	Algeria	1.9	China	1.7	Philippines	1.1
India	1.6	Senegal	2.6	China	1.6	Morocco	1.5	Pakistan	1.1
Central African Rep.	1.6	Algeria	2.4	Viet Nam	1.5	United Arab Emirates	1.4	Bolivia	1.1
Cameroon	1.5	Gabon	1.7	Mali	1.4	Peru	1.4	Peru	1.1
Mexico	1.4	Mayotte	1.4	South Africa	1.2	Bangladesh	1.4	Iraq	1.0
Mali	1.4	Niger	1.3	Congo, Rep.	1.2	Sri Lanka	1.3	Ethiopia	0.9
Tunisia	1.3	Tunisia	1.2	Egypt	1.2	Sudan	1.1	Morocco	0.8
Niger	1.3	Burkina Faso	1.1	Burkina Faso	1.1	Tanzania	1.1	Bangladesh	0.8
Total above	37.9	Total above	44.2	Total above	41.2	Total above	33.8	Total above	31.2
Multilateral ODA	22.1	Multilateral ODA	20.3	Multilateral ODA	29.6	Multilateral ODA	26.0	Multilateral ODA	33.0
Unallocated	16.0	Unallocated	14.1	Unallocated	8.7	Unallocated	9.5	Unallocated	8.4
Total ODA USD mill.	4 851	Total ODA USD mill.	7 962	Total ODA USD mill.	12 131	Total ODA USD mill.	4 832	Total ODA USD mill.	8 037
LDCs	28.1	LDCs	24.1	LDCs	19.2	LDCs	23.0	LDCs	18.1
Other LICs	13.4	Other LICs	17.9	Other LICs	26.1	Other LICs	15.7	Other LICs	16.3
LMICs	16.1	LMICs	19.7	LMICs	31.1	LMICs	31.3	LMICs	42.0
UMICs	7.0	UMICs	7.5	UMICs	11.1	UMICs	11.3	UMICs	8.7
MADCT	14.8	MADCT	13.2	MADCT	-	MADCT	5.9	MADCT	2.4
Unallocated	20.5	Unallocated	17.6	Unallocated	12.4	Unallocated	12.8	Unallocated	12.5
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.8	Sub-Saharan Africa	47.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	49.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	25.4	Sub-Saharan Africa	20.9
S. and C. Asia	4.0	S. and C. Asia	1.9	S. and C. Asia	2.5	S. and C. Asia	14.9	S. and C. Asia	9.8
Other Asia and Oceania	18.2	Other Asia and Oceania	18.2	Other Asia and Oceania	8.8	Other Asia and Oceania	10.8	Other Asia and Oceania	19.1
Middle East and North Africa	13.1	Middle East and North Africa	15.8	Middle East and North Africa	23.6	Middle East and North Africa	15.3	Middle East and North Africa	17.2
Latin America and Caribbean	5.4	Latin America and Caribbean	4.2	Latin America and Caribbean	4.8	Latin America and Caribbean	14.3	Latin America and Caribbean	15.4
Europe	0.9	Europe	0.8	Europe	3.5	Europe	9.8	Europe	6.8
Unspecified	11.6	Unspecified	11.2	Unspecified	7.4	Unspecified	9.4	Unspecified	10.8
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		Greece			
1986-87		1996-97		2006-07	
Iraq	9.6	Albania	5.4	Serbia	7.7
Nigeria	7.3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	4.9	Albania	5.3
Cameroon	3.9	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.5	Afghanistan	3.0
China	3.5	Armenia	1.2	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.7
India	1.9	Ethiopia	0.8	Lebanon	1.9
Indonesia	1.9	Eritrea	0.8	Egypt	1.1
Egypt	1.4	Georgia	0.4	Turkey	1.1
Morocco	1.4	Cyprus	0.3	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.0
Afghanistan	1.3	Jordan	0.3	Armenia	0.7
Zambia	1.3	Lebanon	0.2	Syria	0.7
Serbia	1.2	Serbia	0.2	Sri Lanka	0.7
Viet Nam	0.9	Syria	0.1	Jordan	0.7
Turkey	0.8	Egypt	0.1	Georgia	0.6
Senegal	0.8	Macedonia, FYR	0.1	Moldova	0.6
Brazil	0.8	Tunisia	0.1	Ukraine	0.5
Total above	38.0	Total above	16.3	Total above	28.3
Multilateral ODA	30.1	Multilateral ODA	82.1	Multilateral ODA	52.6
Unallocated	12.3	Unallocated	0.6	Unallocated	13.9
Total ODA USD mill.	12 868	Total ODA USD mill.	178	Total ODA USD mill.	462
LDCs	14.7	LDCs	9.3	LDCs	10.2
Other LICs	23.9	Other LICs	1.6	Other LICs	3.3
LMICs	39.9	LMICs	81.7	LMICs	49.4
UMICs	3.8	UMICs	2.3	UMICs	7.7
MADCT	-	MADCT	1.6	MADCT	-
Unallocated	17.6	Unallocated	3.4	Unallocated	29.4
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	6.7
S. and C. Asia	9.6	S. and C. Asia	9.7	S. and C. Asia	11.8
Other Asia and Oceania	12.7	Other Asia and Oceania	1.7	Other Asia and Oceania	0.9
Middle East and North Africa	22.8	Middle East and North Africa	13.8	Middle East and North Africa	12.7
Latin America and Caribbean	6.6	Latin America and Caribbean	0.3	Latin America and Caribbean	1.5
Europe	6.7	Europe	62.9	Europe	41.1
Unspecified	10.8	Unspecified	0.9	Unspecified	25.4
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

