

The DAC Journal
**Development
Co-operation**

2003 REPORT



OECD 

2004, Volume 5, No. 1

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

Development Co-operation

2003
Report

Report by Richard Manning
Chair of the **D**evelopment **A**ssistance **C**ommittee



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Convention signed in Paris on 14th December 1960, and which came into force on 30th September 1961, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shall promote policies designed:

- To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy.
- To contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development.
- To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

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In order to achieve its aims the OECD has set up a number of specialised committees. One of these is the Development Assistance Committee, whose members have agreed to secure an expansion of aggregate volume of resources made available to developing countries and to improve their effectiveness. To this end, members periodically review together both the amount and the nature of their contributions to aid programmes, bilateral and multilateral, and consult each other on all other relevant aspects of their development assistance policies.

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.

Publié en français sous le titre :
Coopération pour le développement
Rapport 2003

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Preface by the Secretary-General

The 2003 Development Co-operation Report is the first to appear under the responsibility of Richard Manning, the new Chair of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). It was a great pleasure to welcome our new chair to this important post, he being singularly well qualified to lead the DAC during this important period.

OECD contributes to development in many ways. Certainly by giving a home to the DAC where bilateral donors, i.e. the providers of close to USD 60 billion in official development assistance in 2002, co-ordinate their strategies on how to help developing countries achieve economic growth and poverty reduction. Indeed, the development process in many of these countries will continue to depend on ODA support for the foreseeable future.

At the same time, we know that growth and development will only be sustainable if based on trade and investment. Here, OECD and its member countries have an enormous amount of expertise and experience to share. And there is growing readiness among various other Committees of OECD to take the specific problems of developing countries into account when discussing technical issues. The OECD Initiative on Investment for Development is a recent example of this changing mindset. Beyond trade and investment issues, a great deal of work within the OECD should contribute to Development. Think of Information and Communication Technology, biotechnology, agriculture, the environment and so on. The DAC is especially well placed to identify these resources of the OECD and to marshal them in support of Development. The DAC can count upon the support of management of the OECD to facilitate this critical and continuing challenge.

It is gratifying to see that, more and more, the work of the DAC and other important OECD committees is indeed focusing on the potential synergies between various drivers of economic growth in the interests of developing countries.

Donald J. Johnston
Secretary-General



Foreword

For over forty years, the OECD's Development Co-operation Report has charted, under the guidance of successive Chairs of the Development Assistance Committee, the progress of the development enterprise, and particularly of the role of one of its pillars, the provision of official development finance. It is written from a donor perspective but informed by insights from many quarters.

As the report recognises, the efforts of partner countries themselves will continue to be the main driver of progress, along with the wider international environment within which they have to work. Central to the thinking of the Development Assistance Committee and the OECD more widely is that official aid is only one – and for many countries not the most important – element in external financing. But the Committee takes seriously the need to account for the nearly USD 60 billion a year now going into official development assistance, and to improve its effectiveness and impact, particularly in view of the distance that must be travelled if developing countries are to get close to the goals set by the world's leaders at the Millennium Summit. This report is designed to provide as much transparency as possible about the emerging shape of this international effort. It also provides a way of bringing to wider attention the overall work of the Development Assistance Committee, which remains the central body for collective discussion of many policy issues within the bilateral donor community, increasingly in partnership with the multilateral donor community.

As a new Chair of the Committee, I should like first to recognise the contribution of my many predecessors, and most recently Jean-Claude Faure, to the evolution of thinking in the donor family which is reflected, however imperfectly, in the report. Secondly, I should like to express my great appreciation to Michael Roeskau and the many members of the Secretariat who have contributed the material of this report, and not least to Kerry Burns, for her work in pulling it together and ensuring delivery to a very tight timetable.

Richard Manning
DAC Chair



Acknowledgements

Main authors and contributors to this year's report were: Yasmin Ahmad, Safiye Akalin, Stephanie Baile, Hilary Balbuena, Julia Benn, Eric Bensel, Virginia Braunstein, Kerry Burns, Richard Carey, Sean Conlin, Sara Dahlsten, Jean-Louis Grolleau, Brian Hammond, James Hradsky, Paul Isenman, Michael Laird, Frans Lammersen, Hans Lundgren, Richard Manning, Hunter McGill, Carola Miras, Simon Mizrahi, Diana Morales, Aimée Nichols, Marjolaine Nicod, John Noonan, Madeleine Paris, Rudolphe Petras, Sandra Philippe, Michael Roeskau, Simon Scott, Elisabeth Thioléron, Ann Zimmerman.

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Chapter 1

Overview by the DAC Chair

This overview by the DAC Chair looks at two broad areas where the policies of DAC members could significantly improve the prospects of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, recognising that the prime responsibility lies with developing countries themselves. These are the coherence, from a development standpoint, of DAC members' overall policies, and the volume and effectiveness of development co-operation. In each case, the overview looks in particular at where collective action could add value to the efforts of individual members. It concludes by addressing a number of policy issues which have proved divisive within the development community, and suggests areas of common ground that might enable the policy debate to be more fruitful and constructive.

Introduction

It is 2004. We are well over half way through the 25 year period (1990-2015), over which the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 1996 and the UN Millennium Assembly in 2000 urged the achievement of key goals for sustainable development and poverty reduction. At world level, we may expect to reach only the income poverty target (essentially because of the performance of large Asian countries, which still contain most of the world's poorest people); the health-related targets look especially challenging; and, at regional level, sub-Saharan Africa stands out as having the most intractable problems. This is not to deny the progress, much of it at historically high levels, that continues in many poor countries. Indeed, we in the development community need to do a better job of getting over to the public the real progress that is being made. But what should the development community now do to maximise the prospects of progress and to help spread it more widely? And how can collective discussion and agreement among donors in the DAC encourage it?

Development is the business of the people and governments of the countries concerned. Their own policies and institutions will remain the key to sustainable improvements in people's lives. The development community can merely help the process, and in particular facilitate faster progress than would otherwise take place. The two key ways the development community can do so are *by promoting positive changes in the conditions that poor countries face in the world* – the “coherence” agenda – and *by delivering more, and more effective, development assistance* where it can be put to good use. The DAC can and should play a role in both – a role of advocacy and support to the first and one of leadership in the second. It also has, to my mind, a role to play in *clarifying ideas and language* in relation to the development agenda. This overview is built around these issues, and, as is customary, sets out personal views of the Chair of the DAC.

I am writing this overview in my first few months as Chair of the DAC. My distinguished predecessors in this position have left behind them a valuable tradition both of hands-on engagement with key topics and of a more reflective overview of the progress both of development and of the international development community in addressing it. Both are important. Real issues need to be tackled both in the DAC as traditionally constituted and in the wider development community, as represented for example in the Development Committee. But we also need to look at the wider context if we are to identify those issues where collective discussion and agreement really add value, as opposed to the many examples where diversity and independent practice and experiment should be given free rein. This overview highlights some of these broader issues on which I think a more collaborative approach within the development community could and should be encouraged, and where the DAC, the wider development community and in some cases the OECD more broadly, should make a serious contribution.

Making policies more coherent for development

Coherent policies for development require many policy communities in countries which lead in setting international agendas to take the development dimension into account. Such policies cannot be mandated by the development community. But we have both a need and a responsibility to ensure that the development dimension is indeed fully understood and taken into account, since if it is not, much of our spending will be merely offsetting the costs imposed on our partners by other policies of our own governments. This is undesirable in principle, and certainly should not happen by inattention.

Governments have of course incentives other than the possible waste of aid funds to take the development dimension into account:

- Increasingly, policies have to be agreeable to major developing and transition countries if they are to be effective. Some (e.g. control of money laundering) indeed need to involve all parties down to microstates. The failure to reach agreement at Cancún last September on how to take forward the Doha Development Round demonstrates the importance of a real dialogue between countries of all kinds if progress is to be made in multilateral approaches. The development community has a particular responsibility to concern itself with the needs of poor and uninfluential developing countries, which may be marginalised in such discussions.
- Civil society groups are increasingly alert to the potential effects of OECD policies on developing countries in a whole range of areas. Their voice is, rightly, being given greater weight. The Jubilee 2000 movement demonstrated the power of focused, evidence-based lobbying. Parliamentarians are also getting increasingly involved in development issues, and their important role still tends to be underestimated by some in the development community.
- Many policies have a clear need for support from aid agencies if they are to work (e.g. technical assistance for trade capacity building, funding for environmental issues of concern to the international community as a whole, rebuilding states after conflict).
- Development agencies and research institutions – including the OECD Development Centre – are well placed to help provide the policy-oriented research and research syntheses that decision makers in other communities need in order to understand better the consequences for developing countries of particular policy choices.

Such considerations should make the dialogue that is necessary between the development community and other communities within and beyond OECD member country governments much more of a two-way street than has usually been the case in the past. In particular, close joint working between trade, agriculture and development communities is needed if the Doha Development Round is to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The production by the Centre for Global Development of an index (the “Commitment to Development Index”) to track a range of OECD government policies that bear on development, including policies on migration, the environment and trade, as well as aid, has helped to highlight the policy challenges that our governments face. One can argue over the methodology of the index or over the fairness of its judgements. But it is useful in reminding us how far short we remain, as a global community, of providing as positive an enabling environment for poor countries as we could if the development dimension was given greater weight in decision making. Indeed, research suggests that the costs of certain policies of OECD countries which have adverse effects on developing countries exceed by a

large margin the total development co-operation effort. Barriers applied by developing countries against each other are also significant. To paraphrase Schumacher, we all need “economic policies as if development mattered”. Nor is the coherence agenda just about economic policies: the importance of development needs to be factored into policies of every kind, from the environment to foreign affairs, defence and anti-terrorism.

There is a severe limit to what the DAC, or the development community at large, can achieve alone in these areas. It is therefore particularly welcome that the OECD itself now has a cross-cutting project to assess the coherence, from a development perspective, of the policies being discussed in its various committees.¹ This project has so far been itself dependent on voluntary contributions from a few member countries. It is highly desirable that such work should in future be fully integrated into OECD’s own programme of work.

Within this overall framework, where would collective action within the development community most add value? Here are a few personal suggestions:

- A more concerted attempt to tackle examples of incoherence *within* development policy, notably in the translation of broadly-accepted ideas into actual practice. I discuss this further below under “Making development assistance more effective”.
- Doing everything we can to ensure that the potentially negative impact of other policy objectives (however legitimate) on long-term sustainable development, and on development programmes as such, is considered seriously as part of the policy-making process. Much history shows that when the pursuit of such objectives leads to negative or unsustainable development outcomes, the programmes in question are in the end discredited. The UN Millennium Assembly set the seal on real and sustainable improvement of poor people’s lives as the core objective for development aid. Many DAC members have produced national statements of policy that reflect this. We need to broaden the understanding that this objective is strongly in the long-term self-interest of donor nations and that attempts to use aid as a “quick fix” for other policy objectives are likely to fail.
- Statements of commitment by more OECD countries which place development co-operation within a broader context that gives weight to better policy coherence for development. Such statements need to be followed through by establishing capacity for identification of coherence issues and mechanisms within government to co-ordinate responses and consider trade-offs. (There are interesting and positive examples within the DAC membership of how to do this.)
- A more co-ordinated approach to commissioning high-quality analysis on issues of coherence, especially those of particular importance to smaller or poorer developing and transition countries, whose voice may often go unheard. A vast amount of research of this kind is currently commissioned by bilateral and multilateral donors, much of it of excellent quality. But should the development community not work with NGOs and research institutes (particularly in the South) to devise a more concerted programme over the medium term in a timely way? This might also help identify areas where policy makers are as yet under-served, such as perhaps migration.
- A better understanding of the political economy context within OECD countries and how we can engender greater support for reforms needed to improve the trading environment for developing countries. As usual for reforms which may benefit consumers at large but which may affect the interests of producer groups more directly, strong but also creative leadership is likely to be required.

- More encouragement to the richer developing countries to open their own markets further to goods and services from other developing countries.
- More encouragement to poorer developing countries (and campaigning NGOs) to base their own negotiating objectives on sound evidence.
- More emphasis on development education. Political and economic reforms in OECD countries depend heavily on the degree of understanding of these issues by the general public. Much can be learned from each other as a few OECD countries have invested considerable resources into development education. Despite some signs of greater public recognition of the risks of a highly unequal world, public opinion polls inside the OECD countries often indicate the misconception that developing countries and development policy are far-away matters, or show negative blanket judgements of the situation prevailing in developing countries as a whole. This undermines people's interest and reduces their willingness to consider positive approaches.

Making development assistance more effective

The central preoccupation for the DAC for over 40 years has been the size and effectiveness of the expenditure of member country governments' international aid programmes. The two issues are of course very closely related. Let's start with effectiveness, since it is fundamental to the case for significant aid volume.

Many attempts have been made over the years to assess the effectiveness of aid, and to tackle obvious weaknesses. There is a wide measure of agreement that aid is most likely to deliver sustainable development if it is provided in support of country-owned strategies in countries with a sound macro framework and competent institutions, but that the problem of weaker and less competent states should not be ignored. The DAC's seminal report of 1996, *Shaping the 21st Century*, took these efforts into a new and challenging direction, by selecting specific desired outcomes as benchmarks, which in turn formed the basis for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a result, two questions have become central to the case for development assistance: how is the world progressing towards the desired outcomes set out in the MDGs, and how far are development assistance programmes contributing to progress?

There are plenty of difficulties about even the first of these questions, not least in the availability of credible and up-to-date measurement of the key parameters. It is clear that a sustained effort to promote both stronger statistical capacity and better use of statistics is needed through initiatives such as PARIS21² and the World Bank-led Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building. Nevertheless, as noted above, certain directions seem already reasonably clear, and a more coherent international reporting system is coming into being. The evidence highlights the difficulty of translating income growth at aggregate level into measurably better outcomes for very poor people, the particular problems of certain regions and sub-regions (notably, but by no means exclusively, sub-Saharan Africa), and the heavy impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is clear that a step-change is required to get close to the income targets in sub-Saharan Africa, to universal primary education in Africa and much of Asia, and to the health targets in every region. Environmental and gender targets, less well specified than some others, also look challenging everywhere. There is no room for complacency. The development community will need to look collectively at the challenges ahead as we approach the major UN events planned for 2005.

The second question is a particular challenge to the development community, both bilateral and multilateral, not least since much of the progress in meeting the MDGs has taken place in Eastern and Southern Asia, where aid, even if large in absolute terms, has usually been modest in relation to the size of the economy (though this is not to minimise the value of the transfer both of resources and of ideas and good practice which have helped shape these nations' approaches to their development). What are the links between the activities or transfers that aid programmes finance, and the outcomes set out in the MDGs? Is it enough to assess the results of specific activities and hope that the broader outcomes will follow? Is there a "missing middle" that can be teased out through appraisal and through *ex post* evaluation which would enable donors, singly or collectively, to make more confident statements about the real impact of their expenditure? Do assistance programmes have "critical mass" in the development process for which, after all, the countries themselves, and not the donors, are ultimately responsible?

The evolution of aid programmes in many countries into support for national or sectoral programmes set out in poverty reduction strategies and similar approaches sharpens these questions. They become increasingly hard to tackle just at the level of one donor, or even for bilateral or multilateral agencies operating in isolation from one another. A multi-stage process may be needed: first (in countries or sectors where total aid is sufficiently large in the overall scheme of things for the question to be relevant and where there is enough local capacity to participate effectively), what has been the overall impact of aid programmes in aggregate on the progress of the recipient country or sector, taking the MDGs as core elements for measuring this progress? Second, have the donors and the recipient (government and other actors) worked together effectively? Both these issues are best looked at collectively across all the main development actors.

The first would require a much more integrated and collaborative evaluation process than currently exists (though a number of joint evaluations facilitated by the DAC Network on Development Evaluation, such as the jointly sponsored evaluation of aid to basic education, are useful pointers for the future). This process should in principle be led by the recipients rather than by the donors, and will require greater support to their efforts to build capacity to monitor and evaluate results. Without credible, independent assessments of this kind, the donor community is dangerously short of reliable feedback on the effectiveness of its overall efforts to support progress towards the MDGs, and of good accounting to Parliaments, public opinion and those who take decisions on the scale of future efforts. The second level has been addressed in a highly constructive way in Tanzania by the Independent Monitoring Group, a model which could have application more widely. In addition, the DAC is rightly, with a wide range of multilateral partners, giving high priority to monitoring the progress, or lack of it, towards harmonisation, and alignment around partner countries' own systems, as called for at the High Level Forum on Harmonisation held in Rome in February 2003.

This includes sponsoring Joint Country Learning Assessments on Harmonisation and Alignment in selected countries. In addition, there are efforts underway to assess PRSP and PRGF processes, notably by the World Bank and IMF, which will provide useful insight into how effectively these processes are working. Against such a background, assessments could then, as a third level, be made of how far individual donors have contributed to these results, for better or worse. And finally, as a fourth level, assessments can be made of the effectiveness of each donor agency as an institution (its institutional effectiveness, as opposed to its development effectiveness). The third and fourth levels can benefit from

peer review and exchange of methods and standards, but do not require the same sort of advance planning of collective action, and fit more naturally into the prevailing culture of *individual review*.

In the absence of sufficient soundly-based, collectively-conducted evaluations of the impact of overall aid on a country or sector basis, there are still some useful indicators of aid effectiveness worth highlighting:

- A study carried out for this report (presented in more detail in Box 1.1) shows a progressive trend over the period 1996–2001 for aid to be concentrated on recipient countries with sound policies. The proportion of aid – excluding humanitarian aid – going to countries in the top two quintiles (as measured by the World Bank’s Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) rose from 63% to 68% over the period. The proportion going to countries in the lowest two quintiles fell from 21% to 16%. (Of course, there are valid reasons for the development community not simply to walk away from the weaker performers: Box 1.2 reviews recent work on criteria for aid allocation that emphasises this point.)
- Poverty reduction strategies – though still far from perfect – are setting a clearer framework for aid support, and co-operation among donors at national and sectoral level in support of locally-owned strategies appears to have increased.
- The proportion of untied aid – which is associated with more competitive pricing and hence higher value for money – has increased from 60% to 80% (including multilateral aid but excluding technical co-operation) over the past 20 years, though the proportion has stagnated or fallen since the mid-1990s.

In addition, the proportion of grants in total ODA has increased, with the overall grant share of bilateral ODA up from 76% in 1980/81 to 86% in 2000/01. I am not arguing that grants are more effective than loans, but the higher share of grants minimises the consequences of bilateral ODA for indebtedness of developing countries.

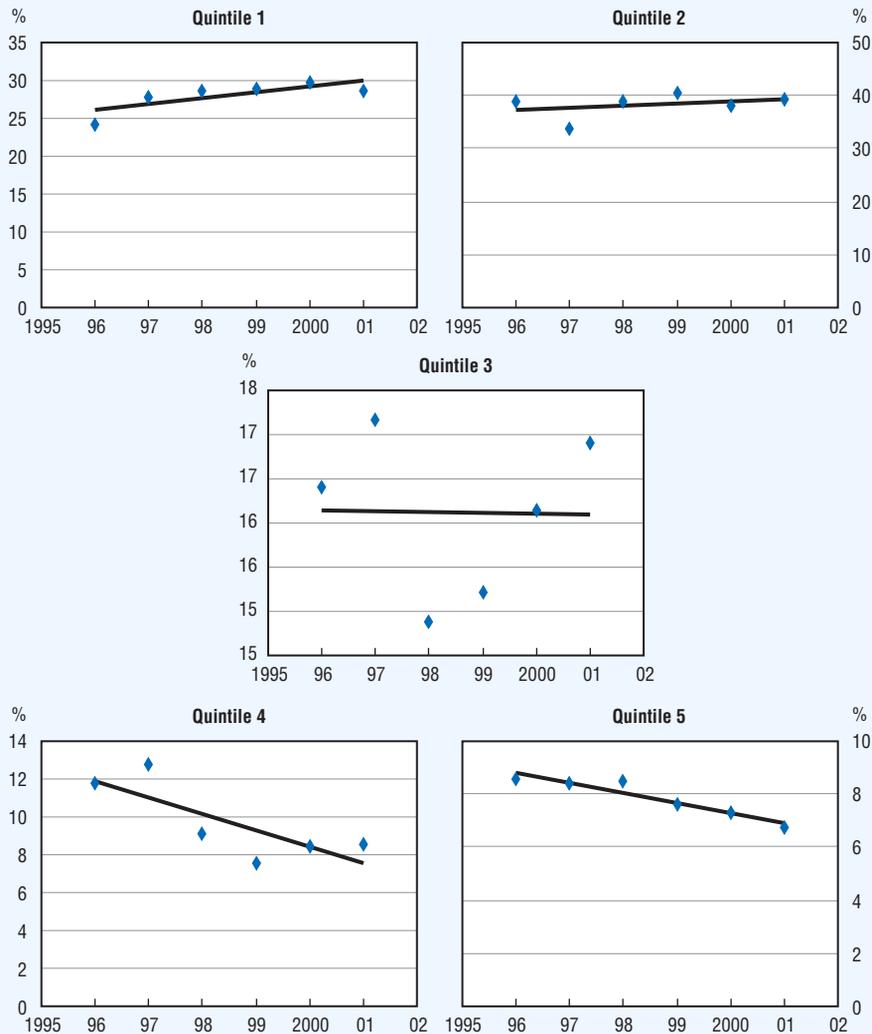
Less encouragingly, perhaps:

- There is little visible trend to any greater concentration of aid on low-income and least developed countries, which continue to account for about 65% of total ODA allocable by country, much as 10 years ago.
- Emergency assistance has become a significantly larger portion of total aid over the period since 1989, demonstrating the continuing high cost of conflicts and natural disasters, and limiting the amount of aid available for longer-term development (though there has also been some additionality in the case of major, high-profile crises).
- There is a rise in those parts of ODA that do not represent actual cross-border transfers of real resources. First year refugee costs incurred in donor countries accounted for USD 1 billion of ODA in 2002, and net debt relief (much of which does not generate new flows of cash) a further USD 6 billion. Technical co-operation expenditure has also risen. Of course, much technical co-operation has been outstandingly effective and the transfer of ideas and skills has been central to development. It is also welcome that there appears to be an increase in the use of local or Southern skills. But we lack a really persuasive assessment of the overall value of this highly diverse block of expenditure.