1986-87		Ireland 1996-97		2006-07		1986-87		Italy 1996-97	
Lesotho	7.1	Ethiopia	8.1	Uganda	5.6	Somalia	7.7	Malta	2.3
Zambia	5.4	Tanzania	6.1	Mozambique	5.5	Ethiopia	5.5	Uganda	2.1
Tanzania	5.1	Zambia	5.6	Ethiopia	4.9	Tanzania	4.5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.9
Sudan	3.9	Lesotho	4.2	Tanzania	4.1	Mozambique	3.8	Ethiopia	1.8
Zimbabwe	1.5	Uganda	4.0	Zambia	3.1	Sudan	3.4	Jordan	1.6
Kenya	0.6	Rwanda	2.6	Sudan	2.0	China	2.7	Albania	1.5
Rwanda	0.4	South Africa	2.5	South Africa	1.7	Tunisia	2.5	Nicaragua	1.4
Burundi	0.4	Mozambique	2.4	Viet Nam	1.6	Pakistan	1.6	Mozambique	1.4
Ethiopia	0.4	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.2	Lesotho	1.5	Senegal	1.5	Argentina	1.4
Bangladesh	0.3	Zimbabwe	1.3	Kenya	1.3	India	1.5	Congo, Rep.	1.3
Gambia	0.2	Kenya	1.2	Sierra Leone	1.3	Kenya	1.3	Guinea-Bissau	1.1
Peru	0.2	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.3	Angola	1.2	Egypt	1.1
Sierra Leone	0.2	Sudan	1.1	Zimbabwe	1.1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.2	Algeria	1.1
Ghana	0.2	Nigeria	0.9	Liberia	0.9	Egypt	1.2	Eritrea	1.0
China	0.2	Burundi	0.9	Malawi	0.8	Burkina Faso	1.1	Kenya	0.9
Total above	25.8	Total above	44.2	Total above	36.8	Total above	40.7	Total above	21.9
Multilateral ODA	53.7	Multilateral ODA	35.9	Multilateral ODA	34.2	Multilateral ODA	32.6	Multilateral ODA	61.0
Unallocated	18.8	Unallocated	10.0	Unallocated	16.6	Unallocated	7.4	Unallocated	2.8
Total ODA USD mill.	57	Total ODA USD mill.	183	Total ODA USD mill.	1 107	Total ODA USD mill.	2 540	Total ODA USD mill.	1 980
LDCs	51.3	LDCs	62.9	LDCs	56.8	LDCs	57.3	LDCs	32.6
Other LICs	5.7	Other LICs	7.7	Other LICs	9.0	Other LICs	9.5	Other LICs	13.3
LMICs	1.9	LMICs	8.9	LMICs	5.7	LMICs	19.2	LMICs	33.8
UMICs	0.5	UMICs	4.7	UMICs	3.2	UMICs	2.8	UMICs	7.4
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.1	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	5.9
Unallocated	40.7	Unallocated	15.7	Unallocated	25.3	Unallocated	11.0	Unallocated	7.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	70.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	61.0	Sub-Saharan Africa	62.1	Sub-Saharan Africa	40.4
S. and C. Asia	1.1	S. and C. Asia	2.9	S. and C. Asia	3.4	S. and C. Asia	5.1	S. and C. Asia	1.1
Other Asia and Oceania	0.9	Other Asia and Oceania	2.8	Other Asia and Oceania	5.0	Other Asia and Oceania	5.8	Other Asia and Oceania	2.3
Middle East and North Africa	0.2	Middle East and North Africa	2.5	Middle East and North Africa	2.1	Middle East and North Africa	7.8	Middle East and North Africa	17.0
Latin America and Caribbean	0.8	Latin America and Caribbean	2.6	Latin America and Caribbean	3.2	Latin America and Caribbean	8.4	Latin America and Caribbean	16.4
Europe	-	Europe	3.7	Europe	0.8	Europe	1.8	Europe	15.8
Unspecified	39.1	Unspecified	15.2	Unspecified	24.6	Unspecified	8.9	Unspecified	6.8
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		Japan					
		1986-87	1996-97	2006-07			
Iraq	11.6	Indonesia	8.7	Indonesia	9.5	China	8.1
Nigeria	9.2	China	7.1	China	7.6	Nigeria	7.0
Ethiopia	2.2	Philippines	6.5	Thailand	6.0	Indonesia	6.8
China	1.9	India	4.7	India	5.8	Iraq	5.5
Serbia	1.8	Thailand	4.7	Philippines	5.6	Philippines	4.8
Morocco	1.4	Bangladesh	4.2	Malaysia	2.9	Viet Nam	4.6
Lebanon	1.4	Myanmar	3.1	Pakistan	2.6	India	4.0
Afghanistan	1.1	Malaysia	3.0	Bangladesh	2.3	Tanzania	2.5
Tunisia	1.0	Korea	2.3	Sri Lanka	1.7	Malaysia	2.0
Mozambique	0.9	Pakistan	2.3	Viet Nam	1.5	Sri Lanka	2.0
Cameroon	0.8	Egypt	1.8	Egypt	1.3	Bangladesh	1.6
Sierra Leone	0.8	Sri Lanka	1.8	Mexico	1.3	Turkey	1.5
Albania	0.7	Turkey	1.7	Korea	1.2	Thailand	1.4
Argentina	0.7	Nepal	1.0	Jordan	1.1	Pakistan	1.2
Zambia	0.6	Brazil	0.9	Brazil	0.9	Peru	0.9
Total above	36.2	Total above	53.8	Total above	51.0	Total above	53.9
Multilateral ODA	52.3	Multilateral ODA	27.1	Multilateral ODA	15.9	Multilateral ODA	18.9
Unallocated	3.0	Unallocated	3.1	Unallocated	10.3	Unallocated	8.4
Total ODA USD mill.	4 146	Total ODA USD mill.	7 368	Total ODA USD mill.	12 734	Total ODA USD mill.	15 315
LDCs	17.0	LDCs	20.2	LDCs	12.9	LDCs	15.2
Other LICs	24.3	Other LICs	12.3	Other LICs	17.4	Other LICs	24.1
LMICs	46.0	LMICs	50.7	LMICs	48.4	LMICs	44.5
UMICs	6.5	UMICs	8.6	UMICs	7.5	UMICs	5.8
MADCT	-	MADCT	3.9	MADCT	1.6	MADCT	-
Unallocated	6.2	Unallocated	4.3	Unallocated	12.2	Unallocated	10.3
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.4	Sub-Saharan Africa	10.1	Sub-Saharan Africa	9.4	Sub-Saharan Africa	20.5
S. and C. Asia	2.8	S. and C. Asia	23.6	S. and C. Asia	17.8	S. and C. Asia	14.1
Other Asia and Oceania	5.8	Other Asia and Oceania	46.5	Other Asia and Oceania	44.9	Other Asia and Oceania	37.4
Middle East and North Africa	35.1	Middle East and North Africa	5.8	Middle East and North Africa	5.7	Middle East and North Africa	10.3
Latin America and Caribbean	6.3	Latin America and Caribbean	7.6	Latin America and Caribbean	9.7	Latin America and Caribbean	5.9
Europe	7.8	Europe	2.5	Europe	1.2	Europe	2.3
Unspecified	4.7	Unspecified	3.8	Unspecified	11.3	Unspecified	9.5
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

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Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

1986-87	Luxembourg		2006-07	1986-87	Netherlands			
	1996-97				1996-97			
	Cape Verde	7.4	Senegal	4.5	Indonesia	6.8	Netherlands Antilles	3.4
	Namibia	3.9	Cape Verde	4.5	India	6.3	India	3.1
	Tunisia	3.7	Mali	3.9	Netherlands Antilles	3.4	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.6
	Viet Nam	3.0	Viet Nam	3.9	Tanzania	3.4	Suriname	2.4
	Nicaragua	3.0	Burkina Faso	3.7	Sudan	2.8	Bangladesh	2.0
	Niger	2.9	Nicaragua	3.5	Kenya	2.7	Tanzania	1.9
	Senegal	2.7	Niger	3.1	Bangladesh	2.7	Bolivia	1.8
	India	2.4	El Salvador	2.9	Mozambique	2.2	Ethiopia	1.4
	Rwanda	2.2	Laos	2.7	Zambia	1.9	Yemen	1.4
	Chile	2.2	Namibia	2.3	Pakistan	1.6	Mozambique	1.3
	Mauritius	2.1	Serbia	2.0	Aruba	1.5	Kenya	1.3
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.7	Benin	1.4	Zimbabwe	1.5	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.3
	Burkina Faso	1.5	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.4	Egypt	1.4	Mali	1.2
	El Salvador	1.5	Rwanda	1.3	Yemen	1.3	Peru	1.1
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.3	Sudan	1.0	Peru	1.2	Burkina Faso	1.1
Total above	Total above	41.4	Total above	42.2	Total above	40.8	Total above	27.5
Multilateral ODA	Multilateral ODA	30.5	Multilateral ODA	31.2	Multilateral ODA	30.8	Multilateral ODA	27.1
Unallocated	Unallocated	7.5	Unallocated	11.5	Unallocated	10.0	Unallocated	18.8
Total ODA USD mill.	Total ODA USD mill.	88	Total ODA USD mill.	333	Total ODA USD mill.	2 006	Total ODA USD mill.	3 298
	LDCs	27.7	LDCs	40.1	LDCs	32.0	LDCs	26.6
	Other LICs	13.8	Other LICs	14.1	Other LICs	20.6	Other LICs	13.2
	LMICs	39.2	LMICs	28.1	LMICs	23.3	LMICs	24.7
	UMICs	8.4	UMICs	1.0	UMICs	2.1	UMICs	3.6
	MADCT	0.1	MADCT	-	MADCT	7.6	MADCT	6.1
	Unallocated	10.8	Unallocated	16.7	Unallocated	14.5	Unallocated	25.7
Total Bilateral	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	49.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	47.5	Sub-Saharan Africa	34.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	26.7
	S. and C. Asia	6.6	S. and C. Asia	4.1	S. and C. Asia	17.6	S. and C. Asia	12.2
	Other Asia and Oceania	8.6	Other Asia and Oceania	11.5	Other Asia and Oceania	12.8	Other Asia and Oceania	4.3
	Middle East and North Africa	8.4	Middle East and North Africa	3.7	Middle East and North Africa	5.0	Middle East and North Africa	7.2
	Latin America and Caribbean	18.3	Latin America and Caribbean	13.6	Latin America and Caribbean	17.4	Latin America and Caribbean	21.1
	Europe	4.2	Europe	6.1	Europe	0.3	Europe	5.0
	Unspecified	4.6	Unspecified	13.5	Unspecified	12.1	Unspecified	23.5
Total Bilateral	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

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Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		New Zealand					
		1986-87	1996-97		2006-07		
Nigeria	5.1	Cook Islands	19.0	Samoa	4.6	Solomon Islands	6.1
Sudan	2.5	Niue	6.2	Papua New Guinea	4.4	Papua New Guinea	4.6
Indonesia	2.3	Tuvalu	4.7	Fiji	4.4	Indonesia	3.8
Tanzania	2.0	Samoa	4.5	Cook Islands	4.1	Niue	3.6
Ghana	2.0	Fiji	3.8	Tonga	4.0	Tokelau	3.3
Afghanistan	1.5	Tonga	3.2	Niue	3.7	Tonga	3.1
Bangladesh	1.4	Indonesia	2.8	Solomon Islands	3.5	Vanuatu	2.5
Suriname	1.3	Papua New Guinea	2.4	Tokelau	3.1	Samoa	2.4
Uganda	1.3	Tokelau	2.1	Vanuatu	3.0	Cook Islands	1.8
Mozambique	1.2	Solomon Islands	1.8	Indonesia	2.8	Cambodia	1.7
Mali	1.1	Kiribati	1.6	Philippines	2.0	Viet Nam	1.7
Zambia	1.1	Vanuatu	1.6	Viet Nam	1.8	Fiji	1.7
Burkina Faso	1.0	Thailand	1.2	Kiribati	1.6	Timor-Leste	1.4
Viet Nam	0.9	Philippines	1.1	Tuvalu	1.1	Philippines	1.4
Ethiopia	0.8	Malaysia	0.2	China	1.0	Afghanistan	1.2
Total above	25.4	Total above	56.3	Total above	45.1	Total above	40.1
Multilateral ODA	23.0	Multilateral ODA	21.6	Multilateral ODA	22.0	Multilateral ODA	22.2
Unallocated	38.9	Unallocated	20.3	Unallocated	22.3	Unallocated	25.6
Total ODA USD mill.	5 989	Total ODA USD mill.	81	Total ODA USD mill.	138	Total ODA USD mill.	289
LDCs	23.6	LDCs	18.9	LDCs	23.3	LDCs	26.8
Other LICs	13.3	Other LICs	3.4	Other LICs	11.1	Other LICs	10.2
LMICs	11.3	LMICs	26.7	LMICs	29.5	LMICs	26.0
UMICs	1.3	UMICs	24.9	UMICs	7.1	UMICs	4.0
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.5	MADCT	-
Unallocated	50.5	Unallocated	25.9	Unallocated	28.6	Unallocated	33.0
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.5
S. and C. Asia	5.7	S. and C. Asia	0.8	S. and C. Asia	2.9	S. and C. Asia	4.9
Other Asia and Oceania	5.6	Other Asia and Oceania	82.8	Other Asia and Oceania	84.7	Other Asia and Oceania	71.5
Middle East and North Africa	2.0	Middle East and North Africa	0.0	Middle East and North Africa	0.1	Middle East and North Africa	2.0
Latin America and Caribbean	5.0	Latin America and Caribbean	0.4	Latin America and Caribbean	1.6	Latin America and Caribbean	2.3
Europe	1.5	Europe	-	Europe	0.1	Europe	-
Unspecified	47.9	Unspecified	15.2	Unspecified	6.2	Unspecified	14.8
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

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Table 32


Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		Spain					
		1986-87	1996-97		2006-07		
Cape Verde	11.8	Ecuador	5.5	Argentina	4.2	Guatemala	5.0
Timor-Leste	9.7	Equatorial Guinea	2.7	Congo, Rep.	3.9	Iraq	2.3
Mozambique	4.9	Cuba	0.8	Angola	3.3	Peru	2.2
Angola	4.5	Tunisia	0.5	Indonesia	3.2	Morocco	2.1
Guinea-Bissau	3.5	Peru	0.5	Ecuador	3.0	Algeria	2.0
Serbia	3.3	Argentina	0.3	Madagascar	2.9	China	1.7
Sao Tome & Principe	2.8	Cape Verde	0.3	Colombia	2.7	Honduras	1.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.1	Morocco	0.3	China	2.7	Nicaragua	1.6
Afghanistan	1.8	Mozambique	0.1	Morocco	2.5	Turkey	1.6
Lebanon	1.4	Mexico	0.1	Peru	2.2	Colombia	1.5
Brazil	0.6	Angola	0.1	Bolivia	2.0	Nigeria	1.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.4			Nicaragua	1.8	Bolivia	1.4
Indonesia	0.3			Honduras	1.7	El Salvador	1.2
Chad	0.2			Guatemala	1.5	Ecuador	1.2
Sudan	0.2			Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.4	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.2
Total above	47.2	Total above	11.1	Total above	39.2	Total above	28.0
Multilateral ODA	43.8	Multilateral ODA	59.8	Multilateral ODA	30.8	Multilateral ODA	36.7
Unallocated	7.4	Unallocated	29.0	Unallocated	11.0	Unallocated	16.8
Total ODA USD mill.	440	Total ODA USD mill.	219	Total ODA USD mill.	1 354	Total ODA USD mill.	4 801
LDCs	50.4	LDCs	7.3	LDCs	15.0	LDCs	11.8
Other LICs	0.3	Other LICs	-	Other LICs	13.1	Other LICs	8.4
LMICs	33.3	LMICs	19.4	LMICs	45.0	LMICs	47.0
UMICs	2.9	UMICs	1.0	UMICs	11.0	UMICs	6.2
MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-
Unallocated	13.1	Unallocated	72.3	Unallocated	15.9	Unallocated	26.6
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	Sub-Saharan Africa	23.5	Sub-Saharan Africa	15.3
S. and C. Asia	3.7	S. and C. Asia	-	S. and C. Asia	2.1	S. and C. Asia	2.2
Other Asia and Oceania	18.1	Other Asia and Oceania	-	Other Asia and Oceania	10.9	Other Asia and Oceania	5.8
Middle East and North Africa	3.0	Middle East and North Africa	1.9	Middle East and North Africa	10.3	Middle East and North Africa	16.5
Latin America and Caribbean	1.5	Latin America and Caribbean	17.9	Latin America and Caribbean	42.8	Latin America and Caribbean	35.2
Europe	10.0	Europe	-	Europe	1.1	Europe	4.5
Unspecified	10.8	Unspecified	72.3	Unspecified	9.4	Unspecified	20.5
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

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Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

1986-87		Sweden 1996-97		2006-07		1986-87		Switzerland 1996-97	
Tanzania	7.4	Tanzania	3.0	Iraq	3.6	Tanzania	3.7	India	2.5
India	5.0	Mozambique	3.0	Tanzania	2.6	India	3.4	Mozambique	2.3
Mozambique	5.0	Viet Nam	2.2	Mozambique	2.4	Bolivia	2.7	Bolivia	2.2
Viet Nam	4.1	Iraq	2.1	Uganda	1.4	Mozambique	2.7	Tanzania	2.0
Ethiopia	2.8	India	2.1	Sudan	1.4	Madagascar	2.5	Rwanda	1.5
Zambia	2.8	Ethiopia	2.0	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.3	Senegal	2.5	Burkina Faso	1.4
Bangladesh	2.6	South Africa	2.0	Afghanistan	1.2	Rwanda	2.0	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.4
Zimbabwe	2.2	Nicaragua	1.9	Zambia	1.2	Nepal	1.9	Nepal	1.3
Sri Lanka	1.8	Angola	1.7	Kenya	1.2	Mali	1.9	Pakistan	1.2
Nicaragua	1.7	Uganda	1.7	Viet Nam	1.1	Indonesia	1.7	Peru	1.2
Kenya	1.7	Bangladesh	1.6	Cameroon	1.0	Pakistan	1.7	Madagascar	1.1
Angola	1.6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.6	Ethiopia	1.0	Cameroon	1.5	South Africa	1.1
Botswana	1.2	Zimbabwe	1.6	Nicaragua	1.0	Honduras	1.4	Viet Nam	1.1
Algeria	1.1	Zambia	1.4	Serbia	0.9	Burundi	1.4	Bangladesh	1.0
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.9	Peru	1.3	Egypt	1.0
Total above	42.0	Total above	29.4	Total above	22.3	Total above	32.5	Total above	22.4
Multilateral ODA	32.0	Multilateral ODA	30.2	Multilateral ODA	30.3	Multilateral ODA	26.3	Multilateral ODA	32.7
Unallocated	20.5	Unallocated	20.7	Unallocated	31.1	Unallocated	19.8	Unallocated	22.9
Total ODA USD mill.	1 236	Total ODA USD mill.	1 865	Total ODA USD mill.	4 147	Total ODA USD mill.	488	Total ODA USD mill.	978
LDCs	37.9	LDCs	29.4	LDCs	25.5	LDCs	39.6	LDCs	29.7
Other LICs	22.0	Other LICs	13.8	Other LICs	9.7	Other LICs	13.1	Other LICs	11.8
LMICs	7.4	LMICs	21.7	LMICs	18.7	LMICs	18.3	LMICs	20.8
UMICs	2.5	UMICs	5.3	UMICs	1.6	UMICs	1.9	UMICs	3.5
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.1
Unallocated	30.2	Unallocated	29.7	Unallocated	44.5	Unallocated	26.9	Unallocated	34.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	32.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	30.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	42.8	Sub-Saharan Africa	28.5
S. and C. Asia	14.8	S. and C. Asia	8.3	S. and C. Asia	6.1	S. and C. Asia	13.0	S. and C. Asia	12.7
Other Asia and Oceania	8.7	Other Asia and Oceania	10.1	Other Asia and Oceania	6.4	Other Asia and Oceania	6.0	Other Asia and Oceania	7.3
Middle East and North Africa	2.3	Middle East and North Africa	6.7	Middle East and North Africa	8.1	Middle East and North Africa	3.4	Middle East and North Africa	3.7
Latin America and Caribbean	6.1	Latin America and Caribbean	9.8	Latin America and Caribbean	6.7	Latin America and Caribbean	14.1	Latin America and Caribbean	13.0
Europe	-	Europe	6.3	Europe	5.8	Europe	0.4	Europe	5.7
Unspecified	22.5	Unspecified	25.8	Unspecified	36.6	Unspecified	20.2	Unspecified	29.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