Box 1.1. Progressive increase in bilateral aid to good performers

This box reports on a study by the Secretariat to assess trends in performance-based allocation of bilateral aid by DAC members. In order to determine whether there is a tendency among DAC members to reallocate according to country performance, ODA flows of DAC member countries were measured, using DAC data, against country performance. As an estimation of country performance, the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) set of indicators, produced by the World Bank, was used. The CPIA was chosen as one of several possible sets of indicators. Advantages with the CPIA include the fact that it assesses a wide range of factors comprising the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework; "quality" meaning how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth and the effective use of development assistance. Twenty items are assessed, each with a 5% weight in the overall rating. According to these items, countries are ranked and put in quintiles of approximately 15 countries depending on the number of countries assessed in the exercise.

Allocation of DAC members' bilateral ODA 1996-2001 according to CPIA ranking



Source: OECD.

Box 1.1. Progressive increase in bilateral aid to good performers (cont.)

The charts above show the percentage shares of DAC members' total annual bilateral ODA from 1996 to 2001 to the countries comprising the CPIA quintiles. To give a clearer picture of the long-term trend, humanitarian assistance and debt relief were omitted from the calculation. They show a modest but noticeable shift in aid over the period towards better policy performers (Quintiles 1 and 2 in the 2002 CPIA ranking), with poor performers (Quintiles 4 and 5) suffering reduced aid. The trend, however, is dominated by a few larger recipients, such as Honduras, Tanzania, Uganda and Viet Nam. For some other good performers (countries that are within the first quintile) ODA from DAC members has gone down in recent years. These countries include, among others, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Samoa and St. Lucia. Nevertheless, overall the figures suggest that there is a modestly greater inclination on the part of donors collectively to link their aid to performance than was the case in the mid-1990s.

In addition, aid programmes continue to be marked by a very large number of small interventions and a relatively modest number of large ones. Activities reported to the Creditor Reporting System show the following patterns for the period 1999-2001:

	Over USD 100 m	USD 10-100 m	USD 1 m to USD 9.99 m	Under USD 1 m
% by value	25	42	24	9
% by number	0.2	2	12	85

There is to my knowledge no *a priori* reason to suppose that the size of interventions is correlated with effectiveness – indeed, we can all quote examples of costly failures and outstandingly productive small activities – but the sheer number of such interventions (on average, 35 225 a year in the period with an average cost of USD 1.5 million) is significant for the pressures on both aid agencies and – more importantly – on recipient governments.

The pattern of aid activities, characterised by their large number and by the numerous channels through which they are provided, has long been criticised for not only its effectiveness (“what is it achieving?”) but also its efficiency (“can it make sense to have so many missions, so many donor offices, so much pressure on recipient staff?”). It is however only recently that the development community has given aid delivery issues serious collective consideration. Significant steps along the road have been:

- The strong assertion in DAC's *Shaping the 21st Century* in 1996 that partnership (as opposed to donor-led approaches) must become a reality.
- The support for country ownership in the Comprehensive Development Framework set out in 1999 by the World Bank President James Wolfensohn.
- The establishment of poverty reduction strategies and the like as a central pillar of more country-owned frameworks within which donors can operate.
- The development of more common approaches between donors such as sector-wide approaches, basket funding and budget support.

Box 1.2. **Aid effectiveness and selectivity: Integrating multiple objectives into aid allocations**

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the OECD Development Centre sponsored a seminar in March 2003 with leading academic analysts and donor policy officials on improving the effectiveness of aid allocations. This seminar extended the scope of analysis beyond the aid-policy-growth-poverty linkages to include three new elements: a broader range of poverty-relevant objectives; practical experience in the application of quantitative analysis to allocations; and analytical approaches to allocation of aid between bilateral and multilateral channels and between country programmes and global public goods.

Conclusions of the seminar^{*} reaffirmed the wide consensus on the main cross-country allocation criteria for effectiveness in reducing poverty: the number of poor people and the depth of poverty; and the development performance, broadly conceived to include governance and the functioning of institutions, of partner countries. This consensus is based on econometric analysis, country case studies, and the field experience of aid practitioners. (Vigorous debate continues in the academic literature on the interaction of performance and aid in affecting aggregate growth; however, the strong effect of performance on returns to aid at the micro/project level is clearly established.)

The seminar also highlighted other variables that raise the impact of aid on growth, particularly helping vulnerable countries adjust to shocks and post-conflict reconstruction. The seminar emphasised, however, that development objectives other than growth need to be taken account of in allocations. These include provision of humanitarian aid, preventing and responding to violent conflict, and dealing with “difficult partnership” situations, where government commitment, and usually capacity, to reduce poverty is weak. In these difficult cases, it is important to take account of the “cost of neglect” – that of letting countries drift into deep difficulties or become failed states, with negative impacts on neighbouring countries and beyond. In such countries aid is needed to address governance and capacity issues and, where feasible, for social programmes to tackle urgent needs and help meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The seminar also found evidence that global public goods are severely under-funded, although funding for such programmes that have substantial benefits for the world at large should to the maximum extent feasible be from non-aid sources. In addition, there is some evidence of under-funding of multilateral programmes.

There is room for further sharing of analysis and of practical donor experience on how to take account in practice of this broader set of development criteria in allocations, so as to improve the overall effectiveness of aid. But perhaps the most striking finding from the seminar relates to aid volume. It is that aid tends to have a positive impact on growth even if policy performance is only moderate, though the impact declines as performance worsens. If in addition, we look at the broader set of development objectives noted above, then the need for aid increases substantially.

^{*} The summary conclusions of the seminar and key background documents are available at www.oecd.org/dac/wpeff/Mar2003ExpertsSeminar

- The increasing, and welcome, assertion by recipient countries that they would set the parameters within which donors should work (e.g. Viet Nam’s Decree No 17, Uganda’s pressure to maximise budget support, and in 2003, Tanzania’s moratorium on donor missions and India’s decision to limit sharply the number of individual donors).

These developments have encouraged two related but distinct initiatives among many donors, bilateral and multilateral:

- To align their programmes with locally-owned priorities, programmes and systems.
- To harmonise their requirements and procedures for disbursing and managing aid.

The logic of these two interlinked approaches is to strengthen local systems for planning, delivery and accounting for both domestically-raised and aid-financed expenditure. Both were highlighted in the principles agreed at the High Level Forum on Harmonisation held in Rome in February 2003. A central task of the DAC, working very closely with the multilateral donors, is now to encourage members to put these principles into practice. Donors have little excuse not to do so. In parallel, work is needed to improve the analysis of how to act more effectively in the context of poor performance and conflict and post-conflict situations.

Against this background, it is encouraging that the DAC has created, with support from the Multilateral Development Banks and the UNDP, the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices (WP-EFF)³ which provides a new international forum for collective discussion of aid effectiveness among both bilaterals and multilaterals, and one that also brings to bear the knowledge and experience of representative developing countries. Aid effectiveness is above all something to be sought through collective as well as individual action.

Delivering more aid

At Monterrey in March 2002, donors committed themselves to what would be the largest multi-year percentage increase in aid in real terms in the history of the DAC. Assuming they deliver, we may expect official development assistance to rise from the level of around USD 55 billion of the past few years to around USD 75 billion (at 2002 prices and exchange rates) by 2006. As a proportion of donor GNI, this would be an increase to about 0.29% from the low of 0.22% of 2001, still well below the comparable levels of the early 1990s.

Many analyses of the cost of faster progress towards the MDGs, including not least the costs of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, suggest a need for yet further increases. Several proposals for innovative ways of raising additional finance are indeed currently being debated. It is not clear whether a critical mass of support can be garnered for such proposals in the near future. But in any case, the first essential is that donors do indeed deliver the increased aid that they have promised, and do so in ways that are best calculated to have a strong impact on the MDGs.

Among DAC members, the bulk of the absolute increases over the period 2002-2006 are expected from five key donors, on the basis of public statements at Monterrey and since, as shown in Table 1.1.

As of late 2003, the position for these key donors is as follows. In the United States, Congressional appropriations for FY 2004 for foreign assistance (not identical, however, to ODA) are up by at least USD 2.4 billion, compared to the previous fiscal year, not considering substantial short-term assistance to Iraq and Afghanistan. In the United Kingdom, new public expenditure decisions are not anticipated before mid-2004. The French government has announced its intention to reach 0.5% of GNI in 2007 and 0.7% of GNI by 2012, and for 2004 has projected ODA at a level of 0.43% of GNI. Italy remains committed to reach 0.33% of GNI by 2006, as agreed at the EU Barcelona Summit in 2002; its ODA recovered from 0.15% of GNI in 2001 to 0.20% in 2002, but the budget approved for 2004 makes no further progress towards this goal.

Table 1.1. Anticipated ODA – 2006
USD billion (at 2002 prices and exchange rates)

	Net ODA 2002	Anticipated ODA 2006	Increment
United States	13.3	19.5	6.2
United Kingdom	4.9	6.9	2.0
France	5.5	7.4	1.9
Italy	2.3	4.2	1.9
Germany	5.3	7.1	1.8
Sub-total	31.4	45.1	13.8
All other DAC members	26.9	31.7	4.8
TOTAL	58.3	76.8	18.6

Source: OECD.

The German Chancellor also confirmed the 0.33% target in his inaugural policy statement in 2002. In order to make some progress towards this, the approved development assistance budget for 2004 rises, by 0.4% for the half covered by the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, compared to a 1.1% decline in the overall federal budget.

For those donors not singled out above, the net increases indicated in Table 3.2 still appear a reasonable estimate of what might be forthcoming by 2006. The DAC will continue to track and publish progress towards delivering the commitments made at Monterrey on a regular basis.

Questions have been raised about whether the sum total of choices made by the bilateral and multilateral donors will be consistent with the twin objectives of rewarding good performance on the one hand and sustaining support for reform and for maintaining basic human needs in poor performers on the other. Will some good performers be left unrewarded for arbitrary reasons (as has been argued, for example, in the case of the Fast Track Initiative on Education)? Will the large numbers of poor people in weakly-performing countries be further marginalised? Or will rising aid transfers, perhaps particularly to good performers, reach levels that would out-run absorptive capacity, create unhealthy dependence and weaken the productive sector, for example by unduly raising the real exchange rate?

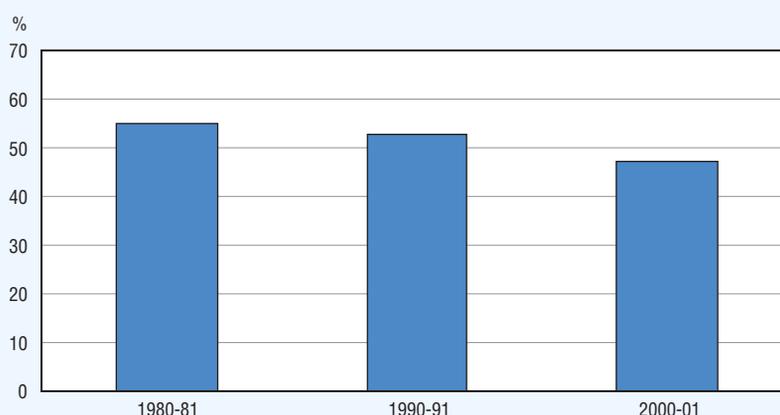
The DAC should keep these issues under scrutiny (as well as other questions not directly considered here, such as the bilateral/multilateral balance, and the role of the various multilateral actors in an era of IDA grants and new global funds). At present, the problems do not look insuperable:

- Although several bilateral donors are proposing to concentrate a higher proportion of their aid on fewer countries (e.g. Canada, Finland, the Netherlands or, in respect of the Millennium Challenge Account, the United States), most recipient countries have a large and diversified group of donors. (The *World Development Report 2004* gives the average number of bilateral donors per recipient as 14 and bilateral and multilateral together as 26.) Greater concentration should reduce transaction costs for recipients as well as for donors. Arguably, most donors presently spread their efforts too thinly for real effectiveness. And the share of the top 15 aid recipients has fallen as a proportion of DAC bilateral aid from 55% to 48% over the past 20 years (see Box 1.3).
- Box 1.1 shows a progressive increase in aid to good performers but still a significant effort being made in aid poor to performers.

Box 1.3. No trend towards greater concentration of bilateral aid among DAC members

This box reports on a study by the Secretariat to assess whether there is any trend towards greater concentration of bilateral aid by DAC members. The share of DAC members' bilateral ODA to their largest recipients was used to estimate the level and trend of concentration. Many donors have stated an intention to concentrate their aid on a limited number of countries, in order to provide focus, reduce costs and facilitate co-ordination. But DAC data show no concentration trend among DAC members. Rather, as the chart below shows, the share of the top 15 aid recipients has fallen over the past 20 years from 55% to 48%, and the trend towards deconcentration is even more marked at the level of individual DAC members (since the top recipients at aggregate level may make up for some declines from their main donors by increases from new or minor donors).

Share of bilateral ODA to the 15 main recipients – degree of concentration



Source: OECD.

Among the likely explanations are:

- A secular decline in “special relationships” that led to very high shares of donors’ ODA going to one or two main recipients, *e.g.* Australia to Papua New Guinea; Belgium to Dem. Rep. Congo; and to a lesser extent, Finland to Tanzania, Canada to Bangladesh, and the USA to Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and Turkey. Many of these relationships remain important, but there has been a broadening of the donor base of the recipients concerned, and a relative decline in the share of each donor’s programme accounted for by them.
- The fact that it is relatively easy to start a new country programme, but more difficult politically to pull out once an aid relationship has been established.
- Increases in forms of aid that are not subject to aid allocation planning, *e.g.* emergency and refugee aid, debt relief.
- Technical factors to do with the DAC List of Aid Recipients* also play a role. A couple of major recipients (especially Israel) have left the ODA part of the List, whereas countries that have joined it (successor states of the former Yugoslavia, central Asian and Transcaucasian republics of the former Soviet Union, Eritrea, East Timor) are minor to medium recipients. Both trends tend to reduce the share of total ODA accounted for by the largest recipients.

* See Technical Notes at the end of this volume.

- IMF and other research argues that the “Dutch disease” consequences of increased aid are in general within acceptable limits, provided that transfers of aid are maintained at a reasonably consistent level in relation to the local economy.
- The World Bank has argued in its paper to the Development Committee meeting in Dubai in September 2003 that large Asian countries could absorb double present aid levels and smaller African ones at least a 60% increase, in both cases assuming continued policy improvements. Projected increases are well within these limits.

In four years’ time we shall be in a position to analyse whether planned increases to 2006 were delivered and how, if at all, the pattern of aid shifted. I hope we will be able to say in the Development Co-operation Report for 2007/8 that in 2006:

- Donors delivered at least USD 75 billion (at 2002 prices and exchange rates) in net disbursements.
- The proportion of this going to least developed and other low-income countries rose significantly from the proportion in 2002.
- A higher share than in 2002 went to countries with relatively good performance and large numbers of poor – within the context of improved approaches to allocations by donors that take account of the broader set of objectives outlined in Box 1.2.
- Well-considered interventions were being made in those poor-performing countries where effective transfers were possible, on the basis of careful and joint planning about what could be done effectively to promote better governance and institutional development and to help progress towards the MDGs.
- Emergency and humanitarian relief was on a downtrend at least as a proportion of total aid.
- A higher proportion of aid was untied.
- Aid enabled poor recipient countries to expand provision of public services, and thus overall spending levels, but at the same time these countries laid the foundations for greater self-sufficiency by achieving levels of domestic resource mobilisation on average several percentage points higher than at present.
- Much more aid was clearly aligned to local priorities, programmes and systems, and shown in recipient budgets.
- Indicators of harmonisation showed a quantum leap from the 2002/03 baseline.
- The bulk of the increased flows (whether bilateral or multilateral, and whether as projects, programmes or budget support) involved a genuine transfer of resources in terms of the balance of payments of recipient countries, and that technical co-operation expenditure was demonstrably more efficient (including through more use of local or other Southern skills) and more effective.
- This support for developing countries’ own efforts was beginning to be translated into more progress towards the harder-to-reach MDGs, not least in sub-Saharan Africa.

Surveying progress in such areas is a core service which the DAC can provide for its members as a basis for collective discussion among donors but also among all those interested in development co-operation.

Fostering constructive dialogue

The development community is well known for the energy with which it debates competing ideas. Given the diversity of the developing world and the complexity of the development process, this is not perhaps surprising. The circumstances and prejudices of donor countries and agencies vary, and the case for positive engagement with developing and transition countries needs to be made in each donor country in a way that makes sense to the domestic audience. An energetic flow of ideas is valuable, particularly if it is not just within the somewhat incestuous world of aid agencies.

But too often, it seems to me, avoidable misperceptions exist, sometimes about concepts, but often more due to language, which polarise positions and inhibit rational discussion. Here are a few examples. In each case there is scope for different but valid approaches that have potential consequences for policy; but in each case there is also more common ground than much of the language in which the issues are addressed might suggest.

Growth or poverty reduction?

This is probably the most venerable debate among development theoreticians. It is easy to set out the caricatures: on the one hand, “growth merchants” seeing poverty narrowly in terms of income, with naïve views on the “trickle down” of growth to the poor; on the other, “welfarists” who believe with equal or greater naivety that growth is irrelevant and that only distribution matters. It is harder to find people who really hold either of the extreme positions. In practice, few deny that at least in poor countries, economic growth – often well above current levels – is essential if poverty is to be sustainably reduced, and few deny that the distribution of the benefits of that growth is also important. There is also broad agreement that the understanding that poverty is multidimensional, and the reflection of this in the MDGs, means that more than income growth, important though that is, will be needed. Of course policy choices will and should be the subject of debate and controversy, particularly where there may be real trade-offs between levels and “quality” of growth: this is what politics is about. But within the donor community at least let these be about real policy differences that do not disguise the widely-shared view that both growth and its quality matter, and that all dimensions of poverty need high-priority attention.

Public or private?

Almost as much ink has probably been spilt on the respective merits of public and private-sector approaches to development. Again, there is an entirely proper place for energetic debate on the merits of the size and role of the public and private sectors, and the role of markets as opposed to other means of allocating scarce resources. Probably most of us have seen the problems of the extremes of either a state-dominated economy or of too sweeping and hasty privatisation. Effective states need efficient markets; efficient markets need effective states. But too often we use language that typecasts our interlocutor as either blindly statist or blindly capitalist.

Social sectors or production and infrastructure?

These debates are paralleled by debates over the areas for donor support. Donors have in aggregate been spending more on health and less on agriculture, industry and many types of infrastructure over the past decade or so, though few reach the 20% for basic education, basic health and water (itself of course an element of infrastructure) proposed

by the UN Social Summit in 1995. Clearly, developing countries need to invest in support of all these areas, while paying attention to the scope for private investment wherever this is viable. The MDGs have helped to focus on some areas of critical under-investment such as basic education (long an area marginalised by donors often more interested in higher education). Perhaps because some of the clearest of the MDGs relate to health and education outcomes, there has been some tendency to downplay other parts of the economy, for example infrastructure. And it is true that as long as aid levels remain well below what is needed to achieve the MDGs, there is an inevitable competition – whether from a partner country or a donor point of view – among needs for “scaling up” programmes in the social sectors or elsewhere. But most MDGs are – appropriately – outcomes that no narrow sectoral focus can deliver. For example, lower maternal mortality requires not only better obstetric care but also education, transport and women’s empowerment. There is a growing recognition that this too is not an either/or situation for donors – still less for recipient countries themselves – and that, within a framework capable of delivering sustainable, broad-based growth, a wide variety of activities should be incorporated into PRSPs and the like, and justify donor support. Indeed, the better local policies and systems are, the less it matters what donors finance, so long as the method of finance does not distort local priorities.

Projects or programmes?

It is somewhat surprising that the lively debate over the rights and wrongs of budget-type support coincides with a secular decline, only modestly reversed in the past few years (see Chart 2.14), in the proportion of DAC assistance delivered in programmatic form. But this is another debate unhealthily full of stereotyping and caricature within the donor community. This tends to disguise what I suggest are widely-shared views across the community, such as:

- All donors should work together within broadly-owned national (e.g. PRSPs), regional and sectoral strategies.
- In designing medium-term budgetary frameworks and annual budgets, developing countries need to strike a balance between current and capital expenditure. In many, no feasible level of domestic resource mobilisation will enable them to approach the MDGs or to maintain their capital stock efficiently unless they receive outside support for recurrent expenditure over an extended period (whether delivered through commodity aid, balance of payments support, basket funding or direct budget support).
- Such support should be provided in an efficient, non-distortionary and predictable way, linked to reforms that will over time encourage domestic resource mobilisation. It should help build, not marginalise, local systems for accountability. Transfers (of whatever kind) to governments should therefore be integrated into local budget processes wherever possible.
- There will always be a need for public capital investment which brings together resources for a tightly-defined output – in other words for “projects”. While some may be appropriately financed from current budget surpluses or local borrowing, the larger or more complex such projects will often benefit from the experience that direct donor support can provide.
- Such investments themselves should be properly included in local capital budgets and be subject to the relevant local systems (enhanced where necessary), as for recurrent

expenditure. Their recurrent costs must also be properly planned and integrated into a sustainable recurrent budget.

Donors vary in their willingness and ability to provide different types of support and to accept different types of accountability and levels of risk. This is entirely legitimate, but there is room for further work on the variety of perceptions and on ways of lessening perceived as well as real risks. Closer engagement with the audit community is important. So is building local capacity to achieve accountability, and avoiding the imposition of multiple donor-centred requirements.

Of course, I do not expect instant harmony to emerge on any of these issues – on all of which, as I have said, there are some real policy divides that need addressing. But I do hope that the debates that need to take place will not obscure what my predecessor, in his first message as Chair, rightly described as “Common Ground”. My sense is that this common ground has in fact increased. Let us try to enlarge it further, even as we recognise the value of diversity.

Notes

1. See Box in DAC at Work section on Policy Coherence in the OECD.
2. PARIS21: Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century. The PARIS21 Consortium was established in 1999 to boost statistical capabilities, especially in poor countries. Its founding organisers are: the OECD, United Nations, World Bank, IMF and the EC. PARIS21 is hosted at the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) of the OECD. See also Box 3.2.
3. See Chapter 3 for details of the work programme of the WP-EFF.

Chapter 2

Trends in Aid Flows

This chapter analyses the evolution of aid flows to developing countries, and more specifically recent trends in the volume and allocation of DAC members' aid. It attempts to isolate the factors that determine the size of their efforts, and to assess the impact of policy ideas in shaping their development co-operation programmes.

The past two years have been a turning point for aid volume, which increased by 7.2% in 2002. In a longer perspective, technical co-operation and aid to the social sectors have grown, whereas aid lending and capital project financing have declined. Prospects are good for improved aid volume and effectiveness, despite gathering fiscal pressure in member countries.

Introduction

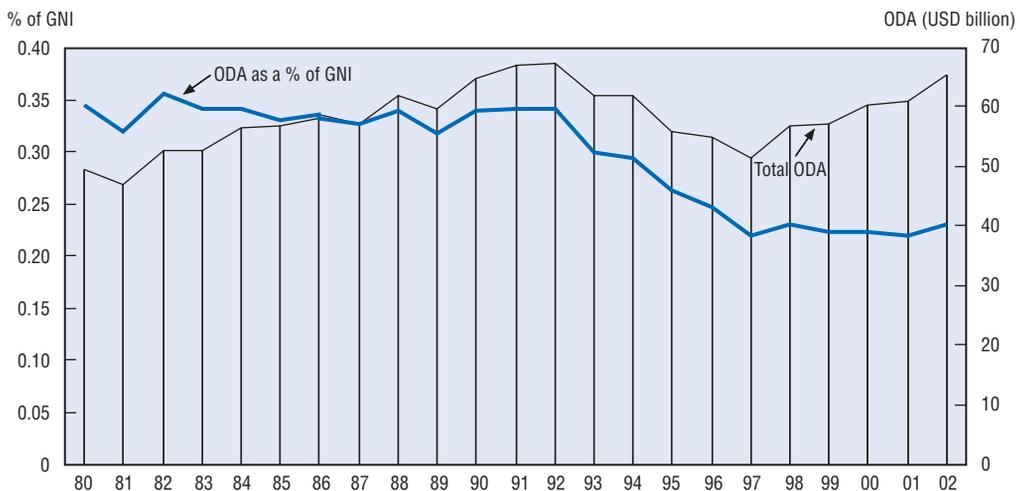
The last two years have been a turning point in the evolution of aid flows to developing countries. After maintaining a steady level through the 1980s, aid fell sharply after the end of the Cold War and of superpower rivalry in the Third World. By 1997, and in three of the subsequent four years, it was at an all-time low of 0.22% of donors' combined national income. But in 2001-2 the trend reversed (see Chart 2.1). By 2002, there was a 7.2% real increase, and if current plans are met, similar annual increases are likely up to 2006.

Two events are responsible for the turnaround. The first was the wave of terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001. These outrages led to a fundamental reassessment of all aspects of US policy towards developing countries, including its security, diplomatic and development co-operation dimensions. One outcome has been a broad consensus in the Administration and Congress that significant and effective foreign aid is both morally justified and an important contribution to US national security.

The second major event that has affected thinking on aid was the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002. Planning for this had taken several years, and its status had been the subject of considerable discussion and negotiation. Many doubted whether it would have much impact. But in fact it led to significant new initiatives by most DAC members to improve both the quantity and quality of their aid.

This chapter analyses recent trends in the volume and allocation of DAC members' aid, using the latest data available at the time of writing. It attempts to isolate the factors that determine the size of their efforts, and assess the impact of policy ideas in shaping

Chart 2.1. **DAC members' total net ODA at 2001 prices as a share of GNI, 1980-2002**



Source: OECD.

their development co-operation programmes. Chapter 3 looks at future volume prospects and the outlook for meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while individual members' programmes are discussed in more detail in Chapter 4.

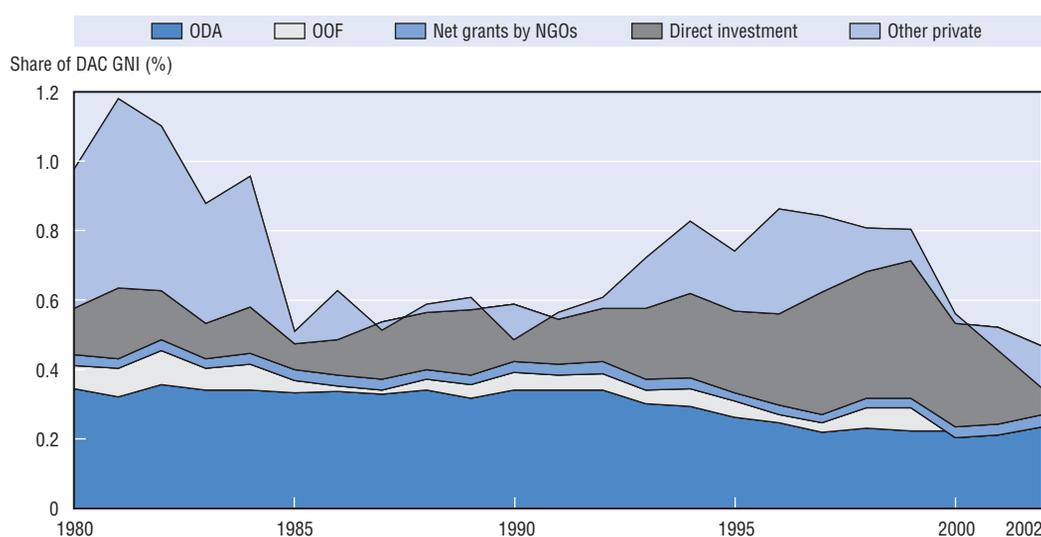
The overall flow picture

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of donors' grants and soft (i.e. low-interest) loans to developing countries. With the possible exception of workers' remittances,¹ it is the least volatile component of capital flows to developing countries, since it expresses government programmes for development that are largely independent of the individual decisions of economic actors.

Chart 2.2 shows the evolution of ODA over the past 20 years, in the context of other resource flows for development. The categories are those used in DAC statistics. They include grants and loans with a maturity of more than one year, excluding interest payments, military credits, and transfer payments to individuals.

The sharp fall in private flows from the early 1980s reflects the collapse in international bank lending following Mexico's announcement in 1982 that it was unable to meet its debt service obligations. The 1990s saw a revival in private investment in developing countries. Although total private flows have not regained their levels of the early 1980s as a share of DAC members' GNI, the composition of these flows suggests they may be of more durable benefit. Direct investment, though not maintaining the peaks reached in the late 1990s, is becoming a much more significant element of private flows, reflecting longer-term confidence in developing countries' growth prospects. By contrast, bank lending, which adds to debt burdens, has been much lower than 20 years ago, and there is some evidence that the financial viability of the investments it funds is being more carefully scrutinised.

Chart 2.2. **DAC members' resource flows to developing countries, 1980-2002**



Note: Net OOF flows were negative in 2000-2002, and other private flows were negative in 1987, 1990, 2001 and 2002.

Source: OECD.

Many factors contributed to the 1990s trend of rising private flows and falling ODA. As already mentioned, the end of superpower rivalry reduced the political incentives to aid giving from the early 90s. Aid was thus particularly vulnerable to cuts at a time when recession had reduced government revenue and most countries were introducing stringent fiscal consolidation programmes. There was also reduced need for aid in some rapidly advancing economies in Asia and Latin America, while flows to strife-torn countries in central and west Africa fell sharply as it became impossible to deliver effective aid there.

Private flows rose through the 90s as interest rates fell, increasing the profitability of investment. Excessive lending led to debt sustainability problems in east Asia, Russia, and other emerging economies from 1998, but the effects have been less severe than in 1982, since several of the major destination countries for private investment – including China and India – were little affected.

DAC and non-DAC donors

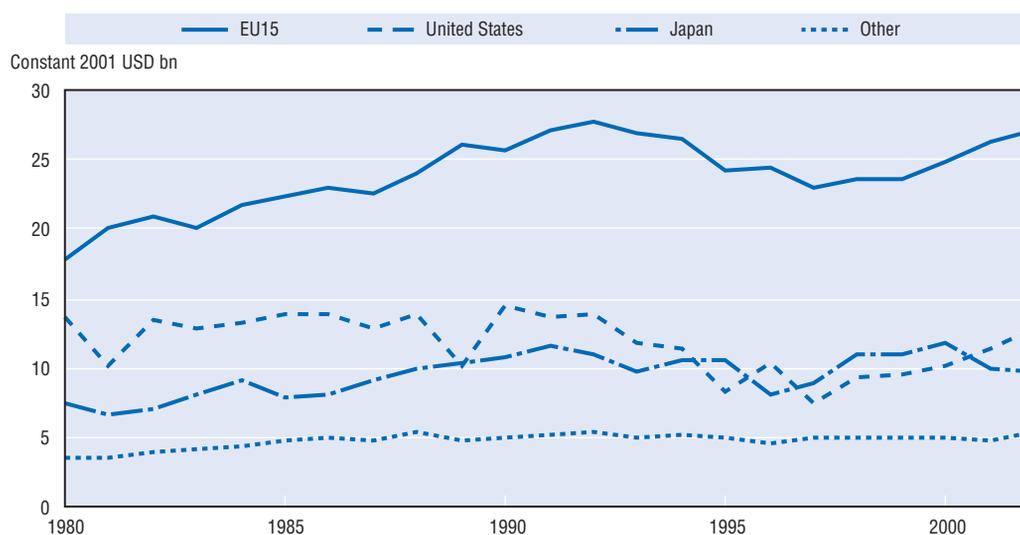
Twenty years ago, non-DAC donors were giving almost half as much aid as DAC countries combined. While political attention focused on aid from the Soviet bloc, this was actually rather modest, being heavily concentrated in a few client states dotted throughout the developing world. Soviet bloc aid rarely exceeded one-tenth of DAC ODA. More important was the effort of the Arab countries as they recycled the petrodollars gained from the oil price spikes of 1974 and 1979. Much of this was done through the banking system, but Arab aid also rose sharply to about a third of DAC ODA in the late 70s and early 80s. It was concentrated in Muslim countries, but was also instrumental in setting up the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the only significant United Nations fund for providing ODA loans.

The early 90s saw the collapse of the Soviet bloc and its aid efforts, and a sharp curtailment of Arab aid as oil prices continued to fall from their earlier peaks. By the late 90s, DAC countries were providing roughly 95% of all known ODA flows.

These figures may be somewhat misleading in suggesting a sharp contraction in the diversity of aid donors. Two factors mitigate this trend. One is the rise in the number of DAC members, from 18 in the early 80s to 23 today. The other is the increase in a number of smaller aid programmes by individual, mostly middle-income countries. These include one founder member of the OECD – Turkey; most of the new OECD members – the Czech Republic, Hungary, Korea, Mexico, Poland, the Slovak Republic; and several non-OECD members, including China, Chinese Taipei, India and Israel.² Iceland, a high-income OECD member, also has a small development co-operation programme.³ In addition, several non-OECD countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including Russia, are now starting to develop or revive their development co-operation efforts.

The balance of aid effort within the DAC has also shifted substantially. The 1980s saw a steady decline in the share of the United States, from about 30% of the DAC total at the beginning of the decade to around 20% at the end – a level that still applies today. The fall was matched by rising aid from EU countries and Japan. At the beginning of the 1980s, Japan was only the fourth largest DAC donor, behind France and Germany as well as the United States. As a share of its national income, Japan's aid did not rise much over the subsequent decade, but during the 1990s, Japan's efforts to raise the level of its ODA budget, along with its solid growth record and the rising value of the yen against the dollar, propelled it ahead of the United States as the world's largest aid donor, a position it held until 2000.

Chart 2.3. Donor breakdown of DAC members' ODA in real terms, 1980-2002



Source: OECD.

Relative to national income, the most consistent and impressive aid performance has come from Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. By 1980, all these countries surpassed the UN target for ODA of 0.7% of national income, and they never slipped below it thereafter. In recent years, Luxembourg has joined this group, Ireland has committed to do so by 2007, and Belgium and France aim to join them by 2010 and 2012 respectively.

Donors' economic performance is a key determinant of the volume of aid they can achieve. The late 80s saw short-lived economic booms in Finland and Italy that allowed those countries to lift their aid effort substantially. By 1991, Finland even reached the UN ODA target. But both countries faced economic crises in the early 90s which severely curtailed their aid efforts. As the 1996 edition of this Report pointed out, aid is a largely discretionary expenditure that is particularly sensitive to the donor's fiscal position.⁴ Surpluses or small deficits often presage a rise in aid, whereas high fiscal deficits have almost always been followed by sharp contractions in aid budgets.

Aid from other DAC members has generally stagnated in recent years in real terms, and declined as a share of growing national income. By the latter measure, Australia and Canada showed two of the largest falls. Both had an ODA/GNI ratio of over 0.5% in at least one year in the early 80s, but in recent years their ratios have been around half that figure. Aid from Belgium and Germany has shrunk by about one-third over the same period. There has been less change in aid from Austria, New Zealand and Switzerland; aid from the United Kingdom, after falling significantly, has now recovered (Chart 2.3).

Aid by region and income group

While total ODA fell substantially up to 2001, the picture varies by recipient region. After the 1970s, Asia saw a major drop in ODA as its need for aid declined, whereas Africa's share increased rapidly. Aid to Latin America retained its relatively minor share. Then, in the

late 1990s, a series of financial crises in middle-income countries partly reversed the trends, with disbursements to Asia and Latin America rising again at Africa's expense.

Several factors contributed to the fall in aid to Africa. The most important and distressing was the increasing difficulty in delivering aid in many strife-torn countries in the Horn of Africa, the Congo basin and parts of West Africa. Human rights concerns led to policy decisions to reduce aid to other countries – most recently Zimbabwe. On a somewhat more positive note, the devaluation of the CFA and Comorian francs in 1994 enabled a substantial reduction in French assistance to meet deficits in the countries using those currencies.⁵

The aggregates conceal large differences in donor and recipient relationships. On the donor side, the African focus is strongest among European donors. In 2000-01, African countries accounted for eight of the top ten recipients of gross ODA from Belgium, France and Ireland, and for seven of the United Kingdom's top ten.

Asian and Pacific countries accounted for all of Australia and New Zealand's top ten recipients in 2000-01, and for nine of Japan's top ten. Spain was the only donor with a majority (six out of ten) of its top recipients in Latin America. Other donors' programmes show a fairly even mix of regions. Chapter 1 discusses in more detail the factors guiding country allocations of ODA.

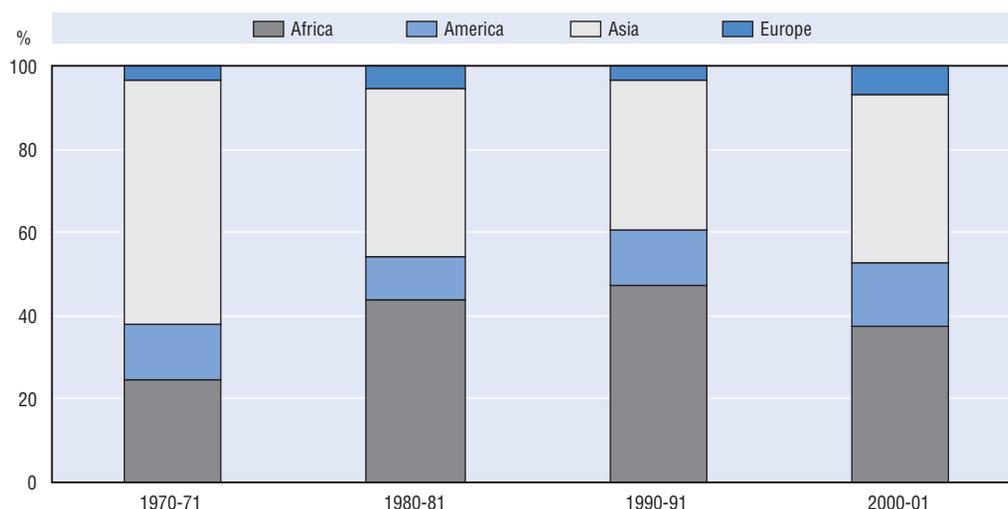
The 1990s also saw the first aid programmes to former Soviet bloc states in eastern and central Europe. These have differed markedly from traditional development assistance, and are not counted within ODA.⁶ They have concentrated on debt relief and technical help to smooth the transition to a market economy. The main donors have been the United States, France and Germany, with Austria, Canada and Denmark also making substantial contributions. Details are given in the last three tables of the Statistical Annex to this volume.

There has been little change through the 1990s in the shares of ODA accounted for by the various income groupings of countries. Roughly 30% of aid goes to each of the three main groups: the least developed countries (total population: 660 million), the other low-income countries (including China and India; total population 3 billion), and the lower-middle income countries (650 million).⁷ Flows to upper-middle income and high-income countries combined have not exceeded 10% of net ODA for the last 20 years.

Multilateral share of ODA

Chart 2.4 compares donors' shares of multilateral assistance in 1992 and 2002 (the dates are chosen so as to be able to compare all DAC members except Greece, which joined the DAC in 1999). Most countries have made shifts and for some, notably Italy and Ireland, the changes have been substantial.

In general, however, shifts in the multilateral shares of aid are mainly an indirect result of decisions affecting donors' bilateral programmes. Multilateral aid itself varies only slowly because donors' contributions to each multilateral agency replenishment are typically linked to their respective national income. But decisions to boost or curtail the overall level of aid are quickly reflected in a donor's bilateral programme, and this affects the balance between their bilateral and multilateral aid. Thus Ireland and Luxemburg, which increased their total aid substantially over the period, saw large reductions in the multilateral share. By contrast, sharp cuts in aid by France and Italy have boosted their multilateral shares.

Chart 2.4. **Share in net DAC bilateral ODA by recipient region, 1970-71 to 2000-01**

Source: OECD.

Special factors explain some other substantial shifts. For example, Portugal's bilateral ODA was unusually high in 1992 due to substantial forgiveness of private debt. This reduced the multilateral share of its total ODA that year. By contrast, 1992 was also the year in which Switzerland joined the World Bank, so its multilateral share was unusually high, reflecting the value of its initial capital subscription.

Charts 2.5 to 2.8 show that, while the overall share of multilateral aid in DAC members' programmes has remained constant at about 30%, there have been substantial shifts within the total. Aid delivered through EC agencies⁸ and the UN has increased steadily, while payments to IDA and the regional development banks have declined as they have been able to fund an increasing share of their lending from repayments.

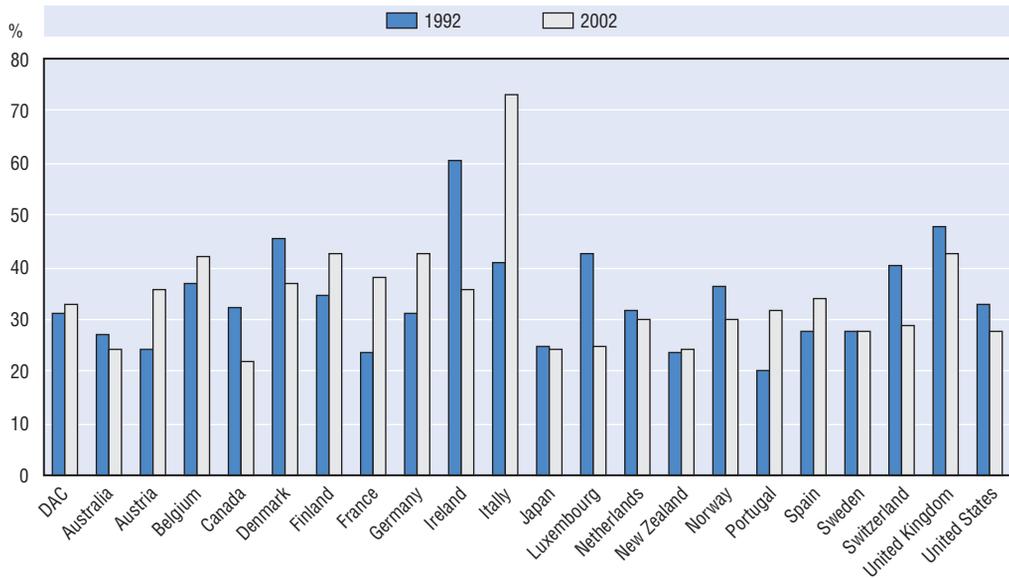
Chart 2.6 presents the share of DAC members' multilateral aid going to European Commission agencies. This has been increasing since the 1980s, partly due to the accession of new EU members (Spain and Portugal in 1986; Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995).

Chart 2.7 shows the share of multilateral ODA provided by DAC members to the UN agencies. This has increased a little in the most recent years. The data relate only to contributions to the core budgets of UN bodies, and do not include non-core contributions, which have become an increasingly important source of financing for UN and other international organisations.

Chart 2.8 shows IDA's share of DAC multilateral ODA. (IDA, the International Development Association, is the arm of the World Bank group that makes low-interest loans to the poorest countries.) The falling trend has been offset by a rise in loan repayments as IDA's lending portfolio matures, so that its total resources for new lending have actually grown in recent years (see Chart 2.10).