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Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07	United Kingdom			
	1986-87	1996-97	2006-07	
Serbia 4.4	India 8.7	India 5.2	Nigeria 14.4	
Nigeria 1.5	Bangladesh 2.9	Zambia 2.4	India 4.4	
Tanzania 1.5	Malaysia 2.4	Guyana 2.4	Afghanistan 2.1	
Mozambique 1.4	Kenya 2.3	Uganda 2.2	Ethiopia 1.8	
Burkina Faso 1.2	Zambia 2.3	Bangladesh 2.1	Tanzania 1.8	
Palestinian Adm. Areas 1.2	Sudan 1.8	Tanzania 2.0	Pakistan 1.7	
Viet Nam 1.1	Pakistan 1.7	States Ex-Yugoslavia 1.8	Bangladesh 1.7	
India 1.1	Ghana 1.6	Malawi 1.7	Sudan 1.7	
Afghanistan 1.1	Tanzania 1.5	Mozambique 1.6	Uganda 1.5	
Bosnia-Herzegovina 1.1	Malawi 1.4	Pakistan 1.6	Ghana 1.3	
Nepal 1.1	Mozambique 1.2	Indonesia 1.6	Malawi 1.2	
Pakistan 1.0	Sri Lanka 1.0	China 1.5	China 1.1	
Cameroon 1.0	Egypt 0.9	Kenya 1.4	South Africa 1.1	
Bangladesh 1.0	Gibraltar 0.9	Ghana 1.1	Kenya 1.1	
Nicaragua 1.0	St. Helena 0.9	South Africa 1.0	Iraq 1.1	
Total above 20.7	Total above 31.5	Total above 29.5	Total above 38.1	
Multilateral ODA 24.1	Multilateral ODA 41.0	Multilateral ODA 42.1	Multilateral ODA 32.6	
Unallocated 32.3	Unallocated 12.0	Unallocated 14.0	Unallocated 16.7	
Total ODA USD mill. 1 677	Total ODA USD mill. 1 941	Total ODA USD mill. 3 415	Total ODA USD mill. 12 348	
LDCs 21.4	LDCs 30.2	LDCs 29.0	LDCs 27.0	
Other LICs 14.1	Other LICs 27.3	Other LICs 19.5	Other LICs 37.7	
LMICs 20.1	LMICs 8.3	LMICs 20.1	LMICs 7.6	
UMICs 1.9	UMICs 10.7	UMICs 7.2	UMICs 2.9	
MADCT -	MADCT 3.1	MADCT 0.2	MADCT -	
Unallocated 42.5	Unallocated 20.3	Unallocated 24.2	Unallocated 24.8	
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	
Sub-Saharan Africa 23.3	Sub-Saharan Africa 33.9	Sub-Saharan Africa 33.2	Sub-Saharan Africa 49.3	
S. and C. Asia 12.4	S. and C. Asia 26.4	S. and C. Asia 18.8	S. and C. Asia 16.5	
Other Asia and Oceania 4.6	Other Asia and Oceania 8.8	Other Asia and Oceania 8.2	Other Asia and Oceania 5.7	
Middle East and North Africa 4.3	Middle East and North Africa 3.3	Middle East and North Africa 2.6	Middle East and North Africa 2.6	
Latin America and Caribbean 8.5	Latin America and Caribbean 5.9	Latin America and Caribbean 11.2	Latin America and Caribbean 1.8	
Europe 11.0	Europe 2.2	Europe 3.8	Europe 1.6	
Unspecified 35.9	Unspecified 19.5	Unspecified 22.2	Unspecified 22.5	
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>**Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid***(continued)*

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

			United States			Total DAC Countries			
1986-87		1996-97		2006-07		1986-87		1996-97	
Israel	15.7	Israel	12.5	Iraq	18.1	Israel	4.1	Egypt	3.0
Egypt	11.2	Egypt	7.4	Afghanistan	6.2	Egypt	4.0	China	3.0
El Salvador	3.2	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.7	Sudan	3.1	India	3.3	Indonesia	3.0
Philippines	3.1	India	1.6	Colombia	2.4	Indonesia	3.0	India	2.7
Pakistan	2.1	Peru	1.5	Egypt	2.3	Bangladesh	2.2	Israel	2.0
Northern Marianas	2.0	Bolivia	1.4	Nigeria	2.2	Philippines	2.1	Philippines	1.8
Honduras	1.7	Jordan	1.0	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.1	China	2.0	Thailand	1.5
Bangladesh	1.6	South Africa	1.0	Pakistan	2.0	Pakistan	1.7	Bangladesh	1.3
India	1.6	Micronesia, Fed. States	0.9	Ethiopia	1.5	Tanzania	1.6	Mozambique	1.0
Costa Rica	1.5	El Salvador	0.9	Kenya	1.3	Thailand	1.2	Pakistan	1.0
Sudan	1.3	Haiti	0.9	Jordan	1.3	Turkey	1.1	Tanzania	1.0
Guatemala	1.2	Viet Nam	0.8	Zambia	1.3	Sudan	1.1	Viet Nam	1.0
Indonesia	1.0	Philippines	0.7	Uganda	1.2	Kenya	1.1	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.9
Jamaica	1.0	Ethiopia	0.6	Indonesia	1.1	Mozambique	1.0	Bolivia	0.9
Bolivia	1.0	Mozambique	0.6	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.9	Sri Lanka	0.9	Nicaragua	0.9
Total above	48.9	Total above	33.6	Total above	46.6	Total above	30.5	Total above	25.1
Multilateral ODA	19.7	Multilateral ODA	24.2	Multilateral ODA	11.2	Multilateral ODA	27.2	Multilateral ODA	27.4
Unallocated	14.8	Unallocated	26.3	Unallocated	21.7	Unallocated	11.5	Unallocated	15.1
Total ODA USD mill.	9 999	Total ODA USD mill.	9 164	Total ODA USD mill.	23 611	Total ODA USD mill.	41 093	Total ODA USD mill.	59 534
LDCs	13.3	LDCs	10.1	LDCs	24.6	LDCs	25.3	LDCs	19.6
Other LICs	5.9	Other LICs	6.1	Other LICs	9.5	Other LICs	13.0	Other LICs	14.8
LMICs	35.5	LMICs	29.7	LMICs	38.8	LMICs	29.7	LMICs	32.9
UMICs	4.8	UMICs	2.9	UMICs	2.8	UMICs	6.4	UMICs	6.1
MADCT	22.2	MADCT	16.6	MADCT	-	MADCT	9.8	MADCT	5.8
Unallocated	18.4	Unallocated	34.7	Unallocated	24.4	Unallocated	15.8	Unallocated	20.9
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.9	Sub-Saharan Africa	10.6	Sub-Saharan Africa	24.6	Sub-Saharan Africa	26.6	Sub-Saharan Africa	23.4
S. and C. Asia	7.8	S. and C. Asia	6.8	S. and C. Asia	14.1	S. and C. Asia	12.9	S. and C. Asia	10.2
Other Asia and Oceania	8.4	Other Asia and Oceania	7.2	Other Asia and Oceania	4.1	Other Asia and Oceania	18.2	Other Asia and Oceania	21.4
Middle East and North Africa	36.8	Middle East and North Africa	29.7	Middle East and North Africa	26.8	Middle East and North Africa	16.0	Middle East and North Africa	12.7
Latin America and Caribbean	19.0	Latin America and Caribbean	24.0	Latin America and Caribbean	9.1	Latin America and Caribbean	11.5	Latin America and Caribbean	13.3
Europe	1.6	Europe	3.4	Europe	2.8	Europe	2.5	Europe	3.4
Unspecified	15.4	Unspecified	18.3	Unspecified	18.5	Unspecified	12.3	Unspecified	15.6
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/521877141138>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2006-07		1986-87		EC 1996-97		2006-07	
Iraq	7.5	Ethiopia	5.6	Morocco	3.7	Turkey	4.2
Nigeria	5.6	India	5.1	Egypt	2.9	Palestinian Adm. Areas	3.5
Afghanistan	2.3	Sudan	4.4	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.5	Morocco	2.9
China	2.1	Senegal	4.3	Tunisia	2.5	Serbia	2.6
Indonesia	1.9	Turkey	3.6	States Ex-Yugoslavia	2.4	Ethiopia	2.5
Cameroon	1.6	Egypt	2.9	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.2	Sudan	2.4
India	1.5	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2	Jordan	1.9	Egypt	2.4
Sudan	1.4	Tanzania	2.2	India	1.8	Afghanistan	2.3
Viet Nam	1.3	Papua New Guinea	2.2	Mauritania	1.8	Mozambique	1.9
Tanzania	1.2	Bangladesh	1.9	Bangladesh	1.7	Tanzania	1.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.0	Mozambique	1.8	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.7
Pakistan	1.0	Chad	1.7	Angola	1.5	Burkina Faso	1.5
Ethiopia	1.0	Mali	1.7	Slovenia	1.3	Madagascar	1.5
Egypt	1.0	Ghana	1.6	Jamaica	1.2	Nigeria	1.5
Philippines	1.0	Thailand	1.5	Mozambique	1.2	Mali	1.3
Total above	31.3	Total above	42.7	Total above	30.1	Total above	33.8
Multilateral ODA	25.3	Multilateral ODA	-	Multilateral ODA	2.7	Multilateral ODA	6.3
Unallocated	17.3	Unallocated	18.4	Unallocated	21.8	Unallocated	17.0
Total ODA USD mill.	116 413	Total ODA USD mill.	1 615	Total ODA USD mill.	5 594	Total ODA USD mill.	11 451
LDCs	22.4	LDCs	45.2	LDCs	26.2	LDCs	33.5
Other LICs	18.9	Other LICs	15.4	Other LICs	10.9	Other LICs	10.6
LMICs	31.3	LMICs	14.2	LMICs	32.1	LMICs	27.2
UMICs	4.2	UMICs	6.2	UMICs	6.6	UMICs	10.6
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.7	MADCT	1.8	MADCT	-
Unallocated	23.2	Unallocated	18.4	Unallocated	22.4	Unallocated	18.2
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	50.1	Sub-Saharan Africa	37.2	Sub-Saharan Africa	37.8
S. and C. Asia	10.5	S. and C. Asia	9.2	S. and C. Asia	7.9	S. and C. Asia	7.9
Other Asia and Oceania	12.7	Other Asia and Oceania	8.0	Other Asia and Oceania	7.1	Other Asia and Oceania	5.1
Middle East and North Africa	16.1	Middle East and North Africa	6.5	Middle East and North Africa	16.3	Middle East and North Africa	16.0
Latin America and Caribbean	7.4	Latin America and Caribbean	8.3	Latin America and Caribbean	11.9	Latin America and Caribbean	9.2
Europe	3.6	Europe	5.5	Europe	9.7	Europe	13.3
Unspecified	18.4	Unspecified	12.3	Unspecified	9.9	Unspecified	10.5
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522000576132>