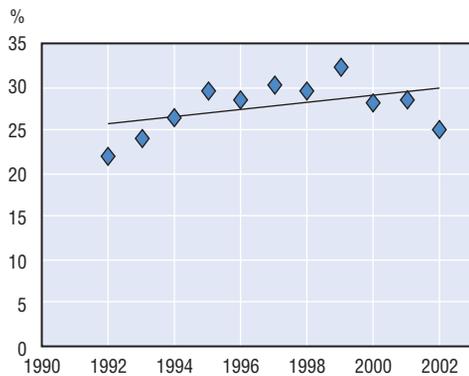
Chart 2.9 gives the share of regional development banks in DAC members' multilateral ODA. The trend is more erratic, reflecting the near-collapse of the African Development Bank in the mid-1990s, and its subsequent revival with a recapitalisation at the end of the decade. As with IDA, an increasing repayments stream (especially to the Asian

Chart 2.5. **DAC members' ODA shares to multilateral agencies, 1992 and 2002**



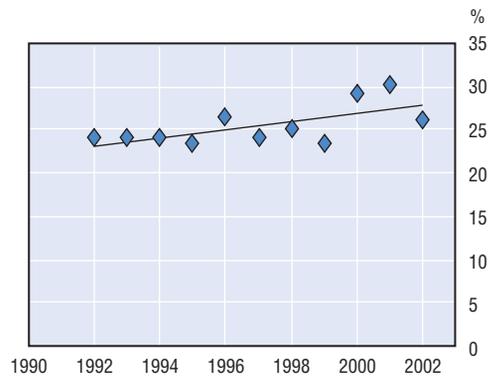
Source: OECD.

Chart 2.6. **Share of multilateral ODA to the EC**



Source: OECD.

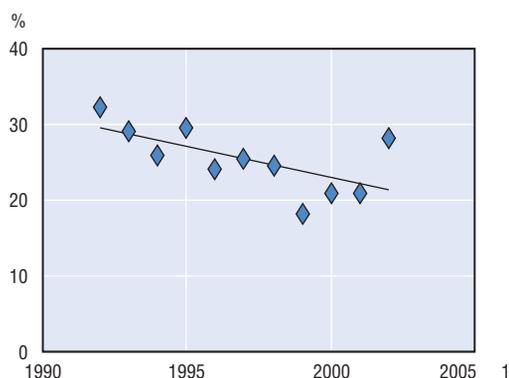
Chart 2.7. **Share of multilateral ODA to the UN**



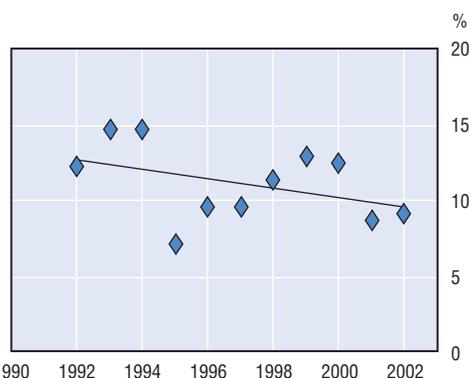
Source: OECD.

Development Bank) has maintained and even increased the overall level of regional development banks' resources.

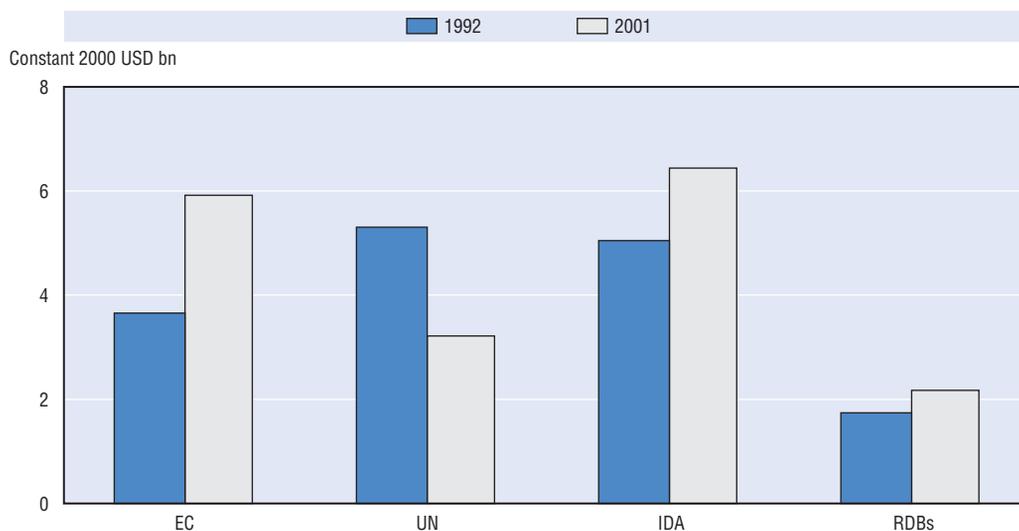
A somewhat different picture emerges if we consider the outflows of multilateral agencies. Chart 2.10 shows the change in gross concessional disbursements from the core resources of the EC, UN, IDA and regional development banks between 1992 and 2001. EC outflows have increased substantially. UN outflows have fallen, although this has been partly offset by increases in supplementary funding directed to specific purposes.⁹ The figure also shows the importance of reflows in maintaining and even increasing IDA disbursements, over a period when donors' new subscriptions of capital to IDA have fallen. Regional development banks' concessional lending has risen slightly.

Chart 2.8. **Share of multilateral ODA to IDA**

Source: OECD.

Chart 2.9. **Share of multilateral ODA to RDBs**

Source: OECD.

Chart 2.10. **Gross concessional disbursements by multilateral agencies in 1992 and 2001**

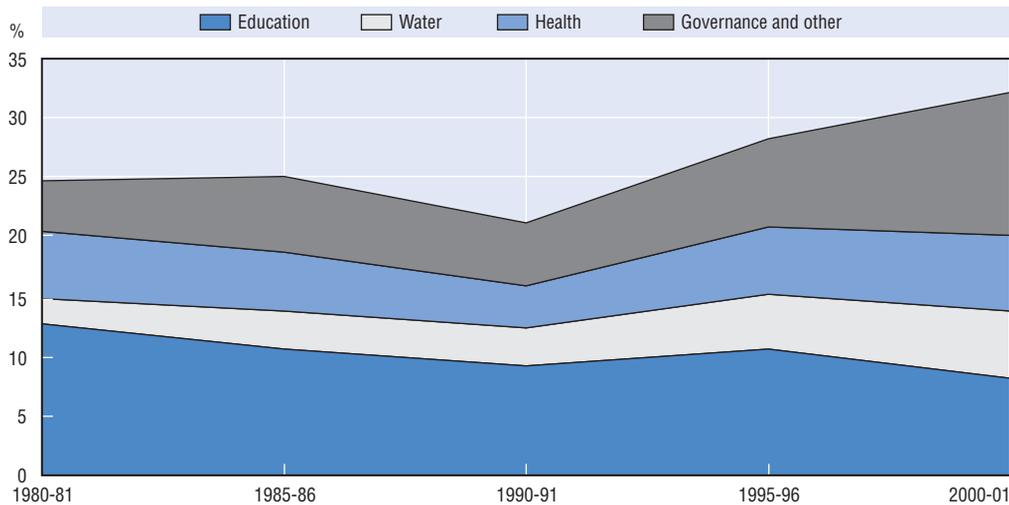
Source: OECD.

Aid by sector

Charts 2.11 to 2.14 show trends in the sectoral allocation of aid over the past 20 years.

The increasing overall share of the **social sectors** (Chart 2.11) reflects the policy focus on these aspects of development that emerged in the late 1970s. In particular, the International Conference on Primary Health Care held at Alma-Ata in 1978 declared the goal of health for all by the year 2000, and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, inaugurated in 1981, aimed at safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation for all by 1990. These initiatives stimulated major campaigns of childhood immunisation and rural water supply through the 1980s and early 1990s, which made significant contributions to reduced infant mortality. Even so, the goals set were far from

Chart 2.11. Share of social sectors in DAC members' bilateral ODA, 1980-2001



Source: OECD.

being met. This was particularly the case for water supply, where renewed aid effort is apparent in the last few years.

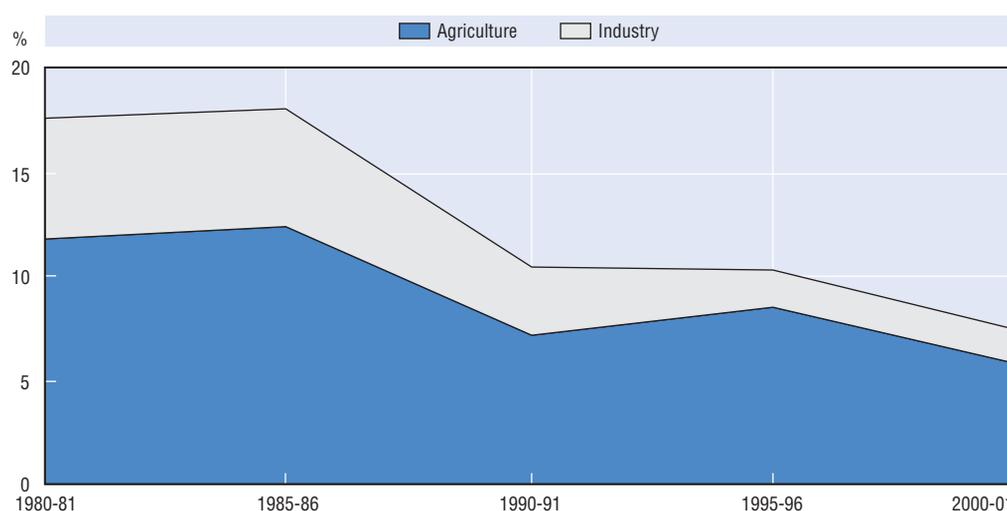
Within both the education and health sectors, there has been a trend towards funding primary services. Thus, while total aid to education has fallen slightly, the share of basic education within the total rose from around 15% in 1996 to nearly 25% in 2001. Similarly, aid to basic health services has now risen to over half of total aid to health.

Particularly striking is the increase in aid to **governance** and other social programmes through the 1990s. This covers a wide variety of activities ranging from human rights promotion and election monitoring, through community development and government functions such as taxation, to the developmental aspects of drug control programmes.

The trend towards aid to the governance sector reflects both historical and intellectual developments. The stagnation and fall of communism in eastern Europe stimulated reflection on the role of market transparency and well-functioning institutions in facilitating balanced economic expansion. Then in 1992-95, humanitarian emergencies in Rwanda, Somalia and Yugoslavia showed how failure to manage ethnic tension could tear nations apart and set back development by many years. Academic and OECD work has also stressed the governance factor. In particular, the vogue for the theories of Robert Putnam focused attention on the importance of social capital to development, while World Bank studies by Dollar and Burnside stressed the role of policies and institutions in aid effectiveness.

Moving to the production sectors, the fall in aid to **agriculture** (see Chart 2.12 and the Annex at the end of this chapter) is a matter of increasing policy concern. The sector had been a major area of aid activity in the 1970s, with the expansion of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research and the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. But by the early 1980s, the perceived failure of some large-scale integrated rural development projects had dented enthusiasm. Progressive increases in world grain production and steadily falling prices may also have helped to obscure the fact

Chart 2.12. Share of production sectors in DAC members' bilateral ODA, 1980-2001



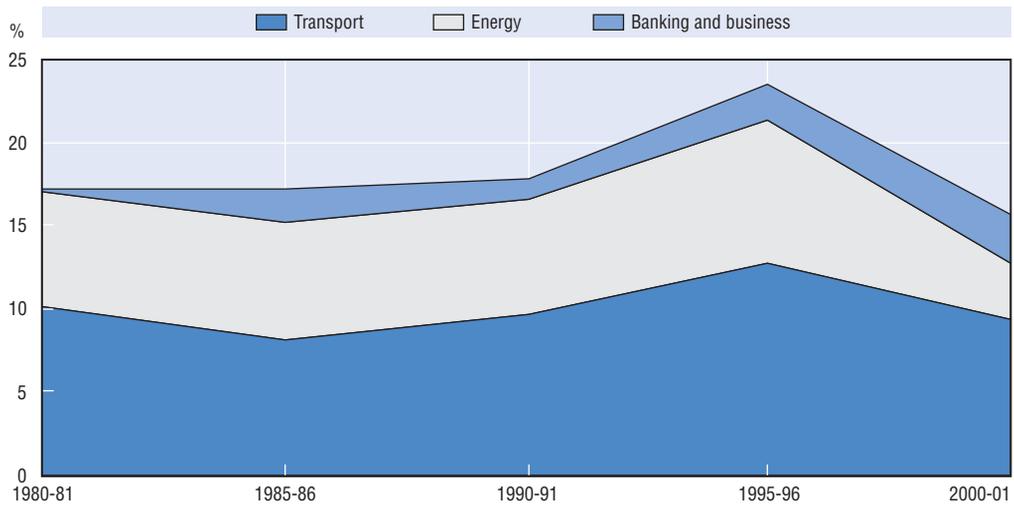
Source: OECD.

that 15% of the world's population was still malnourished in the mid-1990s. The emphasis on the social sectors may also have played a role, food production having been excluded from the definition of Basic Social Services developed in the run-up to the World Summit on Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995.

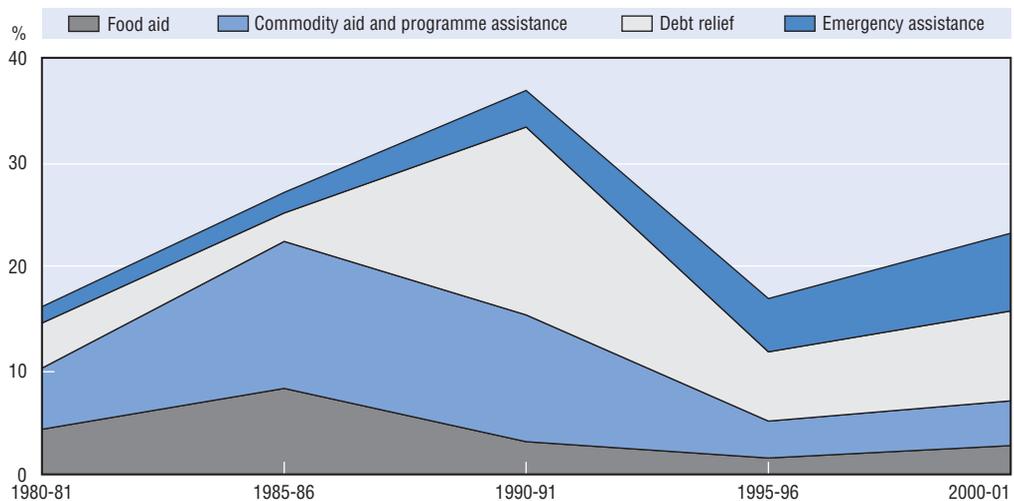
Aid to **industry** has also fallen since the restrictions on the use of tied aid credits under the 1987 DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing¹⁰ and especially the so-called Helsinki package of 1991. The package aimed to prevent aid being applied to projects that could attract commercial financing. At least at a global level, the surge in private foreign direct investment during the 1990s has no doubt compensated many times over for the reduction in the use of aid funds for industrial development.

The fall in aid to the **energy sector** (Chart 2.13) is something of a puzzle. As with aid to industry, the Helsinki package restrictions may have played a role, although the fall does not occur until some years after the package. Detailed data show sharp reductions in aid lending to this sector in recent years from France, Germany and Japan, which had been the main sources. Obviously the general cuts in those donors' programmes are having an effect across all sectors. Somewhat lower real oil prices in recent years may also be reducing the expected returns from energy projects, and the privatisation of energy supply in some middle-income countries is perhaps playing a role. It will be interesting to see whether, if the Kyoto Protocol enters into force, its Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) stimulates investment in energy projects in developing countries. Whether CDM expenditures will be eligible to be reported as ODA is currently under discussion in the DAC.

Turning to non-sector aid (Chart 2.14), the 1985-86 spike in commodity assistance and programme aid¹¹ reflects the peak in structural adjustment assistance as well as a surge in commodity aid, especially by the United States. Food aid was also at a high point in the mid-80s, both in support of development projects and as famine relief, especially in the Horn of Africa.

Chart 2.13. **Share of infrastructure sectors in DAC members' bilateral ODA, 1980-2001**

Source: OECD.

Chart 2.14. **Share of non-sector aid in DAC members' bilateral ODA, 1980-2001**

Source: OECD.

The rise in emergency aid during the 1990s reflects the increased number of humanitarian crises, especially in eastern Europe and Africa. In general, these “complex humanitarian emergencies” have required considerably more aid funds than even the largest natural calamities, with the limited exception of Hurricane Mitch, which devastated large areas of Central America in 1998.

Debt relief was unusually high in 1990-91 when the United States forgave billions of dollars of Egyptian military debt at the time of the Gulf War.

Trends in forms of aid delivery

Several long-term trends are apparent in the forms in which aid is given. First, the **grant share** has increased (see Chart 2.15). This has been a focus of attention in the DAC since its inception. In the 1960s and 1970s, a series of recommendations on the terms of aid successively increased the target “grant element” of total ODA. The grant element is a measure of the overall “softness” of aid, having regard to both the share of grants and the concessionality of any aid loans (see Technical Notes for details).

The last and most demanding version of the DAC Recommendation on the Terms and Conditions of Aid, approved in 1978,¹² required:

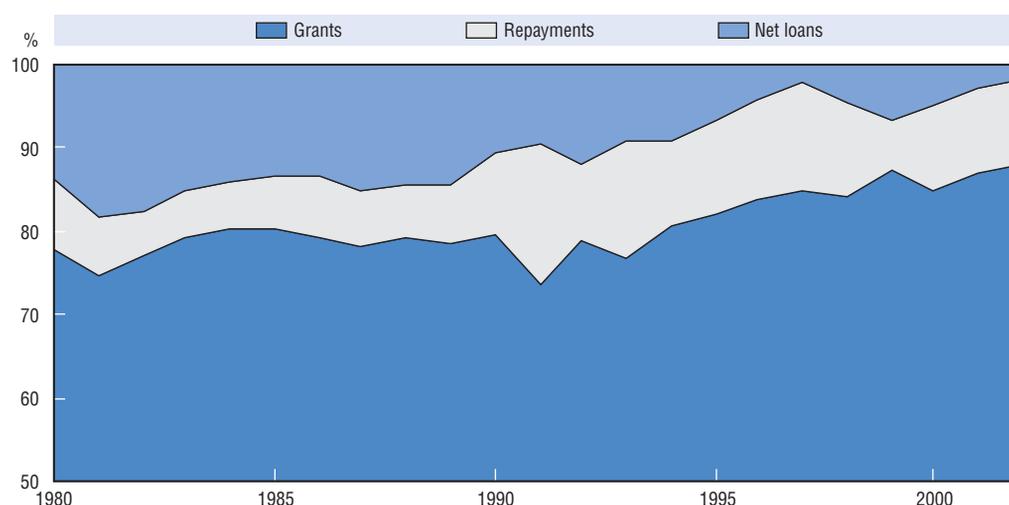
- At least an 86% average grant element for ODA commitments.
- And in the case of least developed countries (LDCs), either a 90% grant element in each year for the group as a whole, or an 86% grant element for every individual LDC over a three-year period.

In the last few years, all DAC members have met these recommendations, although since the total commitments of Italy and the United States were significantly below the DAC average, these countries did not meet the associated ODA volume test in 2002.

Several DAC members curtailed or abolished their ODA lending programmes in the 1980s or 1990s in response to concerns that they were increasing the debt burdens of recipients already facing falling prices for their commodity exports or other external “shocks”. Lending is therefore heavily concentrated among a few donors. In 2002, Japan alone lent USD 5 billion of the total of 7 billion in DAC members’ total new ODA development lending, while Germany (USD 0.6 billion) and France (USD 0.6 billion) accounted for most of the rest. Among other DAC members, only Spain gave more than 5% of its total gross ODA in the form of new development loans.

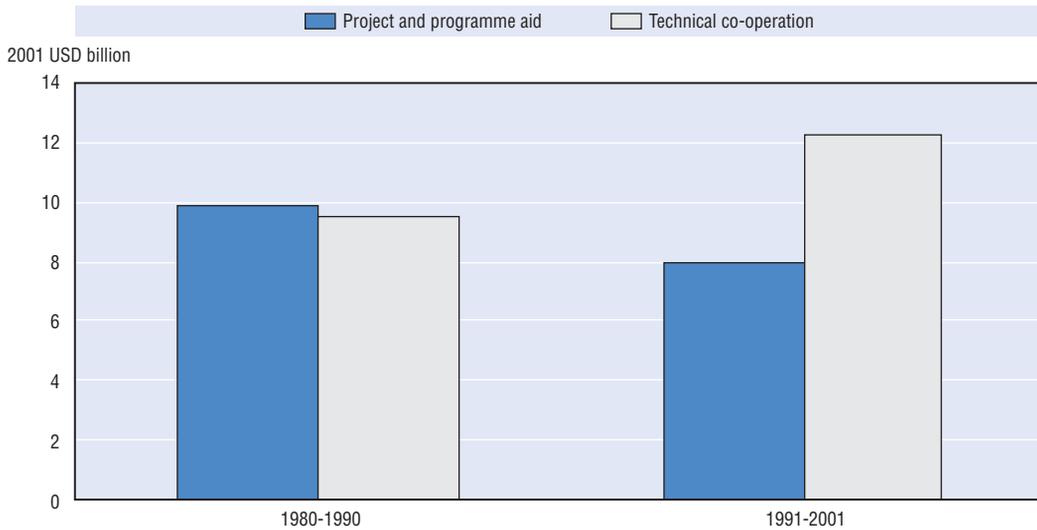
A second tendency in forms of aid is towards reduced **tying** of aid commitments to procurement of goods and services in the donor country. This is largely the result of a conscious effort by DAC members, who have agreed progressive restrictions on the use of

Chart 2.15. **Structure of gross ODA, 1980-2002**



Source: OECD.