Table 33

ODA from Non-DAC Donors

Net disbursements

USD million

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Memo : 2007 ODA/GNI (%)
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic	91	108	135	161	179	0.11
Hungary	21	70	100	149	103	0.08
Iceland	18	21	27	41	48	0.27
Korea	366	423	752	455	699	0.07
Poland	27	118	205	297	363	0.09
Slovak Republic	15	28	56	55	67	0.09
Turkey	67	339	601	714	602	0.09
Arab countries						
Kuwait	138	161	218	158	110	..
Saudi Arabia	2 391	1 734	1 005	2 095	2 079	..
United Arab Emirates	188	181	141	249	429	..
Other donors						
Chinese Taipei	..	421	483	513	514	0.13
Israel ^a	112	84	95	90	111	0.07
Other donors	4	22	86	195	255	..
TOTAL	3 436	3 712	3 905	5 172	5 560	..
<i>of which: Bilateral</i>						
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic	80	63	64	78	81	
Hungary	14	35	40	84	33	
Iceland	14	16	20	28	37	
Korea	245	331	463	376	493	
Poland	19	25	48	119	156	
Slovak Republic	9	11	31	25	28	
Turkey	26	292	532	643	545	
Arab countries						
Kuwait	114	99	218	157	109	
Saudi Arabia	2 340	1 691	883	2 050	2 054	
United Arab Emirates	188	181	141	249	429	
Other donors						
Chinese Taipei	..	410	465	494	495	
Israel ^a	104	75	80	75	96	
Other donors	1	2	23	108	149	
TOTAL	3 154	3 232	3 008	4 484	4 706	

a) These figures include USD 68.8 million in 2003, USD 47.9 million in 2004, USD 49.2 million in 2005, USD 45.5 million in 2006 and USD 42.9 million in 2007 for first year sustenance expenses for persons arriving from developing countries (many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest), or individuals who have left due to humanitarian or political reasons.

Note: The above table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non-OECD donors, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

Table 34

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522046761022>

Share of Debt Relief in DAC Members' Total Net ODA in 2007

	Net ODA (USD million)	Net ODA Debt Relief ^(a) (USD million)	of which: <i>Bilateral</i> (USD million)	Debt Relief as per cent of Net ODA	Net ODA Debt Relief for HIPC Countries ^(b) (USD million)	HIPC Debt Relief as per cent of Net ODA
Australia	2 669	292	292	10.9	-	-
Austria	1 808	925	925	51.1	12	0.6
Belgium	1 953	185	185	9.5	185	9.5
Canada	4 080	15	15	0.4	15	0.4
Denmark	2 562	123	123	4.8	16	0.6
Finland	981	7	-	0.8	7	0.8
France	9 884	1 537	1 537	15.6	662	6.7
Germany	12 291	2 868	2 868	23.3	751	6.1
Greece	501	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	1 192	1	-	0.0	1	0.0
Italy	3 971	570	570	14.3	43	1.1
Japan	7 679	1 601	1 601	20.8	819	10.7
Luxembourg	376	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	6 224	418	392	6.7	76	1.2
New Zealand	320	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	3 728	61	61	1.6	10	0.3
Portugal	471	1	1	0.1	-	-
Spain	5 140	243	243	4.7	52	1.0
Sweden	4 339	88	74	2.0	88	2.0
Switzerland	1 689	64	64	3.8	62	3.7
United Kingdom	9 849	90	70	0.9	77	0.8
United States	21 787	204	104	0.9	159	0.7
TOTAL DAC	103 491	9 293	9 124	9.0	3 036	2.9

a) Comprises: 1) *Bilateral*: grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; and new ODA resulting from concessional rescheduling operations; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved; and 2) *Multilateral*: contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund (source: World Bank).

b) Bilateral debt relief to HIPC countries [includes all items described in footnote a)], plus multilateral contributions to the HIPC Initiative.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522082181466>


Table 35

Economic Indicators for DAC Member Countries in 2007

	GNI per capita (USD)	Real GDP growth (%)	Inflation ^a (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) as % of GDP	Current external balance as % of GDP	Total government receipts as % of GDP
Australia	39 400	4.4	3.6	4.4	1.6	-6.2	35.4
Austria	43 700	3.0	2.2	5.1	-0.5	3.1	47.9
Belgium	43 300	2.6	2.4	7.5	-0.3	1.7	48.1
Canada	42 600	2.7	3.1	6.0	1.4	0.9	40.5
Denmark	57 900	1.7	1.7	3.7	4.4	1.1	54.9
Finland	47 000	4.4	2.8	6.9	5.3	4.3	52.7
France	42 200	2.1	2.5	8.0	-2.7	-1.2	49.7
Germany	40 700	2.6	1.9	8.3	0.1	7.7	43.9
Greece	27 600	4.0	2.9	8.1	-3.8	-14.1	39.8
Ireland	49 800	6.0	1.4	4.6	0.2	-5.4	35.7
Italy	35 500	1.4	2.3	6.2	-1.5	-2.5	46.7
Japan	35 400	2.1	-0.8	3.9	-2.4	4.8	33.4
Luxembourg	90 100	5.2	1.7	4.4	3.2	9.9	41.1
Netherlands	47 000	3.5	1.5	3.3	0.3	7.6	45.6
New Zealand	28 400	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.7	-8.2	45.2
Norway	82 800	3.7	1.6	2.5	17.4	15.6	58.4
Portugal	20 700	1.9	2.9	8.0	-2.7	-9.8	43.2
Spain	31 000	3.7	3.2	8.3	2.2	-10.1	41.0
Sweden	50 600	2.9	2.9	6.2	3.5	8.4	54.9
Switzerland	60 600	3.3	1.8	3.6	1.4	13.4	34.2
United Kingdom	45 900	3.0	2.9	5.4	-2.8	-3.8	41.7
United States	46 200	2.0	2.7	4.6	-2.9	-5.3	34.5
TOTAL DAC	41 900	2.6	2.4	5.6	-1.4	-1.4	38.9

a) GDP deflators.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 2008 and country submissions.