Chart 2.16. **DAC members' average annual net flows of project and programme aid and technical co-operation, 1980-2001**



Source: OECD.

tied aid since the 1970s. Excluding technical co-operation,¹³ untied aid is estimated to have risen from nearly 60% of DAC donors' bilateral commitments in the early 1980s to an average of over 80% in recent years. Although there are some problems of data comparability, these do not invalidate the overall trend. Progress towards even greater untying is likely to continue since DAC members agreed that all their financial aid to least developed countries would be untied from the beginning of 2002.

These two trends suggest a progressive improvement in aid quality according to long-accepted criteria. This is hardly surprising, as the political clientelism that dominated aid allocations during the Cold War has gradually given way to a sharper focus on development results.

A third major trend in forms of aid delivery is the shift away from projects and programme aid and towards **technical co-operation** (see Chart 2.16). This is linked to the increasing share of the social sectors in total ODA, since contributions to those sectors (e.g. education, health and governance) are generally in the form of technical co-operation inputs such as experts, teachers, training programmes and associated equipment.

But the shift from capital projects to technical co-operation also reflects deeper changes in the development financing architecture. Middle-income countries have increasingly been able to raise private financing for infrastructure projects, particularly in the context of widespread privatisation of their public utilities. In poorer countries, there is still some bilateral aid lending for infrastructure, but the task has passed largely to multilateral development banks.

Whether the increase in the share of technical co-operation should count as an improvement in overall aid quality is hard to assess in the absence of firm information on its effectiveness. Clearly, transferring skills and knowledge is fundamental to capacity development, and individual examples of technical co-operation may well have exceptionally high returns. On the other hand, critics have charged that technical

co-operation expenditure has often focused on high-cost expatriate consultants, and can tend to capture local expertise for use in aid projects, rather than enhance overall capacity. The DAC Network on Governance is currently undertaking case studies to try to identify the factors underpinning successful capacity development, including the role of technical co-operation.

Aid is back

The last two years have seen a modest but noticeable revival of confidence and enterprise in the aid effort. The focus on poverty reduction has sharpened, development goals have been clarified, and new forms of partnership and shared responsibility are evolving. Some of the pessimism about development prospects that characterised the 1980s and 1990s has given way to a realisation that, though many challenges remain, the overall development record is quite impressive. Each decade has shown progress in relieving poverty – whether this is measured by income or access to services.

While the contribution of aid to this process is difficult to isolate, there is an increasing realisation that the poorest countries can only advance with a combination of sound policies and effective assistance. Studies by the World Bank and by DAC members suggest that the quality and effectiveness of aid is improving, and there are clear signs that aid volume, which had been falling, has turned around.

Chapter 3 will review the medium-term prospects for ODA. Further increases and improvements are clearly required to meet the Millennium Development Goals, and most donors have made specific undertakings. Whether they will be able to meet them in a likely climate of fiscal stringency remains to be seen.

ANNEX

Falling Aid to Agriculture

DAC statistics allow detailed examination of the fall in aid to agriculture illustrated in Chart 2.12.

The annual aggregate DAC statistics contain data on total aid to agriculture by donor. The CRS Aid Activity database provides for analysis of aid to agriculture by recipient and by sub-sector. Both can be accessed through the International Development Statistics online (www.oecd.org/dac/idsonline).

Aid to agriculture by donor

Over the last 15 years the share of aid to agriculture in total aid (Table A.1) has decreased practically for all donors, bilaterals and multilaterals alike. In absolute terms, the United States accounts for most of the fall, but in relative terms cuts in the projects and programmes of Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland were as large or larger. Multilateral aid to agriculture has declined even more than bilateral aid. Non-concessional lending for agriculture by the World Bank, the regional development banks and IFAD decreased by two-thirds in real terms in the same period. In recent years, total aid allocations to the agricultural sector have averaged about USD 4.1 billion a year and non-concessional loans about USD 1.8 billion a year.¹⁴

Aid to agriculture by recipient

The world's poorest – Sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia – have borne the brunt of the falls in aid to agriculture (Chart A.1). Conflict has interrupted programmes to some countries (Somalia, Sudan), while governance concerns prompted reductions in aid to others (Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar and Tanzania). However, the biggest drop in aid to agriculture relates to India. Several donors that supported India's agricultural development at the beginning of the 1980s no longer give assistance to that sector. This could be due to the Green Revolution and a subsequent decline in the demand for aid to agriculture, although overall aid flows to India have also declined.

Far East Asia is the only region receiving increased aid to agriculture. This relates to China and reflects a change in the regional focus of DAC members' aid within that country. Along with steady increases of aid to China in the 1990s, industrial development in the coastal regions has been largely taken over by the private sector, and donors have redirected their financing to the more rural interior. Japanese ODA lending provides a large share of these funds.

Table A.1. Aid to agriculture by donor and share in total aid; commitments, 1980-2001

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2000-01
	% of donor total ¹					USD million
Australia	7	10	13	4	8	60
Austria	1	4	3	2	1	7
Belgium	4	12	10	13	9	44
Canada	22	19	9	4	4	50
Denmark	10	15	9	7	10	90
Finland	14	15	12	8	6	16
France	7	10	7	6	6	210
Germany	8	10	7	7	4	141
Greece	..	..	..	2	1	1
Ireland	0	18	14	5	8	13
Italy	10	14	11	5	4	25
Japan	11	14	11	12	9	1 140
Luxembourg	..	..	..	5	4	4
Netherlands	21	19	12	9	3	91
New Zealand	25	20	4	13	3	3
Norway	25	14	7	5	5	46
Portugal	..	..	..	2	1	4
Spain	..	..	1	7	3	36
Sweden	11	6	11	9	3	35
Switzerland	20	24	15	9	4	26
United Kingdom	6	10	10	10	5	148
United States	18	11	3	6	4	379
Total DAC	12	12	7	8	6	2 569
AfDF	31	31	24	29	14	143
AsDF	35	26	43	21	9	108
EC	..	24	..	7	7	426
IDA	34	34	22	14	10	660
IDB Sp Fund	29	11	16	9	8	32
IFAD	59	83	54	76	50	172
Total multilateral	35	30	25	16	10	1 541
Total	16	16	10	10	7	4 110

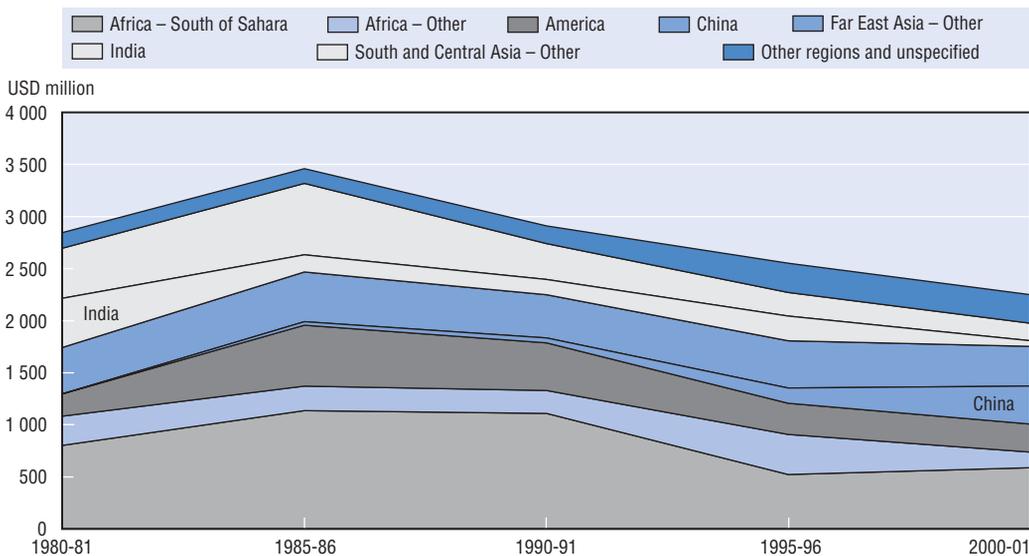
1. Aid from each donor to agriculture as per cent of aid from each donor to all sectors.

Definitions: Aid to agriculture comprises agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes, agricultural land and water resources, agricultural development and supply of inputs, crops and livestock production, agricultural services, agricultural education, training and research as well as institutional capacity building and advice. Forestry and fishing are also included (identified as separate sectors only from 1996 onwards). The definition excludes rural development (classified as multi-sector aid) and developmental food aid (a sub-category of general programme assistance).

Note: In DAC reporting (as well as in most donors' internal reporting systems), each activity can be assigned only one sector code. For activities cutting across several sectors, either a multi-sector code or the code corresponding to the largest component of the activity is used. It follows that DAC statistics on aid to agriculture only relate to activities which have agriculture as their main purpose and fail to capture aid to agriculture delivered within multi-sector programmes. Aid to agriculture through NGOs may also be excluded, since this is not always sector coded in as much detail as project and programme aid. At present, using a single sector code is the only practical method of standardising reporting on a basis that permits valid donor comparisons. It is not likely to bias analyses of trends and orders of magnitude.

Source: DAC statistics for DAC members, CRS aid activity database for multilaterals.

Chart A.1. **DAC countries' bilateral aid to agriculture by region, 1980-2001, constant 2001 prices**



Source: CRS aid activity database.

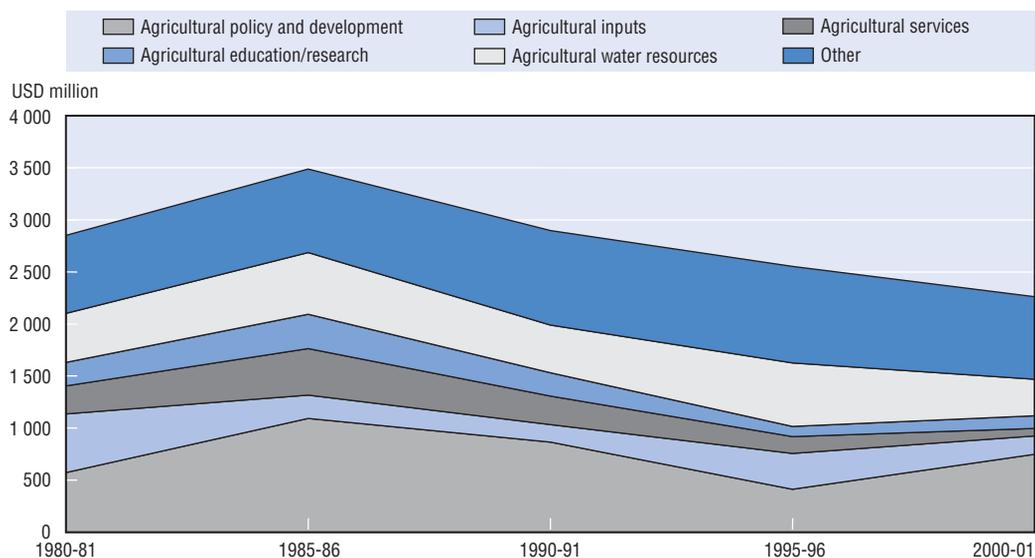
Aid to agriculture by sub-sector

There has been a shift from project to programme aid by many donors and the separate identification of components of wider sector programmes is not possible, which may explain the share of “agricultural policy and development” in Chart A.2 increasing since 1995 while several other sub-sectors declined. Aid for the provision of agricultural inputs, agricultural services and agricultural education/research has halved in real terms over the last 20 years. This has been part of a broader reassessment of the role of the public sector in agriculture. All donors except Japan have stopped financing agricultural inputs (i.e. fertilisers, seeds, machinery and equipment). Very few projects in support of agricultural services (storage and transportation, marketing, financial intermediaries) have been reported in recent years.

Agricultural education, training and research activities have increased in number (partly due to improvements in donors' reporting on technical co-operation activities) but declined in volume. Donors are increasingly financing agricultural research multilaterally, through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (Chart A.3). CGIAR research focuses on improving the productivity of crops (e.g. rice, wheat, maize, cassava, potato) and livestock. If successful, donors might be encouraged to further increase their investment in the sector to spread the benefits of the new products.

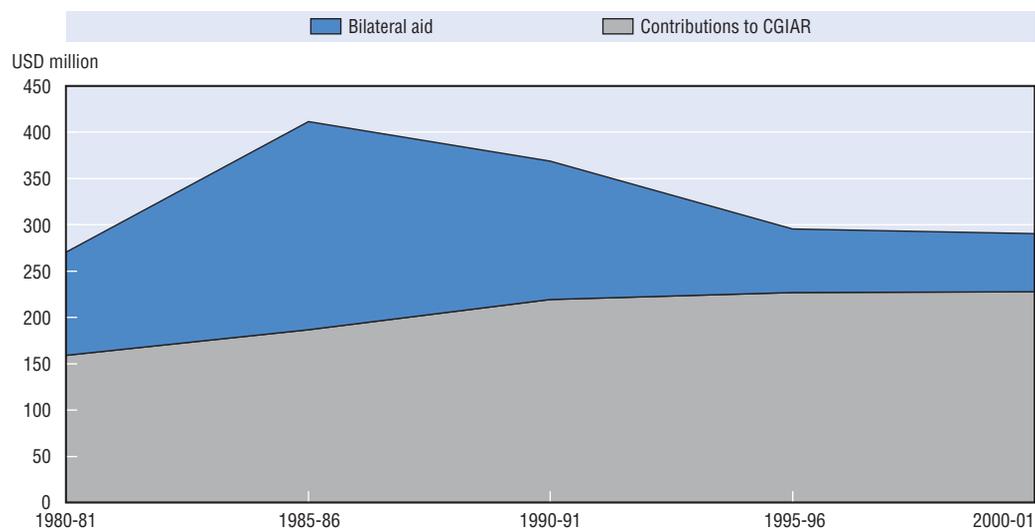
Aid for agricultural water resources has remained relatively stable, as increased amounts by Japan have compensated for decreases from other donors. But if multilateral outflows are taken into account, aid for irrigation has halved since the mid-1980s, mainly because of reduced IDA lending for this purpose.

Chart A.2. **DAC countries' bilateral aid to agriculture by sub-sector, 1980-2001, constant 2001 prices**



Source: CRS aid activity database.

Chart A.3. **DAC countries' aid for agricultural research, 1980-2001, constant 2001 prices**



Source: CRS aid activity database and CGIAR Financial Report 2001.

Do the data for 2002 confirm the trend?

Data on aid flows in 2002 show no signs of recovery in aid to agriculture. Bilateral allocations to the sector amounted to USD 2.3 billion representing 5% of aid to all sectors combined. Multilateral commitments summed up to a further USD 1 billion (6% of their total aid). In comparison with 2000-01 (Table A.1), aid to agriculture declined in 2002 for most donors. Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Fund reported slightly larger amounts, but only the last two substantially increased their aid to agriculture in relative terms.

Notes

1. Workers' remittances, along with official transfer payments to individuals, have traditionally been regarded as primarily financing consumption in developing countries, and have therefore not been counted within DAC statistics on resource flows for development. However, a recent study (D. Ratha, "Workers' remittances: An important and stable source of development finance" in *Global Development Finance*, World Bank, 2003, pp. 157-175) suggests that improved policies and relaxed foreign exchange controls may have encouraged recipients to use remittances for investment. Ratha estimates workers' remittances to developing countries at USD 72 billion in 2001, but acknowledges formidable data problems (*ibid.*, pp. 171-172).
2. See the data in Table 33 of the Statistical Annex.
3. Further details of the aid programmes of non-DAC members are provided in Chapter 4.
4. *Development Co-operation, 1996 Report*, pp. 95-7.
5. Total ODA to CFA and Comorian franc countries fell by about USD 2.5 billion from its peak in 1994 to its current level of around USD 3 billion. For a succinct history of these currencies, see A. Konate, "Challenges Facing the CFA Franc", in *Conjoncture*, BNP-Paribas, October 2001, p. 2f.
6. By contrast, aid to Albania and the successor states of the former Yugoslavia has been counted as ODA, since they, unlike the Soviet Union and the countries that remained its allies, joined the then unitary list of ODA recipients before the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe. For details of the evolution of the DAC List of Aid Recipients, see the Technical Notes at the end of this volume.
7. It will be noted that lower-middle income countries (LMICs) as a group receive about the same aid per head as least developed countries (LDCs), even though they are better off. The relatively high share of aid to LMICs reflects the large number of smaller Latin American and Pacific countries in the group, several of which have high aid per head. The picture differs if one considers aid as a share of recipients' national income. In 2001, ODA represented 8.3% of LDCs' national income, but only 1.2% of the national income of LMICs. Note that the latest data show that China has become a LMIC. This will be reflected in the DAC List of Aid Recipients for flows in 2003.
8. EC aid is classified as multilateral in DAC statistics. The Commission is a full member of the DAC.
9. There are several reasons for the fact that, although the EC and the UN have each retained a 25-30% share of donors' multilateral aid, EC disbursements have increased while UN disbursements have fallen. The first is that there has been a considerable improvement in the disbursement rate of EC resources. These had lagged significantly behind its members' contributions in the early 1990s, but now exceed contributions. It should be remembered in this context that the EC has a concessional loans programme, administered by the European Investment Bank, the repayments from which generate additional resources that can be used for new lending, in the same way as for IDA and the regional banks. A further factor is statistical. The outflows in Chart 2.10 are expressed in constant dollars at the 2000 exchange rate, whereas – in order to show the true shares at the time – the inflows in Charts 2.6 to 2.9 are calculated in current dollars at the exchange rate for the relevant year. The exchange rate of the then European Currency Unit in 1992 averaged USD 1.29; in 2001, its successor, the Euro, fetched only USD 0.92. Thus the relatively high exchange rate of the European unit at the beginning of the period boosts the apparent share of the EC in total multilateral aid inflows around that time. If Chart 2.6 had been presented in constant dollars, the share of the EC in total multilateral contributions would have been lower, and the apparent rise in this share in subsequent years would have been steeper.

10. The full name is the DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance: they are set out the 1987 edition of this Report at pp. 177-181. The Helsinki package led to a strengthening of these Principles: see the 1992 edition of this Report, pp. 10-11.
11. General programme aid mainly consists of budget and balance of payments support. Note that it does not include sector programme aid, which is counted against the sector concerned.
12. See the 1978 edition of this Report, pp. 171-173.
13. Technical co-operation, which currently accounts for about a third of bilateral ODA, is largely sourced from the donor country, but is no longer covered in tying status statistics. "Raw" tying status data for the early 1980s include technical co-operation, and suggest an untying ratio then of about 50%. The 60% estimate presented here assumes that practically all technical co-operation was tied. For current data on tying status, see Tables 23 and 24 of the Statistical Annex. It will be noted that at present, four donors, including the largest, are unable to report on tying status at the aggregate level.
14. The DAC definition of aid to agriculture excludes rural development which is classified as multi-sector aid. Bilateral aid for rural development has been more stable than aid to agriculture and has in recent years averaged about USD 500 million a year. Lending in support of rural development by the multilateral development banks has, in contrast, followed the downward trend. The data show a 75% decrease in real terms between 1980 and 1995. In 2000-01, these allocations increased slightly to an average of USD 500 million a year.

Chapter 3

Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals¹

The Millennium Declaration marked a major endorsement of the earlier work in the DAC to select seven international development goals, published in 1996 in “Shaping the 21st Century: The Role of Development Co-operation”. This chapter presents data on progress towards the quantitative development goals and targets in the Declaration, with a special focus on the gender aspects of the MDGs. It concludes by describing efforts in the DAC to improve aid effectiveness and implement the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation.

Introduction

Three years after the UN Millennium Summit, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) continue to provide an unprecedented basis for partnership between developed and developing countries. The MDGs have recently been embraced by other bodies, including the African Union and the G8, linking them to the mutual accountability approach of the Monterrey Consensus. They have enabled all development partners to align their work around a common framework and to improve the coherence and effectiveness of their efforts at country level. The United Nations has launched: the “Millennium Development Goals campaign” to spread awareness and build global support for the Goals; a process of national reporting on progress towards the Goals; and the Millennium Project – drawing together hundreds of policy makers, practitioners and experts to research how progress can be accelerated and sustained.

Rapid advances by some countries have shown that the MDGs, while ambitious, are achievable. Growing political and financial support over the past year for key priorities, in particular for the fight against HIV/AIDS, clearly shows that resources *can* be mobilised very rapidly to meet specific global challenges if there is the political will. Nevertheless, it is evident that, on current trends, some parts of the world risk falling well short of achieving most of the MDGs by 2015 (see Box 3.1 for the list of eight Goals and eighteen Targets). The UN Secretary-General’s report states: “With the global economy relatively weak, the scale of political and financial support for these less fortunate regions is currently well below the level needed to meet the Goals. Many developed countries are failing to meet key commitments, particularly in areas such as trade. There is therefore a clear need for political leaders to take urgent action over the coming year to avoid further setbacks and accelerate progress.”

As the summary in Table 3.1 shows, for every Goal there are encouraging signs of progress in some areas, alongside worrying evidence of stagnation and reversal in others. The detailed annex to the UN report also shows that the capacity of countries to provide reliable statistics for monitoring trends needs to be considerably strengthened in order to provide sound measurements of their needs and achievements (see Box 3.2).

Progress towards the Goals

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress towards most of the MDGs depends heavily on the benefits of economic growth reaching the poor. Annual per capita income needs to increase by a minimum of 3% to relieve *poverty* at a rate sufficient to meet the goal of halving the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day. But recent growth is well below this, developing countries having borne the brunt of the slowdown since the Millennium Declaration. Their annual economic growth per capita – which averaged 2.8% in the 1990s – fell to only 1.6% in 2001-3, with only 0.7% for sub-Saharan Africa and a decline of almost 1% a year for Latin America.

Box 3.1. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goals and Targets from the Millennium Declaration

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally

Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000 (www.un.org/documents/ga/res/55/a55r002.pdf – A/RES/55/2). The goals and targets are inter-related and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty”.

Table 3.1. Overview of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

2015 Goals and Targets	Developing regions		Years ahead/ behind trend to target	Regions with most to do		Indicator	
	1990	2000		2000	2015 target		
All developing countries unless otherwise stated	1990	2000					
T1. Halve income poverty (low and middle income)	29.6	23.2 ¹	+2	SSA	49.0 ¹	23.7	% population below USD 1 PPP per day
T2. Halve hunger	33	28	-2	SCA	47	26	% underweight children under-5
T3. Universal primary education	79.8	82.1 ²	-7	SSA	57.7 ²	100	% net enrolment in primary school
T4. Promote gender equality (2005 target)	0.83	0.87 ²	-6	SCA	0.79 ²	1	Ratio of girls to boys in primary school
T5. Reduce child mortality	102	90	-6	SSA	172	59	Under-5 deaths per 1 000 births
T6. Improve maternal health	42	52	n.a.	SSA	920	230	World: % attended births; SSA: maternal deaths per 100 000 births
T7. Combat HIV/AIDS	n.a.	1.4 ³		SSA	8.5 ³		% 15-49 year olds with HIV/AIDS
T8. Combat malaria	n.a.	166		SSA	791		U-5 deaths per 100 000 0-4 year olds
T8. Combat tuberculosis	n.a.	31 ⁴		SCA	47		Deaths per 100 000 population
T9. Preserve forests	28.1	26.8		SEA	-11.3 ⁵		World: % forested land; SEA: % loss 1990-2000
T9. Promote energy efficiency (low and middle income)	325	249		SSA	341		Kg oil equivalent to produce USD 1 000 GDP
T10. Halve proportion of people (urban)	92	92	-10	Oceania	76	94	% access to improved water source
without access to safe water (rural)	60	69	-4	Oceania	40	66	% access to improved water source
T10. Halve proportion of people (urban)	70	77	-4	Eastern Asia	70	78	% access to improved sanitation
without access to sanitation (rural)	21	35	-5	SCA	25	56	% access to improved sanitation
G8. Provide more generous aid (DAC)	0.33	0.23 ³					ODA as % donor GNI
G8. Focus on basic social services (DAC)	9 ⁶	15 ²					% of ODA to basic education, primary health, nutrition, water and sanitation
G8. Admit more imports free of duty (OECD)	54.8 ⁷	65.7 ⁴					% of imports (excluding arms) from developing countries admitted free of duty
G8. Reduce agricultural subsidies (OECD)	1.9	1.2 ³					% of GDP in support of agriculture
T15. Provide sustainable debt relief (HIPC)		41 ⁸					USD billion cumulative
T16. Build strategies for youth employment (World)	10.0 ⁹	10.4 ¹		MENA	26.2 ¹		% 15-24 year olds unemployed
T17. Provide access to affordable essential drugs	53 ¹⁰	65 ¹		SCA	44 ¹		% of population with access
T18. Spread benefits of new technologies	2.4	20.8 ³		SSA	5.5 ³		Number of telephones per 100 population

Note: UN regional groups: SSA – Sub-Saharan Africa; SCA – South-central Asia; SEA – South-eastern Asia; MENA – Middle East and North Africa.

1. 1999.
2. 2000-2001.
3. 2002.
4. 2001.
5. % change 1990-2000.
6. 1996-97.
7. 1996.
8. 2003.
9. 1995.
10. 1987.

Source: OECD.

Box 3.2. PARIS21 – From modelling to measuring results

By providing global and regional estimates, the annual reporting on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) disguises the paucity of measured data at the national level. The true picture is that much of the data required are of inadequate quality or simply missing and the gaps are filled by international agencies from imperfect models. There is a priority need to build sustainable statistical capacity in developing countries to monitor achievement of the goals, i.e. to move from modelling to measuring results. One aim, gathering support in the international community, is to have built the capacity in nearly all countries so that the comprehensive 2010 monitoring report on the MDGs will be based on data produced locally to plan and monitor national development. A first step will be to have national statistical development plans – integrated into national development strategies (such as PRSPs) – in all developing countries by 2006. This is the aim of PARIS21* which works with DAC members and other donor agencies to rectify the chronic under-funding of statistics in developing countries.

* Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (see www.paris21.org)

More encouragingly, countries in transition reversed their decline of the 1990s and seem likely to enjoy sound growth over the medium term.

Overall the world has a good chance of meeting the 2015 deadline for halving extreme poverty. But this is largely due to progress in China and India – the world's two most populous countries. China nearly halved its extreme poverty in the 1990s and India is on track to halve it by 2015. At the national level, however, the picture is much more troubling – 37 of the 67 countries for which data are available experienced increased poverty rates in the 1990s. Nevertheless, it is still not too late for most of these countries to meet the goal. For example, several sub-Saharan African countries, among them Cape Verde, Mauritius, Mozambique and Uganda, have grown faster than the 3% per capita benchmark.

Such regional and national variations are reflected in other targets as well. While most of the world made significant progress in the fight against *hunger* during the 1990s, the prevalence of underweight children remained at nearly 50% in South-central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. This is unacceptable in an era of global overproduction of food.

Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education

While rates of primary education have continued to rise, at a global level progress is now seven years behind where it should be, with slippage since 1990 in the high enrolment ratio in Eastern Asia and a negligible increase in the low levels of enrolment in sub-Saharan Africa. But again, some countries provide striking evidence of what can be achieved rapidly by making education a priority and matching commitment with sound policies and real resources. In the 1990s, Benin increased its primary enrolment rate and Mali its primary completion rate by more than 20 percentage points. Malawi and Uganda also made considerable progress in the 1990s, as has Kenya in 2003. Region-wide progress on this scale would be a major step in the right direction.

Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women

While there has been progress towards greater gender equality in education, by 2001 the world average was still six years behind the pace required to reach the aim of gender

equality in primary school by 2005 – so that goal will be missed. And while the share of women in non-agricultural wage employment increased in the 1990s by 10 percentage points in sub-Saharan Africa, it fell back in the Middle East and North Africa. After no progress in the 1990s in the share of parliamentary seats held by women, there was slight improvement in all regions except Oceania by 2003, albeit from only 11.9 to 13.5%. The gender aspects of the MDGs are examined in greater detail in Box 3.3.

Goal 4 – Reduce child mortality

Despite broad advances in children's health in developing regions since 1990, nearly 11 million children still die each year before reaching their fifth birthday, mostly from easily preventable or treatable causes. In some regions there has been good progress towards the target of reducing this rate by two-thirds by 2015, but in sub-Saharan Africa there was no significant progress between 1990 and 2001, and in South-central and Western Asia, as in Oceania, progress is still too slow. Globally, progress is six years behind that needed to reach the target. While 91% of one-year-olds in developed countries are immunised against measles – a major childhood killer – only around 60% are immunised in sub-Saharan Africa and South-central Asia, figures virtually unchanged since 1990.

Goal 5 – Improve maternal health

It is not yet possible to reliably measure trends in maternal mortality in developing countries. Yet in very few countries are there signs of progress sufficient to meet the target of reducing the rate by three-quarters by 2015, and differences between regions remain huge. Compared with developed countries, women are 175 times more likely to die in childbirth in sub-Saharan Africa, and 20 to 60 times more likely to die in childbirth in Asia (except Eastern Asia) and Oceania. Only a third of mothers in South-central Asia and two in five in sub-Saharan Africa benefit from the presence of a skilled attendant when they give birth.

Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The lack of progress to reverse the rate of the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis is a cause of great concern. HIV/AIDS has already had a devastating social and economic impact in sub-Saharan Africa and, to a lesser extent, the Caribbean. The incidence of malaria has also risen sharply since the 1970s, as increasing resistance of the infection to available drugs, and of mosquitoes to available pesticides, makes both treatment and prevention more difficult. The best estimates available also indicate that the incidence of tuberculosis is increasing.

Rapid improvements are possible by learning from and building on success stories. In Thailand, a strong prevention campaign since 1990 has broadly contained the HIV/AIDS pandemic; Uganda reduced HIV/AIDS infection rates for eight consecutive years in the 1990s; and Zambia may soon become the second African country to reduce the rate of the spread of the disease from crisis levels. Senegal and Cambodia also succeeded in containing the spread of HIV. And countries have the chance to make sizeable inroads into the incidence of tuberculosis by adopting a relatively inexpensive but sustained programme of treatment.

These efforts are now being supported by a major global mobilisation, combining new commitments to advocacy and political action in many of the most affected countries and a new drive to raise international resources. The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is gaining increased support, but still requires more financial

Box 3.3. A gender perspective on the MDGs*

“There is no time to lose if we are to reach the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015. Only by investing in the world’s women can we expect to get there.”

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Promoting gender equality and empowering women means:

- Ensuring that girls as well as boys get a chance to go to school.
- Measuring progress made towards women’s literacy rates.
- Increasing women’s voice and representation in public policy and decision-making.
- Improving women’s job prospects.

How are we measuring progress?

Goal 3 has three indicators: i) women’s literacy rates; ii) the share of women working outside agriculture; and iii) the proportion of seats women hold in national parliaments. The inclusion of indicators ii) and iii) shows that while achieving equal access to education is an important step towards gender equality, it is by no means sufficient.

Achieving Goal 3 also depends on progress made on each of the other MDG targets. Tracking gender gaps and inequalities against each of the other goals and indicators is an important step towards achieving them.

How is gender addressed in the country MDG reports?

A recent UNDP review of a selection of MDG reports from a gender perspective reveals that Goal 3 is the only goal where gender equality is consistently addressed, mostly in terms of the education indicator, with the other two indicators receiving much less attention. Goal 5 (maternal mortality) and Goal 6 (HIV/AIDS), which have a gender perspective, are also reported on. This, combined with the fact that women are invisible in both Goal 7 (environment) and 8 (development co-operation) suggests that “women are still being seen in terms of their vulnerabilities and cast in their traditional roles as mothers or victims rather than actors in development”.

Further action

Reporting on Goal 3 indicators and other MDG targets at the national level is an opportunity for partners to enlarge the space for dialogue and build a national commitment to women’s rights and gender equality. In addition, gender advocates and women’s groups can use reporting processes to increase the visibility and awareness of gender inequalities and demand a stronger policy commitment for gender equality.

The UNDP review recommends incorporating *sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information on critical gender issues across goals and targets to bring gender perspectives to the centre-stage in MDG reports*. Other recommendations follow, such as:

- Involving women’s groups and gender experts in consultations across goals to ensure that gender is integrated into MDG reports.
- Collecting qualitative information on key issues such as poverty and health using rapid participatory methodologies.
- Using independent gender experts familiar with the country to provide comments on draft reports.
- Sensitising statisticians involved in collating and processing data for the MDG reports.
- Elaborating common country databases and feeding data into the preparation of national reports.
- Highlighting the gender dimension of each MDG in those reports.
- Training country teams involved in MDG reporting and providing practical tips and tools for integrating a gender perspective.

* This box is adapted from *Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals*, an information kit published in 2003 by the World Bank as a collaborative effort by UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, The World Bank, and the OECD/DAC GENDERNET; and from UNDP’s *Millennium Development Goals – National Reports: A look through a gender lens*.

commitment. Private foundations are supporting research, treatment and prevention; some pharmaceutical firms are now offering steeply discounted drug supplies and an increasing number of countries are able to provide inexpensive generic drugs to their populations. Accelerated action now will enable the world to meet the deadline of 2015 for halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

The goal of ensuring environmental sustainability has also seen both success and failure. There has been a large decrease in global consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons, mostly from the previous high levels in developed countries, but also a cut of almost half by developing countries since 1995. In other areas, however, progress has been less encouraging. For example, one consequence of population growth, urbanisation, farming and the strong demand for high-quality hardwood has been the decline in the proportion of land area covered by forests. In developing regions, this proportion declined from 28.1% in 1990 to 26.8% in 2000. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in 2002, refocused global attention on these critical issues and more clearly linked environmental sustainability to poverty reduction.

Safe water and sanitation

The Johannesburg Summit also led to a specific goal for sanitation – to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation – now part of target 10 of the MDGs. But progress on this target in the 1990s was at about half the pace required for its achievement, with still only 35% of the rural population of developing countries having access, and only a quarter in South-central Asia. Progress on the related target of access to safe water was also slow, with one in three of the rural population not having access in 2000 and with no progress at all in urban areas – stuck at 92% access. Meeting the goal translates into establishing new water supply services for an additional 254 000 people *each day* until 2015.

Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development

Goal 8 addresses policy coherence – through its focus on aid, trade, and debt relief – and mutual responsibilities by including a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally. The UN Secretary-General's report notes that: "It is no exaggeration to state that the success or failure of all the MDGs hinges on whether developed countries meet their commitments in these areas." It goes on to encourage the OECD to agree on time-bound deadlines for these pledges comparable to the 2015 target for the first seven MDGs.

Women are invisible in Goal 8. There are, however, a number of entry points for introducing *gender equity* under this goal. One of them is to ensure that national poverty reduction strategies are more gender sensitive and that women gain as much as men from the flow of new resources that should result from increased ODA, debt forgiveness and increased private flows coming from fairer international trade. Another is to make certain that the opening of markets works for women as well as men and that gender benefits from trade are sustainable. To pursue these and other gender and trade-related topics, an Inter-Agency Task Force on Gender and Trade, managed by UNCTAD, has recently been set up. The Task Force is now engaged in analytical research, capacity building and advocacy.

This is particularly timely given the dearth of empirical and analytical data on the gender composition of the labour force by sector and on the gender division of responsibilities within sectors, and consequently on ways in which female and male workers are able to respond to trade reforms. It is hoped that when carrying out country assessments, WTO's Trade Policy and Review Mechanism will be able to integrate estimates of the gender balance in income and employment gains and losses from prospective trade expansion as well as analysis of the policy measures needed to secure longer-term benefits to women.

The Doha Development Round – placing the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO *trade* negotiations – was a promising first step in Goal 8 implementation. So was the agreement on a mechanism to give developing countries that cannot produce cheap, generic drugs the right to import them from countries that can. Developing countries now need support to make use of the mechanism, so that the drugs can reach the millions who are suffering and dying. (As Table 3.1 shows, sustainable access to affordable drugs increased from 53% in 1987 to 65% in 1999, but still less than half the population had access in South-central Asia.)

But the impasse at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Cancún, Mexico has set back this progress. There is an urgent need to get the talks restarted. The World Bank² has estimated that reducing barriers in rich and poor countries could produce an extra USD 350 billion of income in the developing world – high stakes indeed for the Doha Development Round. The UN report calls for developed countries to “agree to provide substantial improvements in market access by reducing or eliminating the high tariffs and non-tariff barriers they currently maintain on many developing-country exports, as well as phasing out the more than USD 300 billion a year they currently spend on agricultural subsidies, thereby denying farmers in poor countries a fair chance to compete, whether in world markets or at home”.

Some progress in the area of *debt relief* has been made over the past year. Twenty-six countries have now reached their decision point under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and are starting to integrate the relief provided into their poverty reduction policies and programmes. However, only eight countries had reached completion point by mid-2003, compared with a target of nineteen. The positive experience of Uganda, for example, in using debt relief proceeds to expand primary education – with direct impact on its capacity to meet the MDGs – shows the importance of accelerating and widening the initiative. Unfortunately, steep declines in commodity prices have undercut progress with the HIPC initiative in recent years, creating a need in specific cases for “topping-up” relief to keep debt-to-export ratios below 150%.

The Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development in March 2002, built on the Millennium Declaration. It laid out a new framework of mutual accountability by reaffirming developing countries' full acceptance of their responsibility for their own development, while stressing the critical importance of support from the developed countries. (See Box 3.4 on the Millennium Development Compact proposed by the UNDP.)

Domestic resources will remain the primary driving force for development. Governments of developing countries and countries in transition need to redouble their efforts to increase the resources spent on development and ensure that they are used effectively. To this end, many developing countries will need to improve their structures of governance and public administration. However, as the High-Level Panel on Financing for Development, led by the former President of Mexico Ernesto Zedillo, concluded, even

Box 3.4. **The Millennium Development Compact – A plan of action aimed at countries most in need of support**

From the Overview to the UNDP Human Development Report 2003 – see www.undp.org/hdr2003/pdf/hdr03_overview.pdf

Global policy attention needs to focus on countries facing the steepest development challenges. Without an immediate change in course, they will certainly not meet the Goals.

To achieve sustainable growth, countries must attain basic thresholds in several key areas: governance, health, education, infrastructure and access to markets. If a country falls below the threshold in any of these areas, it can fall into a “poverty trap”.

Most of the top and high priority countries¹ are trying to attain these basic thresholds. Yet they face deep-seated structural obstacles: barriers to international markets and high debt levels; size and location; low soil fertility, vulnerability to climatic shocks or natural disasters and rampant diseases such as malaria. But geography is not destiny. Better roads and communications and deeper integration with neighbouring countries can increase access to markets. Prevention and treatment policies can greatly mitigate the impact of pandemic diseases.

The same structural conditions that contribute to an entire country’s poverty trap can also affect large population groups in countries that are otherwise relatively prosperous. China’s remote inland regions, for instance, face much longer distances to ports, much poorer infrastructure and much tougher biophysical conditions than the country’s coastal regions. Reducing poverty in poorer regions requires national policies that reallocate resources to them. The top policy priority here is increasing equity, not just economic growth.

Policy responses to structural constraints require simultaneous interventions on several fronts – along with stepped-up external support. Six policy clusters can help countries break out of their poverty traps:

- Invest early and ambitiously in basic education and health while fostering gender equity. These are preconditions to sustained economic growth. Growth, in turn, can generate employment and raise incomes – feeding back into further gains in education and health.
- Increase the productivity of small farmers in unfavourable environments – that is, for the majority of the world’s hungry people.
- Improve basic infrastructure – such as ports, roads, power and communications – to reduce the costs of doing business and overcome geographic barriers.
- Develop an industrial development policy that nurtures entrepreneurial activity and helps diversify the economy away from dependence on primary commodity exports – with an active role for small and medium-size enterprises.
- Promote democratic governance and human rights to remove discrimination, secure social justice and promote the well-being of all people.
- Ensure environmental sustainability and sound urban management so that development improvements are long term.

The thinking behind these policies is that for economies to function better, other things must fall into place first. It is impossible to reduce dependence on primary commodity exports, for instance, if the workforce cannot move into manufacturing because of low skills.

The job facing top and high priority countries is too big for them to do alone – especially the poorest countries, which face uncommonly high hurdles with very limited resources. In this the Millennium Development Compact is unapologetic. The poorest countries require significant external resources to achieve essential levels of human development. But this is not a demand for open-ended financing from rich countries – because the Compact is also unapologetic on the need for poor countries to mobilise domestic resources, strengthen policies and institutions, combat corruption and improve governance, essential steps on the path to sustainable development.

Box 3.4. The Millennium Development Compact – a plan of action aimed at countries most in need of support (cont.)

Unless countries adopt far more ambitious plans for development, they will not meet the Goals. Here the Compact argues that a new principle should apply. Governments of poor and rich countries, as well as international institutions, should start by asking what resources are needed to meet the Goals, rather than allowing the pace of development to be set by the limited resources currently allocated.

Every country – especially the top and high priority ones – needs to systematically diagnose what it will take to achieve the Goals. This diagnosis should include initiatives that governments of poor countries can take, such as mobilising domestic fiscal resources, reallocating spending towards basic services, drawing on private financing and expertise and introducing reforms to economic governance. All this will still leave a large resource gap, which governments should identify. Filling this gap will require additional financial and technical co-operation from rich countries, including financing for recurrent costs, more extensive debt relief, better market access and increased technology transfers.

Following through on commitments – and setting new targets. Rich countries have made many commitments, but most without time-bound, quantitative targets. If developing countries are to achieve Goals 1-7 by 2015, rich countries need to make progress in some critical areas before then – with deadlines, so that progress can be monitored. The HDR proposes that rich countries set targets to:

- Increase official development assistance to fill financing gaps (estimated to be at least USD 50 billion).
- Develop concrete measures for implementing the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation.
- Remove tariffs and quotas on agricultural products, textiles and clothing exported by developing countries.
- Remove subsidies on agricultural exports.
- Agree and finance, for HIPCs, a compensatory financing facility for external shocks – including collapses in commodity prices.
- Agree and finance deeper debt reduction for HIPCs having reached their completion points, to ensure sustainability.
- Introduce protection and remuneration of traditional knowledge in the trade-related intellectual property rights (TRIPS) agreement.
- Agree on what countries without sufficient manufacturing capacity can do to protect public health under the TRIPS agreement.

Just as people can monitor actions by their governments to live up to their commitments, rich countries should monitor their progress in delivering on their commitments. They should prepare progress reports – contributing to a global poverty reduction strategy – that set out their priorities for action.²

1. The UNDP Human Development Report identified 59 top priority and high priority countries, where failed progress and terribly low starting levels undermine many of the Goals. It is on these countries that the world's attention and resources must be focused. In the 1990s these countries faced many types of crises:
 - *Income poverty*: poverty rates, already high, increased in 37 of 67 countries with data.
 - *Hunger*: in 19 countries more than one person in four is going hungry, and the situation is failing to improve or getting worse. In 21 countries the hunger rate has increased.
 - *Survival*: in 14 countries under-five mortality rates increased in the 1990s, and in 7 countries almost one in four children will not see their fifth birthdays.
 - *Water*: in 9 countries more than one person in four does not have access to safe water, and the situation is failing to improve or getting worse.
 - *Sanitation*: in 15 countries more than one person in four does not have access to adequate sanitation, and the situation is failing to improve or getting worse.
2. Denmark has already issued such a report and some other DAC members are already planning to do so in 2004; a common format would cover aid, trade, agriculture, debt, migration, investment and the environment.

assuming developing countries adopt sound policies and maximise use of domestic resources, at least USD 50 billion a year in additional aid is likely to be needed to meet the MDGs.