Table 36StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522103185084>**Deflators for Resource Flows from DAC Donors^a (2006 = 100)**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Australia	72.13	68.94	64.63	70.12	72.18	77.99	75.03	63.60
Austria	73.58	80.90	78.69	82.17	94.80	91.23	79.14	78.16
Belgium	70.62	77.62	75.10	79.17	90.90	87.12	76.22	76.65
Canada	74.42	71.48	67.94	64.92	66.06	67.56	67.33	62.59
Denmark	69.87	75.21	70.53	72.98	83.88	82.69	74.04	73.89
Finland	92.38	84.06	67.02	74.48	93.53	88.64	80.28	80.44
France	73.79	80.27	76.17	78.70	88.68	87.88	77.77	77.64
Germany	76.97	85.80	84.08	87.70	101.18	96.85	84.28	83.52
Greece	59.41	65.20	62.03	65.22	74.90	77.40	72.88	70.90
Ireland	59.08	64.25	58.12	60.31	66.63	68.01	66.75	66.74
Italy	78.47	82.49	67.19	67.81	70.46	78.26	72.71	73.16
Japan	95.29	102.80	117.75	127.34	137.60	118.33	107.04	98.97
Luxembourg	61.88	68.21	67.26	71.90	83.47	81.86	69.55	68.14
Netherlands	65.98	71.90	69.17	72.05	83.36	80.39	71.31	71.45
New Zealand	66.90	63.02	65.12	72.24	81.78	87.93	84.87	69.26
Norway	57.07	59.12	52.97	53.15	60.98	62.34	58.52	54.43
Portugal	58.92	70.32	63.35	65.76	75.32	75.13	68.67	69.27
Spain	71.32	77.25	64.98	64.12	72.29	73.61	65.21	65.50
Sweden	95.76	100.40	77.22	80.09	89.57	96.18	85.82	83.04
Switzerland	76.67	79.78	77.72	85.05	99.09	94.94	80.83	81.08
United Kingdom	65.00	67.29	59.10	61.20	64.80	66.28	71.60	74.35
United States	72.44	74.11	75.82	77.43	79.02	80.51	81.85	82.76
TOTAL DAC	76.60	80.83	78.59	82.11	91.06	86.65	80.64	79.41
EC	70.85	77.41	72.46	75.58	85.23	84.40	76.42	76.59

a) Including the effect of exchange rate changes, i.e. applicable to US dollar figures only.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522103185084>**Table 36****Deflators for Resource Flows from DAC Donors^a (2006 = 100)**
(continued)

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
65.68	61.50	56.95	61.60	75.67	89.14	96.38	100.00	115.17	Australia
75.32	66.39	65.60	70.11	85.18	95.53	97.22	100.00	111.46	Austria
73.70	64.95	64.37	69.00	84.08	94.72	97.04	100.00	111.20	Belgium
63.59	66.24	64.24	64.05	74.18	82.41	91.46	100.00	109.39	Canada
72.08	64.07	63.83	68.92	83.98	94.11	96.97	100.00	111.34	Denmark
77.65	69.01	69.04	73.63	87.85	97.05	97.54	100.00	110.58	Finland
74.42	65.29	64.71	69.71	85.14	95.11	96.81	100.00	111.47	France
80.33	69.01	67.88	72.44	87.87	97.71	98.45	100.00	111.04	Germany
70.55	61.00	60.20	65.69	81.58	92.69	95.87	100.00	112.18	Greece
65.89	60.26	61.81	68.05	83.73	94.07	96.62	100.00	111.37	Ireland
70.83	62.50	62.55	68.04	84.07	95.12	97.29	100.00	111.95	Italy
112.28	116.58	102.16	97.61	103.76	110.05	106.68	100.00	98.30	Japan
68.70	60.85	59.11	63.49	79.88	89.27	93.13	100.00	112.32	Luxembourg
69.77	62.84	64.18	70.12	85.89	95.14	97.15	100.00	110.58	Netherlands
68.65	60.42	58.31	64.86	82.60	97.81	106.03	100.00	117.65	New Zealand
56.15	57.56	57.28	63.36	73.60	81.40	92.45	100.00	111.29	Norway
68.48	61.02	61.48	67.24	83.11	93.61	96.24	100.00	112.13	Portugal
64.30	57.54	58.26	63.95	79.84	91.33	95.24	100.00	112.57	Spain
80.78	73.79	66.67	72.05	88.31	97.72	97.21	100.00	112.50	Sweden
78.70	70.86	71.47	77.80	90.95	99.00	99.04	100.00	105.25	Switzerland
74.23	70.35	68.41	73.49	82.43	94.87	96.29	100.00	112.24	United Kingdom
83.96	85.79	87.85	89.38	91.28	93.91	96.94	100.00	102.62	United States
80.81	77.66	74.02	76.92	87.53	95.41	97.80	100.00	108.42	TOTAL DAC
73.63	64.58	64.29	69.40	84.98	95.30	97.17	100.00	111.51	EC

Table 37StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522111574275>**Annual Average Dollar Exchange Rates for DAC Members**

1 USD =		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	Dollars	1.5415	1.3592	1.3128	1.3279	1.1952
Austria	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Belgium	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Canada	Dollars	1.4001	1.3011	1.2117	1.1343	1.0743
Denmark	Kroner	6.5766	5.9876	5.9961	5.9430	5.4426
Finland	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
France	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Germany	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Greece	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Ireland	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Italy	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Japan	Yen	115.9	108.1	110.1	116.4	117.8
Luxembourg	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Netherlands	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
New Zealand	Dollars	1.7240	1.5090	1.4208	1.5416	1.3609
Norway	Kroner	7.0791	6.7393	6.4414	6.4148	5.8584
Portugal	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Spain	Euro	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046	0.7967	0.7305
Sweden	Kroner	8.0781	7.3460	7.4724	7.3733	6.7575
Switzerland	Francs	1.3450	1.2427	1.2459	1.2532	1.1998
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	0.6124	0.5457	0.5501	0.5434	0.4997
EC-12	<i>EURO</i>	<i>0.8851</i>	<i>0.8049</i>	<i>0.8046</i>	<i>0.7967</i>	<i>0.7305</i>

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/522137144708>

Table 38

Gross National Income and Population of DAC Member Countries

	Gross National Income (USD billion)				Population (thousands)			
	1996-1997 average	2005	2006	2007	1996-1997 average	2005	2006	2007
Australia	392	679	720	827	18 415	20 330	20 510	21 020
Austria	217	302	320	363	8 065	8 230	8 280	8 300
Belgium	256	373	396	458	10 175	10 430	10 540	10 580
Canada	582	1 113	1 254	1 410	29 830	32 380	32 730	33 090
Denmark	169	260	280	317	5 270	5 430	5 450	5 480
Finland	122	196	211	249	5 135	5 260	5 260	5 300
France	1 494	2 117	2 267	2 604	58 495	60 740	63 400	61 700
Germany	2 241	2 798	2 931	3 350	81 975	82 490	82 440	82 260
Greece	122	224	245	308	10 485	11 090	11 110	11 180
Ireland	59	171	189	216	3 645	4 000	4 240	4 340
Italy	1 180	1 756	1 847	2 091	56 885	58 530	58 750	58 880
Japan	4 557	4 675	4 486	4 524	126 015	127 610	127 740	127 750
Luxembourg	18	32	32	41	420	450	460	460
Netherlands	382	625	676	770	15 565	16 340	16 360	16 400
New Zealand	59	101	97	120	3 735	4 090	4 170	4 220
Norway	156	297	333	392	4 395	4 640	4 680	4 740
Portugal	103	179	187	214	9 945	10 340	10 340	10 340
Spain	549	1 110	1 210	1 400	39 295	43 210	44 710	45 200
Sweden	229	357	386	464	8 845	9 050	9 110	9 180
Switzerland	284	402	421	460	7 080	7 450	7 500	7 590
United Kingdom	1 237	2 279	2 424	2 772	58 905	60 000	60 200	60 360
United States	7 849	12 359	13 260	13 926	266 465	296 410	299 400	301 620
TOTAL DAC	22 258	32 403	34 170	37 278	829 040	878 500	887 380	889 990
<i>of which:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	8 378	12 778	13 600	15 619	373 105	385 590	390 650	389 960

Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

(Cross-references are given in CAPITALS)

AID: The words “aid” and “assistance” in this publication refer only to flows which qualify as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA).

AMORTISATION: Repayments of principal on a LOAN. Does not include interest payments.

ASSOCIATED FINANCING: The combination of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, whether GRANTS or LOANS, with other official or private funds to form finance packages. Associated Financing packages are subject to the same criteria of concessionality, developmental relevance and recipient country eligibility as TIED AID credits.

BILATERAL: See TOTAL RECEIPTS.

CLAIM: The entitlement of a creditor to repayment of a LOAN; by extension, the loan itself or the outstanding amount thereof.

COMMITMENT: A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of DISBURSEMENTS. Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of: i) any disbursements in the year in question which have not previously been notified as commitments, and ii) expected disbursements in the following year.

CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL: A measure of the “softness” of a credit reflecting the benefit to the borrower compared to a LOAN at market rate (cf. GRANT ELEMENT). Technically, it is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of a TIED AID credit and the present value of the debt service as of the date of DISBURSEMENT, calculated at a discount rate applicable to the currency of the transaction and expressed as a percentage of the nominal value.

DAC (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE): The committee of the OECD which deals with development co-operation matters. A description of its aims and a list of its members are given at the front of this volume.

DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS: For statistical purposes, the DAC uses a List of ODA Recipients which it revises every three years. The “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below give details of revisions in recent years. As at 1 January 2007, the List is presented in the following categories (the word “countries” includes territories):

- **LDCs:** Least Developed Countries. Group established by the United Nations. To be classified as an LDC, countries must fall below thresholds established for income,

economic diversification and social development. The DAC List is updated immediately to reflect any change in the LDC group.

- **Other LICs:** Other Low-Income Countries. Includes all non-LDC countries with per capita GNI USD 825 or less in 2004 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **LMICs:** Lower Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between USD 826 and USD 3 255 in 2004. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs – not as LMICs.
- **UMICs:** Upper Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between USD 3 256 and USD 10 065 in 2004.

DEBT REORGANISATION (also: **RESTRUCTURING**): Any action officially agreed between creditor and debtor that alters the terms previously established for repayment. This may include **forgiveness** (extinction of the LOAN), or **rescheduling** which can be implemented either by revising the repayment schedule or extending a new **refinancing** loan. See also “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

DISAGGREGATED MONITORING: Means breaking down results from statistical monitoring by sex, sub-national region, ethnic and social groups.

DISBURSEMENT: The release of funds to – or the purchase of goods or services for – a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded **gross** (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or **net** (the gross amount less any repayments of LOAN principal or recoveries on GRANTS received during the same period).

EXPORT CREDITS: LOANS for the purpose of trade and which are not represented by a negotiable instrument. They may be extended by the official or the private sector. If extended by the private sector, they may be supported by official guarantees.

FRAGMENTATION OF AID: Describes aid that comes in too many small slices from too many donors, creating unnecessary and wasteful administrative costs and making it difficult to target aid where it is needed most.

GRACE PERIOD: See GRANT ELEMENT.

GRANTS: Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.

GRANT ELEMENT: Reflects the **financial terms** of a COMMITMENT: interest rate, MATURITY and GRACE PERIOD (interval to first repayment of capital). It measures the concessionality of a LOAN, expressed as the percentage by which the present value of the expected stream of repayments falls short of the repayments that would have been generated at a given reference rate of interest. The reference rate is 10% in DAC statistics. This rate was selected as a proxy for the marginal efficiency of domestic investment, i.e. as an indication of the opportunity cost to the donor of making the funds available. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%; it is 100% for a GRANT; and it lies between these two limits for a loan at less than 10% interest. If the face value of a loan is multiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the **grant equivalent** of that loan (cf. CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL). [Note: in classifying receipts, the grant element

concept is not applied to the operations of the multilateral development banks. Instead, these are classified as concessional if they include a subsidy (“soft window” operations) and non-concessional if they are unsubsidised (“hard window” operations)].

GRANT-LIKE FLOW: A transaction in which the donor country retains formal title to repayment but has expressed its intention in the COMMITMENT to hold the proceeds of repayment in the borrowing country for the benefit of that country.

IMPUTED MULTILATERAL FLOWS: Geographical distribution of donors’ core contributions to multilateral agencies, based on the geographical breakdown of multilateral agencies’ disbursements for the year of reference.

LOANS: Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with MATURITIES of over one year are included in DAC statistics. The data record actual flows throughout the lifetime of the loans, not the **grant equivalent** of the loans (*cf.* GRANT ELEMENT). Data on net loan flows include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total NET FLOWS over the life of the loan is zero.

LONG-TERM: Used of LOANS with an original or extended MATURITY of more than one year.

MATURITY: The date at which the final repayment of a LOAN is due; by extension, the duration of the loan.

MULTILATERAL AGENCIES: In DAC statistics, those international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks (*e.g.* World Bank, regional development banks), United Nations agencies, and regional groupings (*e.g.* certain European Community and Arab agencies). A contribution by a DAC member to such an agency is deemed to be multilateral if it is pooled with other contributions and disbursed at the discretion of the agency. Unless otherwise indicated, capital subscriptions to multilateral development banks are presented on a **deposit basis**, *i.e.* in the amount and as at the date of lodgement of the relevant letter of credit or other negotiable instrument. Limited data are available on an encashment basis, *i.e.* at the date and in the amount of each drawing made by the agency on letters or other instruments.

NET FLOW: The total amount disbursed over a given accounting period, less repayments of LOAN principal during the same period, no account being taken of interest.

NET TRANSFER: In DAC statistics, NET FLOW minus payments of interest.

NEW DEVELOPMENT LENDING: This refers to actual payments on ODA lending operations, excluding rescheduling and forgiveness. Gross new development lending is the total value of new ODA loans extended by a donor country in a given year. Net new development lending is the gross amount minus total loan principal actually repaid by the borrowing country in the same year on all existing loans.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA): GRANTS or LOANS to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and multilateral agencies that are undertaken by the official sector at concessional terms (*i.e.* with a GRANT ELEMENT of at least 25%) and that have the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective. In addition to financial flows, TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. For the

treatment of the forgiveness of loans originally extended for military purposes, see “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF): Used in measuring the inflow of resources to recipient countries: includes: a) bilateral ODA; b) GRANTS and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions; and c) those OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS which are considered developmental (including refinancing LOANS) but which have too low a GRANT ELEMENT to qualify as ODA.

OFFSHORE BANKING CENTRES: Countries or territories whose financial institutions deal primarily with non-residents.

OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (OOF): Transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a GRANT ELEMENT of less than 25%.

PARTIALLY UNTIED AID: Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of other countries, which must however include substantially all recipient countries. Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as TIED AID credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING.

PARTNER COUNTRY: Refers to countries that receive development assistance provided by other countries to support their own development.

PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLES: The Paris Declaration contains 56 partnership commitments. These are organised around five key principles:

- **Ownership:** Developing countries set their own development strategies, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
- **Alignment:** Donor countries bring their support in line with these objectives and use local systems.
- **Harmonisation:** Donor countries co-ordinate their action, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
- **Managing for results:** Developing countries and donors focus on producing and measuring results.
- **Mutual accountability:** Donors and developing country partners are accountable for development results.

PRIVATE FLOWS: Consist of flows at market terms financed out of private sector resources (i.e. changes in holdings of private LONG-TERM assets held by residents of the reporting country) and private grants (i.e. grants by **non-governmental organisations** and other private bodies, net of subsidies received from the official sector). In presentations focusing on the receipts of recipient countries, flows at market terms are shown as follows:

- **Direct investment:** Investment made to acquire or add to a lasting interest in an enterprise in a country on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. “Lasting interest” implies a long-term relationship where the direct investor has a significant influence on the management of the enterprise, reflected by ownership of at least 10% of the shares, or equivalent voting power or other means of control. In practice, it is recorded as the

change in the net worth of a subsidiary in a recipient country to the parent company, as shown in the books of the latter.

- **International bank lending:** Net lending to countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients by banks in OECD countries. LOANS from central monetary authorities are excluded. Guaranteed bank loans and bonds are included under OTHER PRIVATE or BOND LENDING (see below) in these presentations.
- **Bond lending:** Net completed international bonds issued by countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.
- **Other private:** Mainly reported holdings of equities issued by firms in aid recipient countries.

In data presentations which focus on the outflow of funds from donors, private flows other than direct investment are restricted to credits with a MATURITY of greater than one year and are usually divided into:

- **Private export credits:** See EXPORT CREDITS.
- **Securities of multilateral agencies:** This covers the transactions of the private non-bank and bank sector in bonds, debentures, etc., issued by multilateral institutions.
- **Bilateral portfolio investment and other:** Includes bank lending and the purchase of shares, bonds and real estate.

SCALING UP: This term, used with reference to aid, refers not only to increased aid flows, but also to an increase in the impact and effectiveness of aid through several measures: better distribution of aid according to recipient country needs/priorities; wider coverage of aid to populations and geographic/thematic areas that receive proportionally too little; wider application of lessons learned for more effective aid delivery and management; greater follow through on commitments (in terms of amounts of aid, as well as improved mechanisms for delivery and management of aid); greater levels of ambition in overcoming recognised obstacles to aid effectiveness.

SHORT-TERM: LOANS with a MATURITY of one year or less.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION: Includes both: a) GRANTS to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad; and b) payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries (including the cost of associated equipment). Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and is omitted from technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows.

TIED AID: Official GRANTS or LOANS where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all aid recipient countries. Tied aid loans, credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING packages are subject to certain disciplines concerning their CONCESSIONALITY LEVELS, the countries to which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with market finance, and to ensure that recipient countries receive good value. Details are given in the **Development Co-operation Reports** for 1987 (pp. 177-181) and 1992 (pp. 10-11).

TOTAL RECEIPTS: The inflow of resources to aid recipient countries includes, in addition to ODF, official and private EXPORT CREDITS, and LONG-TERM private transactions (see PRIVATE FLOWS). Total receipts are measured net of AMORTISATION

payments and repatriation of capital by private investors. **Bilateral** flows are provided directly by a donor country to an aid recipient country. **Multilateral** flows are channelled via an international organisation active in development (*e.g.* World Bank, UNDP). In tables showing total receipts of recipient countries, the outflows of multilateral agencies to those countries is shown, not the contributions which the agencies received from donors.