After the Monterrey Conference, official development assistance (ODA) began to climb again in 2002, after nearly a decade of decline. Table 3.2 shows that – based on the latest stated commitments by DAC members – there could be an additional USD 19 billion of ODA by 2006, up by 32% on 2002, but still only 0.29% of donors' GNI. Fully delivering on these commitments will be a challenge for many members, particularly given recent increases in budget deficits. And if the commitments are met, ODA will still be some USD 25 billion short of the extra 50 billion estimated to be needed to meet the MDGs and to be sure that no country with adequate policies and strategies in place to achieve the goals, supported as fully as possible by mobilising domestic resources, will be thwarted by lack of access to concessional funding from the international community.

Table 3.2. **DAC members' ODA prospects for 2006: Latest projections**

	Net ODA in 2002 (USD m)	ODA/GNI in 2002 Per cent	Commitment/Announcement/ Assumption	Year to be attained	Net ODA in 2006 (in millions of 2002 USD)	ODA/GNI in 2006 Per cent	Real change in ODA in 2006 compared with 2002 (at 2002 prices and exchange rates) ¹	
							(USD m)	Per cent
Austria	520	0.26	0.33	2006	728	0.33	208	40
Belgium	1 072	0.43	0.7% (0.46% by 2006)	2010	1 234	0.46	162	15
Denmark	1 643	0.96	> 0.7%	n.a.	1 531	0.83	-112	-7
Finland	462	0.35	0.44%	2007	598	0.42	136	29
France ²	5 486	0.38	0.5% (0.7% by 2012)	2007	7 378	0.47	1 892	34
Germany	5 324	0.27	0.33%	2006	7 099	0.33	1 775	33
Greece	276	0.21	0.33%	2006	515	0.33	239	86
Ireland ²	398	0.40	0.7%	2007	671	0.63	273	69
Italy	2 332	0.20	0.33%	2006	4 195	0.33	1 863	80
Luxembourg	147	0.77	1%	2005	206	1.00	60	41
Netherlands	3 338	0.81	0.8%	Already	3 566	0.80	228	7
Portugal	323	0.27	0.33%	2006	424	0.33	102	31
Spain	1 712	0.26	0.33%	2006	2 328	0.33	616	36
Sweden	1 991	0.83	Long term goal 1% (at least 0.87% in 2006)		2 247	0.87	256	13
United Kingdom	4 924	0.31	0.4%	2005-06	6 906	0.40	1 982	40
EU members, total	29 949	0.35	0.39%	2006	39 627	0.42	9 679	32
Australia ³	989	0.26	0.26%	in 2003-04	1 089	0.26	100	10
Canada	2 006	0.28	8% annual increase	to 2010	2 730	0.34	723	36
Japan	9 283	0.23	1998-2002 av. level (USD 10.5 bn)	in 2006	10 500	0.26	1 217	13
New Zealand	122	0.22	Future level is under review		154	0.26	32	27
Norway	1 696	0.89	1%	2005	2 067	1.00	370	22
Switzerland ²	939	0.32	0.4%	2010	1 143	0.36	204	22
United States ⁴	13 290	0.13	See footnote 4		19 539	0.17	6 249	47
DAC members, total	58 274	0.23			76 849	0.29	18 575	32

1. Assumes average real growth in GNI of 2% p.a. (3% for Canada, 4% for Greece and zero for Japan) from 2002 to 2006.

2. ODA/GNI ratio for 2006 interpolated between 2002 and year target scheduled to be attained.

3. Estimated ODA/GNI 0.26% in 2003/04. As aid volume determined in annual budgets, assumes same ratio in forward years.

4. Assumes, for 2006, additional USD 5 bn from the Millennium Challenge Account, USD 2 bn from the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, phased spending from Iraq and Afghanistan reconstruction supplements and 2% p.a. inflation in the USA to deflate from 2006 to 2002 prices.

Source: OECD.

Goal 8 also has targets for strategies for youth employment and the spread of new technologies. The International Labour Organisation estimates that youth unemployment rose in all regions, except developed countries, between 1995 and 1999, including to well over 20% in the Middle East and North Africa region. In contrast, the explosion in mobile telephony has brought telephone access to many millions of people in all regions of the world. The International Telecommunications Union estimates that by 2002 there were 20.8 phones per 100 people in the developing world, up from just 2.4 in 1990. But on this, as other indicators, sub-Saharan Africa and South-central Asia lag behind with respectively only 5.5 and 5.8 phones per 100. And in all regions, access to the Internet remains rare, just 3.2 personal computers per 100 people in the developing world, in contrast to 36.4 in the developed countries. This “digital divide” was the subject of a World Summit in December 2003 to which the DAC made an input via a Forum in March 2003.

For the first time in human history, we have the resources, the knowledge and the expertise to eradicate human poverty – and to do it within the lifetime of a child born at the time when the Millennium Declaration was adopted. Reaching the MDGs would be a critical step towards achieving that end. The Goals are thus the best hope for the world’s poor. They can be reached if, during the twelve years we still have before 2015, we maintain and increase the momentum that has been generated during the first three years of the twenty-first century.

Improving aid effectiveness

The adoption in March 2002 of the Monterrey Consensus at the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development exemplifies the new partnership between donor and developing countries. The conference succeeded in articulating the terms and conditions under which commitments by developing countries to transparency, good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law need to be matched by donor commitments towards policy coherence, increased aid and accelerated support for good performers. Furthermore, donors pledged to promote a global partnership for development and accelerate progress towards the MDGs by undertaking the following actions:

- Align their assistance with poverty reduction strategies and other development frameworks and systems that are owned and driven by developing countries.
- Harmonise their operational procedures to reduce transaction costs for recipient countries.
- Enhance recipient countries’ ownership of procurement.
- Support the implementation of the OECD/DAC Recommendation on aid untying.
- Improve ODA targeting to the poor, co-ordination of aid and the measurement of results.

In support of these actions, the DAC took the initiative in 2003 to set up a Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices (WP-EFF). In these various areas, the Working Party focuses on facilitating the implementation of agreed policies and good practices and assessing overall progress on the ground. It involves partner countries in its work and collaborates with a range of development organisations beyond the DAC permanent observers (World Bank, IMF and UNDP) including the regional Development Banks and the SPA (Strategic Partnership with Africa).

Box 3.5. Progress with the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries

The Recommendation entered into force on 1 January 2002. Implementation is proceeding well, as shown by the following indications, although some areas require additional efforts and/or work to be completed:

- *Implementation of coverage provisions.* More or less all members have now untied agreed categories of official development assistance (ODA), but further co-ordination among implementing agencies in a few remaining members is still needed.
- *Ex ante notifications of untied aid offers.* Progress has been made, after a slow start, but a considerable effort is still required on the part of the majority of donors to fully comply with these provisions.
- *Effort-sharing.* Definitional and reporting issues relevant to compiling the Reference Indicators Matrix (RIM) have been resolved. Members' "initial starting positions" in the RIM have been established. The next phase of work will use the RIM to further the effort-sharing provisions of the Recommendation.
- *Investment-related technical assistance (IRTA) and food aid.* Members' policies in both areas have been set out, as required by the monitoring and evaluation provisions of the Recommendation. On IRTA, agreement by the Participants to the Export Credit Arrangement on consultancy services linked to follow-on capital investments may offer guidance to DAC members in respect of an operational definition. On food aid, the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices (WP-EFF) will consider terms of reference for a factual study of the development quality of food aid and the effects of its tying status.
- *Procurement.* Efforts to reinforce partner country responsibility and capacity for procurement have been launched through the DAC/World Bank Procurement Roundtable process in January 2003. That meeting agreed on the key issues to be addressed and on a business plan to move this agenda forward. Reports on work in progress will be prepared for the next meeting of the Roundtable in 2004.

The DAC is reflecting on the scope for broadening the application of the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) over time.

Alignment and harmonisation

Bilateral and multilateral donors made specific commitments at the Rome High Level Forum on Harmonisation on 24-25 February 2003 to simplify, harmonise and align their policies and practices with partner country development frameworks and systems. These commitments, which are documented in the Rome Declaration (see Box 3.6) give prominence to the implementation of the DAC Good Practice Papers issued in the OECD publication *Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery*.³ The good practices endorsed by the DAC High Level Meeting in 2003 result from extensive discussion, sharing of experience and consensus among bilateral donors, multilateral organisations and partner countries working over two years through the DAC Task Force on Donor Practices.

Under the impetus of the High Level Forum, DAC members are now shifting the focus from discussion of principles to actual implementation of harmonisation at country level and towards institutional change. This emphasis on concrete action and reform is an integral part of the mandate of the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor

Box 3.6. Rome Declaration on Harmonisation – 25 February 2003

Ministers, Heads of Aid Agencies and other Senior Officials representing 28 aid recipient countries and more than 40 multilateral and bilateral development institutions endorsed this Declaration

We, the heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions and representatives of the IMF, other multilateral financial institutions, and partner countries gathered in Rome, Italy, on February 24-25, 2003, reaffirm our commitment to eradicating poverty, achieving sustained economic growth, and promoting sustainable development as we advance to an inclusive and equitable global economic system. Our deliberations are an important international effort to harmonise the operational policies, procedures, and practices of our institutions with those of partner country systems to improve the effectiveness of development assistance, and thereby contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They directly support the broad agreement of the international development community on this issue as reflected in the Monterrey Consensus (*Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development*, March 2002, para. 43).

We express our appreciation to the governments of Jamaica, Vietnam, and Ethiopia, and to the bilateral donors and international institutions that sponsored and coordinated regional workshops in Kingston, Hanoi, and Addis Ababa in January 2003, in preparation for the Rome Forum. The key principles, lessons, and messages synthesised in the reports of these workshops have provided valuable input to the Forum.

Improvements in development effectiveness

We in the donor community have been concerned with the growing evidence that, over time, the totality and wide variety of donor requirements and processes for preparing, delivering, and monitoring development assistance are generating unproductive transaction costs for, and drawing down the limited capacity of, partner countries. We are also aware of partner country concerns that donors' practices do not always fit well with national development priorities and systems, including their budget, programme, and project planning cycles and public expenditure and financial management systems. We recognise that these issues require urgent, coordinated, and sustained action to improve our effectiveness on the ground.

We attach high importance to partner countries' assuming a stronger leadership role in the coordination of development assistance, and to assisting in building their capacity to do so. Partner countries on their part will undertake necessary reforms to enable progressive reliance by donors on their systems as they adopt international principles or standards and apply good practices. The key element that will guide this work is a country-based approach that emphasizes country ownership and government leadership, includes capacity building, recognises diverse aid modalities (projects, sector approaches, and budget or balance of payments support), and engages civil society including the private sector.

Good practice standards or principles

We acknowledge that while our historical origins, institutional mandates, governance structures, and authorising environments vary, in many instances we can simplify and harmonise our requirements and reduce their associated costs, while improving fiduciary oversight and public accountability and enhancing the focus on concrete development results. We endorse the good practice work by the technical groups of the DAC-OECD Task Force and the multilateral development banks (MDBs), and look forward to the expected completion next year of the UN harmonisation work that is being coordinated by UNDG. We are ready to follow existing good practices while continuing to identify and disseminate new ones.

Box 3.6. Rome Declaration on Harmonisation – 25 February 2003 (cont.)**Going forward**

We agree that, for both donors and partner countries, the progress we make on the ground in programmes and projects will be a concrete and important measure of the success of our efforts. We recognise that such progress can be facilitated and enhanced by harmonisation efforts at the international and regional levels. Building on the work of the DAC-OECD and MDB working groups and on country experience, including the recent country initiatives, we commit to the following activities to enhance harmonisation:

- Ensuring that development assistance is delivered in accordance with partner country priorities, including poverty reduction strategies and similar approaches, and that harmonisation efforts are adapted to the country context.
- Reviewing and identifying ways to amend, as appropriate, our individual institutions' and countries' policies, procedures, and practices to facilitate harmonisation. In addition, we will work to reduce donor missions, reviews, and reporting, streamline conditionalities, and simplify and harmonise documentation.
- Implementing progressively – building on experiences so far and the messages from the regional workshops – the good practice standards or principles in development assistance delivery and management, taking into account specific country circumstances. We will disseminate the good practices to our managers and staff at headquarters and in country offices and to other incountry development partners.
- Intensifying donor efforts to work through delegated cooperation at the country level and increasing the flexibility of country-based staff to manage country programmes and projects more effectively and efficiently.
- Developing, at all levels within our organisations, incentives that foster management and staff recognition of the benefits of harmonisation in the interest of increased aid effectiveness.
- Providing support for country analytic work in ways that will strengthen governments' ability to assume a greater leadership role and take ownership of development results. In particular, we will work with partner governments to forge stronger partnerships and will collaborate to improve the policy relevance, quality, delivery, and efficiency of country analytic work.
- Expanding or mainstreaming country-led efforts (whether begun in particular sectors, thematic areas, or individual projects) to streamline donor procedures and practices, including enhancing demand-driven technical cooperation. The list of countries presently involved includes Ethiopia, Jamaica, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Niger, Nicaragua, Pacific Islands, Philippines, Senegal, and Zambia.
- Providing budget, sector, or balance of payments support where it is consistent with the mandate of the donor, and when appropriate policy and fiduciary arrangements are in place. Good practice principles or standards – including alignment with national budget cycles and national poverty reduction strategy reviews – should be used in delivering such assistance.
- Promoting harmonised approaches in global and regional programs.

We wish to record that a positive by-product of our collaboration on harmonisation has been increased information sharing and improved understanding of commonalities and differences during the preparation or revision of our respective operational policies, procedures, and practices. We will deepen this collaboration in the future, and will explore how such collaboration could help to ensure that new or revised policies are appropriately harmonised or “harmonisable” with those of the partner countries and donor institutions.

Box 3.6. Rome Declaration on Harmonisation – 25 February 2003 (cont.)

We recognise the global work on monitoring and assessing the contribution of donor support to the achievement of the MDGs. We will track and, as necessary, refine lead indicators of progress on harmonisation such as those described in the DAC-OECD Good Practice Papers.

We acknowledge the potential contribution of modern information and communication technologies to promoting and facilitating harmonisation – already demonstrated by the use of audio and videoconferencing facilities in the staff work on harmonisation, the Development Gateway, the Country Analytic Work Website, and the early work on e-government, e-procurement, and e-financial management. We commit to further efforts to exploit these technologies.

Next steps

Partner countries are encouraged to design country-based action plans for harmonisation, agreed with the donor community that will set out clear and monitorable proposals to harmonise development assistance using the proposals of the DAC-OECD Task Force and the MDB technical working groups as reference points. In turn, the bilateral and multilateral agencies will take actions to support harmonisation at the country level. As part of their self-evaluation processes, bilateral and multilateral agencies and partner countries will assess and report on progress in applying good practices, and on the impact of such practices. Whenever possible, we will use existing mechanisms to develop such plans and to assess and report on progress, and we will make these plans available to the public.

We will utilise and strengthen, including through partner country participation, existing mechanisms to maintain peer pressure for implementing our agreements on harmonisation. In this regard and in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, we welcome regional initiatives, such as the work by the Economic Commission for Africa, for a joint annual aid effectiveness review in a framework of mutual accountability that would also address harmonisation issues.

Reflecting our experience over these last two days, we plan stocktaking meetings in early 2005 following the review already scheduled in DAC-OECD in 2004. This follow-up would assess progress in and sustain the momentum for fundamental changes that enhance aid delivery, and would contribute to the review of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, the timing and modalities for which are expected to be determined by 2005.

Practices. Through its *Task Team on Harmonisation and Alignment of Donor Practices*, co-led by a bilateral and a multilateral representative, the Working Party is expected to catalyse the efforts of the donor community towards implementing the Rome agenda.

In the Task Team, participants are concerned with the growing evidence that, over time, the totality and wide variety of donor requirements and processes for preparing, delivering, and monitoring development assistance are generating unproductive transaction costs for, and reducing the already limited capacity of, partner countries. They are therefore engaged on three main tracks: i) facilitate implementation of the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation; ii) track progress on more effective aid delivery; and iii) enhance existing mechanisms for maintaining peer pressure.

Facilitate implementation of the Rome Declaration. Experience suggests that achieving concrete progress on harmonisation and alignment requires well-co-ordinated efforts to close information gaps and reduce decision lags, provide prompt technical support and

follow-up with key stakeholders. The Task Team will facilitate the exchange of information and experience through a global web-based information-sharing facility, supported by the World Bank, that will include country-specific information. The Task Team will also provide support to partner countries and to donors at headquarters and in the field relying on an emerging network of lead facilitators of harmonisation. The Regional Development Banks are playing an active role in this dissemination and capacity-building strategy by sponsoring regional workshops around the world.

Track progress on more effective aid delivery. Demonstrating progress on more effective aid delivery, in line with the Monterrey Consensus, is an important step towards enhancing the credibility and value of development assistance. In this connection, the Task Team will undertake a wide-ranging stocktaking exercise to monitor progress in the application of the Rome commitments and the DAC Good Practice Papers. The conclusions and recommendations will be submitted to the DAC Senior Level Meeting in December 2004 and to the second High Level Forum scheduled in early 2005. As an important contribution to this report, donors will elaborate and rely on a concise set of quantitative indicators to measure progress towards harmonisation and alignment. It is expected that data for the indicators will be collected initially in the partner countries participating in the Task Team.

Enhance existing mechanisms for maintaining peer pressure. A special exercise (a Joint Country and Learning Assessment) will take place in a couple of partner countries to review the dynamics of harmonisation and alignment covering all the donors involved in a given country. Such a joint review would have complementary aims: stimulating and facilitating the on-going process of harmonisation in the partner country; helping to stretch objectives (such as the development of an action plan by donors and the partner government); and providing a more detailed and focused assessment of progress. In addition, DAC peer reviews in 2004 will give special emphasis to harmonisation and alignment.

Public financial management

Donor practices do not always fit well with national development priorities and systems. This applies also to partner country budgets, their programme/project planning cycles, public expenditure and financial management systems. Recognising that these issues require urgent and co-ordinated action to improve effectiveness on the ground, the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices has established a *Joint Venture on Public Financial Management* led by a World Bank representative. Its objective is to support partner country-led efforts for improving management of public finances including accounting for the use of external resources. Participants are working on i) a performance measurement framework for public financial management; ii) measures to increase the predictability of aid flows; iii) improving the integration of aid flows into partner country budgets for greater transparency; iv) alignment of budget support with poverty reduction strategy processes with an emphasis on financial management issues; and v) preparation of an accounting standard for external assistance in collaboration with the International Federation of Accountants. The outcome of this collective effort will feed into the report for the DAC Senior Level Meeting in 2004 and the second High Level Forum in 2005.

Strengthening procurement capacities in developing countries

Strengthening partner country responsibility for conducting aid-related procurement and promoting local and regional procurement are important objectives of the 2001 DAC Recommendation on aid untying. In addition, the Multilateral Development Banks are in the

process of harmonising their respective procurement guidelines and standard procurement documents, while the World Bank is engaged, as well, in efforts to strengthen local procurement systems, including through the Country Procurement Assessment Reviews.

In response to these developments, the DAC and World Bank have initiated a joint programme of work to address key capacity-building needs to strengthen procurement systems in developing countries around which donors can harmonise their procurement procedures. These procedures should meet donor fiduciary requirements and help achieve common donor-partner objectives in the areas of accountability and aid effectiveness. A Round Table format has been chosen to involve partner countries and promote genuine partnership approaches and ownership of final products resulting from this programme. The joint programme focuses on the four themes outlined in the following paragraphs.

Mainstreaming. Good procurement systems contribute significantly to key development goals such as trade liberalisation and the growth of local enterprises and markets; elimination of corruption, reduced transaction costs; effective aid and the ultimate goal of reducing poverty. In order to achieve these objectives, procurement needs to be mainstreamed as a core financial management and governance activity of government, closely connected in both policy and operational terms to other aspects of budgeting: planning and programming, control, monitoring, reporting and auditing. Based on more rigorous estimates of the development benefits and cost savings from good procurement practices, the Round Table will test the assertion that procurement reform more than pays for itself.

Capacity building. Building the capacities to position procurement as a strategic aid management function (and not a mere clerical, buying and selling role) presents major challenges. It is important to move away from piecemeal (*i.e.* beyond bidding and award stages) and donor-driven approaches (to meet their requirements). Building on the Country Procurement Assessment Reviews, the Round Table will produce an overall strategy for capacity building as well as identify targeted initiatives, for example, major risk areas, high spending ministries, areas of short-term gains, etc.

Benchmarks and standards. Much common ground already exists on the hallmarks of a good procurement system – accountability, transparency, value for money, efficiency, etc. The Round Table will develop a framework of benchmarks and standards, to provide baselines against which progress in strengthening the compliance, efficiency and effectiveness of local procurement systems may be measured, and proposals on how such a framework could be implemented, including establishing the required institutional structures and incentives.

Monitoring and evaluation systems. Being able to measure the quality of day-to-day procurement performance is an essential feature of all government procurement systems, particularly those in developing countries that are new or undergoing reform. Having such a system enables these governments to gauge the progress of the reform, and as a side benefit, will produce the kind of evidence of procurement quality the donor community needs before it can increase its reliance on developing country procurement systems. The initiative will set out what an effective monitoring and evaluation system should look like and the indicators required for it, keeping in mind the need to keep these systems simple and affordable. Two pilot countries, Uganda and Ghana, have been identified to develop and test prototype monitoring and evaluation systems.