UNDISBURSED: Describes amounts committed but not yet spent. See also COMMITMENT, DISBURSEMENT.

UNTIED AID: Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

VOLUME (real terms): The flow data in this publication are expressed in US dollars (USD). To give a truer idea of the volume of flows over time, some data are presented in constant prices and exchange rates, with a reference year specified. This means that adjustment has been made to cover both inflation in the donor's currency between the year in question and the reference year, and changes in the exchange rate between that currency and the United States dollar over the same period. A table of combined conversion factors (deflators) is provided in the Statistical Annex (Table 36) which allows any figure in the Report in current USD to be converted to dollars of the reference year ("constant prices").

Technical Notes

Notes on Definitions and Measurement

The coverage of the data presented in this Report has changed in recent years. The main points are:

Changes in the ODA concept and the coverage of GNI

While the definition of Official Development Assistance has not changed since 1972, some changes in interpretation have tended to broaden the scope of the concept. The main ones are the recording of administrative costs as ODA (from 1979), the imputation as ODA of the share of subsidies to educational systems representing the cost of educating students from aid recipient countries (first specifically identified in 1984), and the inclusion of assistance provided by donor countries in the first year after the arrival of a refugee from an aid recipient country (eligible to be reported from the early 1980s but widely used only since 1991).

Precise quantification of the effects of these changes is difficult because changes in data collection methodology and coverage are often not directly apparent from members' statistical returns. The amounts involved can, however, be substantial. For example, reporting by Canada in 1993 included for the first time a figure for in-Canada refugee support. The amount involved (USD 184 m) represented almost 8% of total Canadian ODA. Aid flows reported by Australia in the late 1980s, it has been estimated, were some 12% higher than had they been calculated according to the rules and procedures applying fifteen years earlier.*

The coverage of national income has also been expanding through the inclusion of new areas of economic activity and the improvement of collection methods. In particular, the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadens the coverage of GNP, now renamed GNI – Gross National Income. This tends to depress donors' ODA/GNI ratios. Norway's and Denmark's ODA/GNI ratios declined by 6 to 8% as a result of moving to the new SNA in the mid-1990s. Finland and Australia later showed smaller falls of 2 to 4%, while some other countries showed little change. The average fall has been about 3%. All DAC members are now using the new SNA.

Recipient country coverage

Since 1990, the following entities were added to the list of ODA recipients at the dates shown: the Black Communities of South Africa (1991 – now simply South Africa); Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (1992);

* S. Scott, "Some Aspects of the 1988/89 Aid Budget", in *Quarterly Aid Round-up*, No. 6, AIDAB, Canberra, 1989, pp. 11-18.

Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan (1993), Palestinian Administered Areas (1994), Moldova (1997); Belarus, Libya and Ukraine (2005).

Over the same period, the following countries and territories were removed from the list of ODA recipients at the dates shown: Portugal (1991); French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St Pierre and Miquelon (1992); Greece (1994); Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore and United Arab Emirates (1996); Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong (China), and Israel (1997); Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Korea, Libya, Macao, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and the Northern Marianas (2000); Malta and Slovenia (2003); Bahrain (2005).

From 1993 to 2004, several CEEC/NIS countries in transition and more advanced developing countries were included on a separate list of recipients of “Official Aid”. This list has now been abolished.

Donor country coverage

Spain and Portugal joined the DAC in 1991, Luxembourg joined in 1992 and Greece joined in 1999. Their assistance is now counted within the DAC total. ODA flows from these countries before they joined the DAC have been added to earlier years’ data where available. The accession of new members has added to total DAC ODA, but has usually reduced the overall ODA/GNI ratio, since their programmes are often smaller in relation to GNI than those of the longer-established donors.

Treatment of debt forgiveness

The treatment of the forgiveness of loans not originally reported as ODA varied in earlier years. Up to and including 1992, where forgiveness of non-ODA debt met the tests of ODA it was reportable as ODA. From 1990 to 1992 inclusive it remained reportable as part of a country’s ODA, but was excluded from the DAC total. The amounts so treated are shown in the table below. From 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as “Other Official Flows”, whereas forgiveness of other non-ODA loans (mainly export credits) recorded as ODA is included both in country data and in total DAC ODA in the same way as it was until 1989.

The forgiveness of outstanding loan principal originally reported as ODA does not give rise to a new net disbursement of ODA. Statistically, the benefit is reflected in the fact that because the cancelled repayments will not take place, net ODA disbursements will not be reduced.

Debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims¹

USD million

	1990	1991	1992
Australia	–	–	4.2
Austria	–	4.2	25.3
Belgium	–	–	30.2
France	294.0	–	108.5
Germany	–	–	620.4
Japan	15.0	6.8	32.0
Netherlands	12.0	–	11.4
Norway	–	–	46.8
Sweden	5.0	–	7.1
United Kingdom	8.0	17.0	90.4
United States	1 200.0	1 855.0	894.0
TOTAL DAC	1 534.0	1 882.9	1 870.2

1. These data are included in the ODA figures of individual countries but are excluded from DAC total ODA in all tables showing performance by donor. See Notes on Definitions and Measurement.

Reporting Year

All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

DAC List of ODA Recipients

As at 1 January 2007

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < USD 825 in 2004)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI USD 826-USD 3 255 in 2004)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI USD 3 256-USD 10 065 in 2004)
Afghanistan	Cameroon	Albania	•Anguilla
Angola	Congo, Rep.	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Bhutan	India	Belarus	Belize
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Bolivia	Botswana
Burundi	Korea, Dem.Rep.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile
Cambodia	Kyrgyz Rep.	Brazil	Cook Islands
Central African Rep.	Moldova	Cap Verde	Costa Rica
Chad	Mongolia	China	Croatia
Comoros	Nicaragua	Colombia	Dominica
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Nigeria	Cuba	Gabon
Djibouti	Pakistan	Dominican Republic	Grenada
Equatorial Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Ecuador	Lebanon
Eritrea	Tajikistan	Egypt	Libya
Ethiopia	Uzbekistan	El Salvador	Malaysia
Gambia	Viet Nam	Fiji	Mauritius
Guinea	Zimbabwe	Georgia	•Mayotte
Guinea-Bissau		Guatemala	Mexico
Haiti		Guyana	•Montserrat
Kiribati		Honduras	Nauru
Laos		Indonesia	Oman
Lesotho		Iran	Palau
Liberia		Iraq	Panama
Madagascar		Jamaica	Saudi Arabia ¹
Malawi		Jordan	Seychelles
Maldives		Kazakhstan	South Africa
Mali		Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep. of	•St. Helena
Mauritania		Marshall Islands	St. Kitts-Nevis
Mozambique		Micronesia, Fed. States	St. Lucia
Myanmar		Montenegro	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Nepal		Morocco	Trinidad and Tobago
Niger		Namibia	Turkey
Rwanda		Niue	•Turks and Caicos Islands
Samoa		Palestinian Adm. Areas	Uruguay
Sao Tome and Principe		Paraguay	Venezuela
Senegal		Peru	
Sierra Leone		Philippines	
Solomon Islands		Serbia	
Somalia		Sri Lanka	
Sudan		Suriname	
Tanzania		Swaziland	
Timor-Leste		Syria	
Togo		Thailand	
Tuvalu		•Tokelau	
Uganda		Tonga	
Vanuatu		Tunisia	
Yemen		Turkmenistan	
Zambia		Ukraine	
		•Wallis and Futuna	

• Territory.

1. Saudi Arabia passed the high income country threshold in 2004, 2005 and 2006. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008.

As of April 2008, the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** are: Afghanistan, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

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Development Co-operation Report 2009

The *Development Co-operation Report*, issued by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), is the key annual reference document for statistics and analysis on the latest trends in international aid. In his debut *Development Co-operation Report*, Eckhard Deutscher, who recently took over as Chairman of the DAC, reports back on the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the need to step up our efforts to make aid work better for developing countries. Development budgets have to contend not only with today's economic and financial crises; the development landscape has also changed radically over recent years, posing new challenges. "It is strikingly evident", he writes, "that more of the same will not get us there".

The report also addresses fragmentation, a major problem when aid comes in too many small slices from too many directions. It maintains that transaction costs are escalated by inefficient division of labour among donors and that partner governments need to have complete and transparent forward spending figures if they are to pull their countries out of poverty. All of this adds up to a change in the power relationship between donors and their aid partners.

Finally, drawing on case studies from a number of countries, the Report offers five lessons on how the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness can be used to make the link between development policy and human rights, environmental sustainability and gender equality.

This issue is also published on line as part of our efforts to improve the accessibility of key OECD DAC work and respond to the needs of the aid community by giving prompt and easy access to the best available analyses and statistics.

This book is available via SourceOECD: www.SourceOECD.org/developmentreport.

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