Managing for development results

Managing for development results is increasingly becoming a central concern for all stakeholders in development. The MDGs are generating a powerful momentum for developing countries to achieve results in the implementation of their poverty reduction strategies. The adoption of the Goals by developing countries raises many policy priority issues and technical challenges, not the least of which is the use of managing for development results: a management strategy focusing on performance and achievements of outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Similarly, the need for donor co-operation in the measurement of results has also gained increasing recognition. Donors should recall at this point that it was not so long ago that managing for results was adopted by OECD governments at the insistence of their civil society who demanded greater accountability for, and transparency in the use of taxpayers' money. While significant progress has been made in developing countries and among donor agencies, MDBs and UN agencies in applying managing for development results, there remains considerable divergence of opinion as to exactly what it is and how it can be effectively implemented. The accountability of government institutions to their constituency is therefore an important objective and constraint in putting "management for results" into practice.

In setting up its *Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results*, the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness provides a platform for bilateral and multilateral donors to share emerging practices and learn from each other in order to improve aid effectiveness and to advance managing for development results on their agendas. The Joint Venture will build on the international collaboration begun at the June 2002 Washington Roundtable on Measuring, Managing and Monitoring for Results and the 2002 DAC Development Partnership Forum; draw on the state-of-the-art survey already prepared for the DAC Network on Development Evaluation; and build on work being undertaken by others within or outside the DAC. As a start, it will produce a set of core principles and examples of emerging good (and bad) practice in managing for development results leading up eventually to lessons of experience in helping strengthen partner country capacity to manage for development results.

Notes

1. The first two sections of this chapter draw extensively on the 2003 Report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the UN General Assembly on "Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" (see http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/pdf/a_58_323e.pdf). This version is the responsibility of the OECD Secretariat and does not imply any acceptance by the United Nations.
2. World Bank staff simulation, *Global Economic Prospects* 2004.
3. See *Development Co-operation, 2002 Report*, Chapter 3.

Chapter 4

Policies and Efforts of Bilateral Donors

In 2002, DAC members' aid rose by 7.2% to USD 58.3 billion, the highest real level achieved since 1992. As a share of national income, however, DAC ODA only rose from 0.22% in 2001 to 0.23% in 2002, still 0.10% below the level of ten years earlier. This chapter provides an overview of the aid strategies and programmes of all DAC members and of those other bilateral donors for which information is available.

Trends in DAC members' aid volume and programming

This chapter provides an overview of the aid strategies and programmes of all DAC members and of those other bilateral donors for which information is available.

As Chapters 2 and 3 explain, aid levels are recovering from all-time lows in terms of donors' national income, and further increases are expected up to 2006 (see Chapter 3, Table 3.2). In 2002, DAC members' aid rose by 7.2% to USD 58.3 billion, the highest real level achieved since 1992. As a share of national income, however, DAC ODA only rose from 0.22% in 2001 to 0.23% in 2002, still 0.10% below the level of ten years earlier.

Table 4.1 and Chart 4.1 show that thirteen of the twenty-two DAC member countries increased their real levels of ODA in 2002, and for ten of these, the rise exceeded 10%. Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden are still the only countries to meet the United Nations target of 0.7% of national income. But three other countries have now given a deadline for reaching it: Ireland by 2007, Belgium by 2010, and France by 2012 (with an interim target of 0.5% by 2007).

The United States remained the largest donor by volume in 2002, lifting its aid by 15% in real terms to USD 13.3 billion. The increase was mainly due to additional and emergency funds allocated as part of the response to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and there were also new initiatives in both health and humanitarian assistance.

Japan's ODA fell only slightly (by 1.2% in real terms), but the fall in the value of the yen reduced the US dollar value of its assistance from USD 9.8 billion to USD 9.3 billion.

As a group, EU member states provided 51% of total DAC ODA, and increased their overall ODA volume by 5.8%. France (USD 5.5 billion), having lifted its aid by USD 1.3 billion from 2001, and Germany (USD 5.3 billion) were the largest EU donors.

Major changes in aid levels from other DAC members were a 33% rise in Italy and a 31% rise in Canada, which intends to double its ODA by 2010.

Table 4.1. **DAC members' net official development assistance in 2002**

	2002		2001		Per cent change 2001 to 2002 in real terms ¹
	ODA USD m current	ODA/GNI	ODA USD m current	ODA/GNI	
Australia	989	0.26	873	0.25	4.9
Austria	520	0.26	533	0.29	-8.4
Belgium	1 072	0.43	867	0.37	14.8
Canada	2 006	0.28	1 533	0.22	31.2
Denmark	1 643	0.96	1 634	1.03	-5.8
Finland	462	0.35	389	0.32	11.5
France	5 486	0.38	4 198	0.32	22.1
Germany	5 324	0.27	4 990	0.27	-0.2
Greece	276	0.21	202	0.17	25.5
Ireland	398	0.40	287	0.33	25.7
Italy	2 332	0.20	1 627	0.15	32.6
Japan	9 283	0.23	9 847	0.23	-1.2
Luxembourg	147	0.77	139	0.76	0.2
Netherlands	3 338	0.81	3 172	0.82	-3.3
New Zealand	122	0.22	112	0.25	-1.1
Norway	1 696	0.89	1 346	0.80	12.7
Portugal	323	0.27	268	0.25	9.2
Spain	1 712	0.26	1 737	0.30	-10.3
Sweden	1 991	0.83	1 666	0.77	10.9
Switzerland	939	0.32	908	0.34	-5.0
United Kingdom	4 924	0.31	4 579	0.32	0.0
United States	13 290	0.13	11 429	0.11	15.0
TOTAL DAC	58 274	0.23	52 335	0.22	7.2
Average country effort		0.41		0.39	
<i>Memo items</i>					
1. EC	6 561		5 961		2.1
2. EU countries combined	29 949	0.35	26 288	0.33	5.8
3. G7 countries	42 646	0.20	38 202	0.18	9.2
4. Non-G7 countries	15 627	0.47	14 133	0.47	1.8
5. Korea	279	0.06	265	0.06	0.4

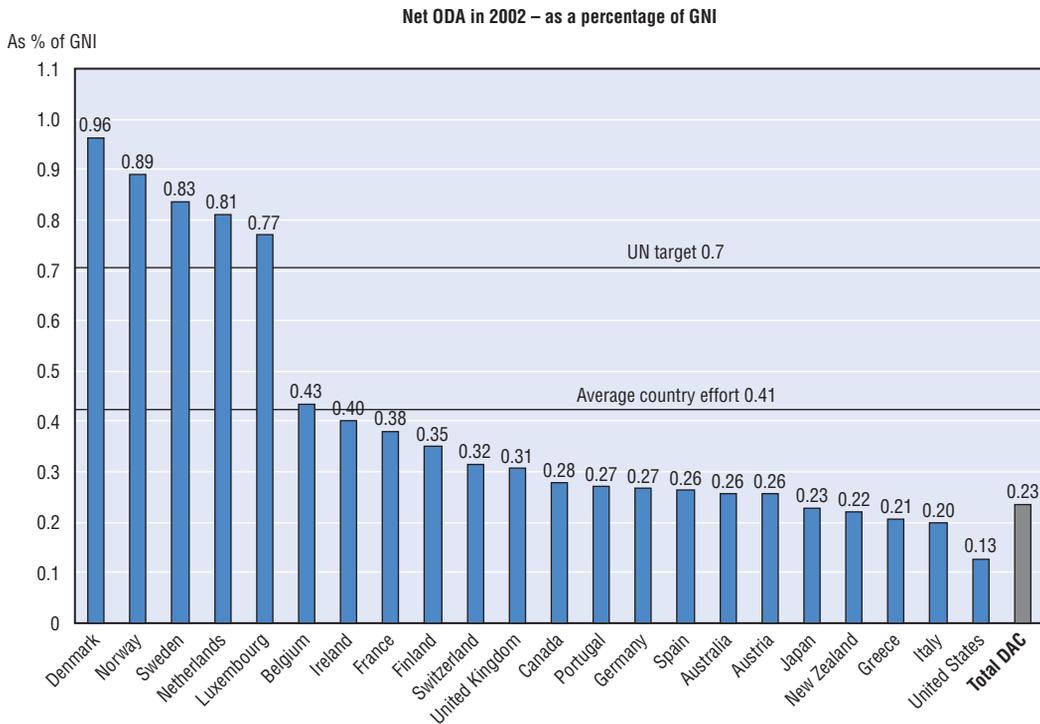
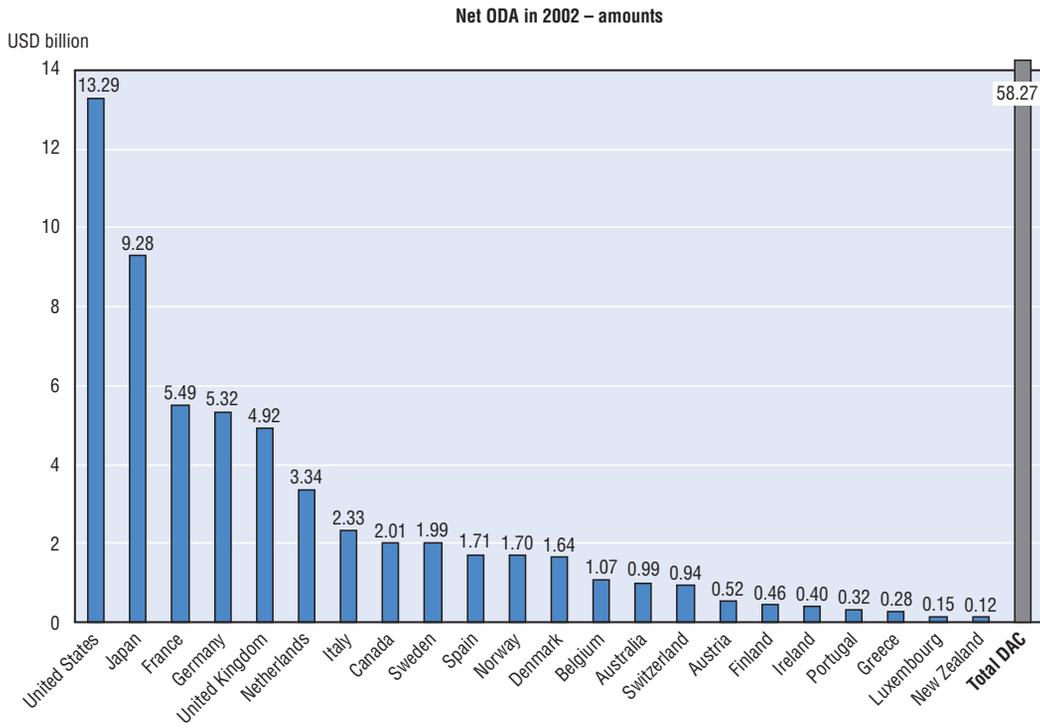
1. Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

Source: OECD.

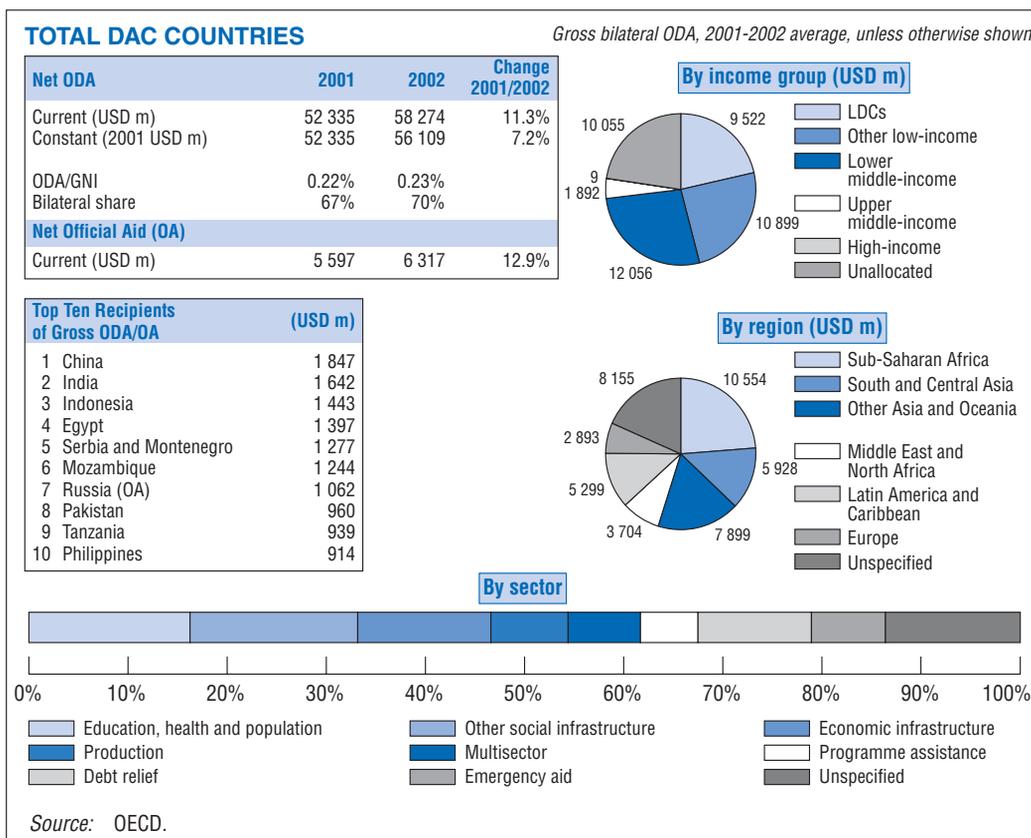
Notes on DAC members

Notes on DAC members are presented in alphabetical order and include a box on those members reviewed in 2003 (Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan and Luxembourg). The data on overall ODA refer to 2002, but data on aid distribution use the average from 2001-2002 for gross ODA.

Chart 4.1. Net official development assistance in 2002



Source: OECD.



Australia

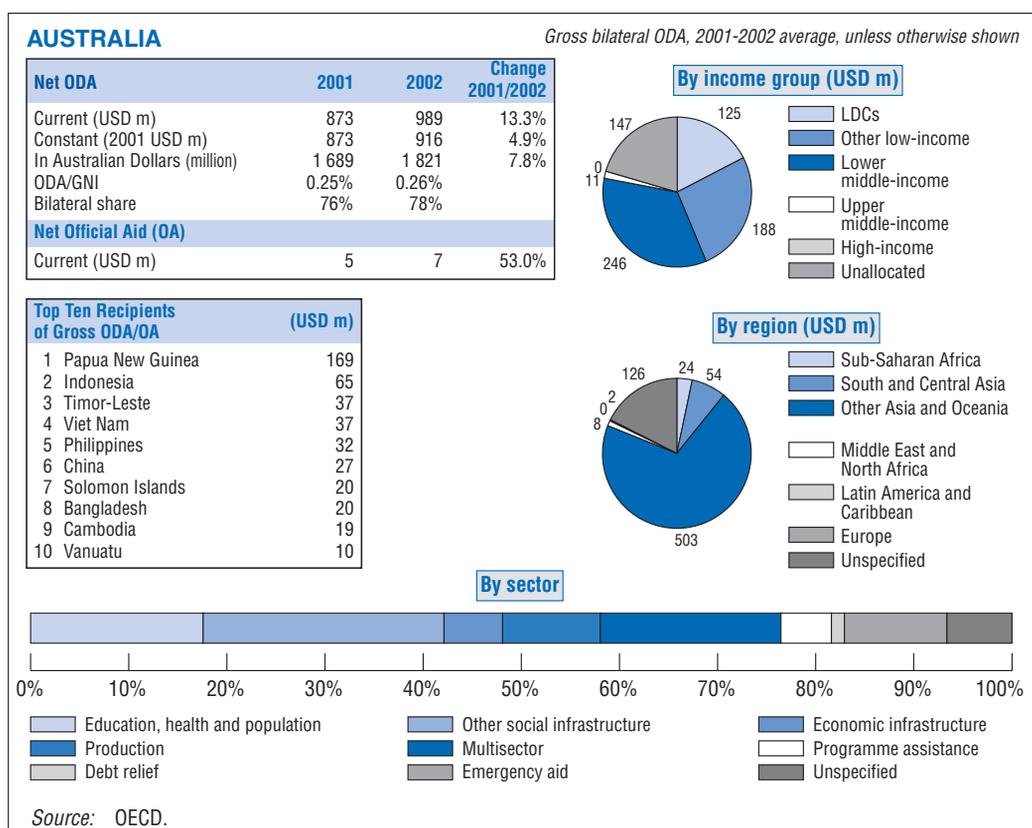
In 2002, Australian ODA disbursements totalled USD 989 million. This represented 0.26% of Australia's GNI, compared to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.25% in 2001. Building on its 2002 policy statement "Australian Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity", Australia released a new white paper on foreign and trade policy in 2003, "Advancing the National Interest". These highlighted the importance of ODA for promoting good governance, human rights and development and reconfirmed the single objective of Australia's aid programme: assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Partnership approaches. Australia's bilateral aid is guided by strategies developed with partner countries that are consistent with their broader development plans. To heighten responsiveness to changing local circumstances and promote stronger dialogue and interaction with partners, Australia has been devolving activity and contract management to offices in partner countries. Australia also works towards strengthening donor co-ordination and engages on a regular basis with civil society and private sector groups.

Poverty reduction policies. AusAID, the Australian aid agency, conducts poverty analyses as a critical element of the country programme strategies which guide Australia's bilateral aid programming decisions. Australia places special emphasis on good governance as the basis for successful poverty reduction and development.

Policy coherence. Given the security and other transboundary challenges facing its region, Australia considers strong coherence between its aid, foreign and trade policies to be essential. Australia supports further trade liberalisation in areas of particular interest to developing countries, especially agriculture.

Performance measurement. Australia has committed significant resources to enhance performance measurement and the feedback of lessons learnt. As well as improving the gathering and analysis of activity-level information, AusAID continues to strengthen the focus of programmes and its ability to assess achievements. The new "Knowledge Warehouse" aims to give AusAID staff better access to key lessons and policy documents but can also be accessed by public and partners through the Internet (at: <http://akwa.ausaid.gov.au/>).



Austria

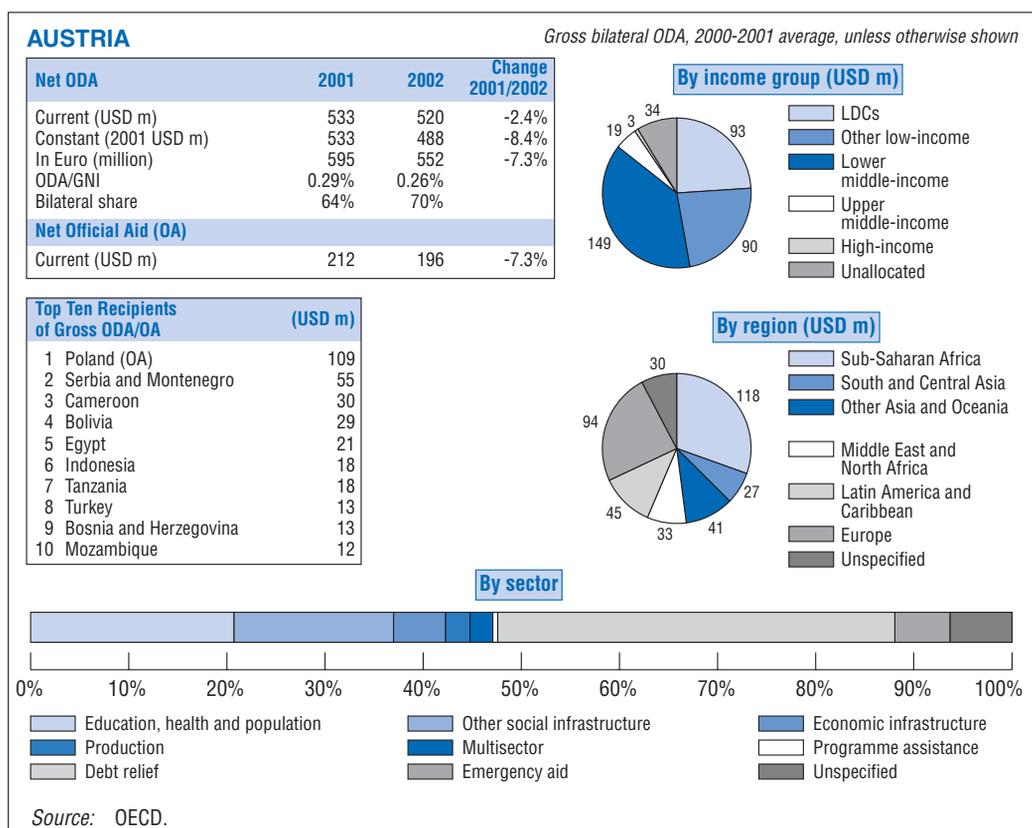
Austria's ODA decreased by 8.4% in real terms between 2001 and 2002, from USD 533 million in 2001 to USD 520 million in 2002. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.29% to 0.26%.

Partnership approaches. Austria supports decentralisation processes and engages in sector policies and priorities. Funding for NGOs has declined. The Federal Law on Development Assistance, which was passed in 2002 and revised in 2003, establishes the creation of a new executive agency for Austrian development assistance, called Austrian Development Agency (ADA) with effect from January 2004. The aim is to increase the impact of Austrian development assistance in partner countries.

Poverty reduction policies. Austria accords priority to selecting the poorest countries, especially needy regions and disadvantaged target groups. Austria considers that economic growth alone is insufficient to raise the living standards of the poor, and that equitable income distribution is needed. Austria therefore carries out targeted actions designed to reach the poor directly.

Policy coherence. Austria is yet to officially endorse the need for coherence between non-aid policies that affect developing countries and development policy. The Federal Law on Development Co-operation passed in 2002 aims at an overall, coherent Austrian development policy, with the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs being responsible for co-ordination and to better incorporate goals and principles for development co-operation as a guideline for all federal administrative bodies.

Performance measurement. Austria is committed to the Millennium Development Goals; incorporating them into its entire aid programme and collaborating with other bilateral and multilateral donors to realise them remain challenges. Austria's evaluation system could be substantially augmented in terms of financing, human resources, and management.



Belgium

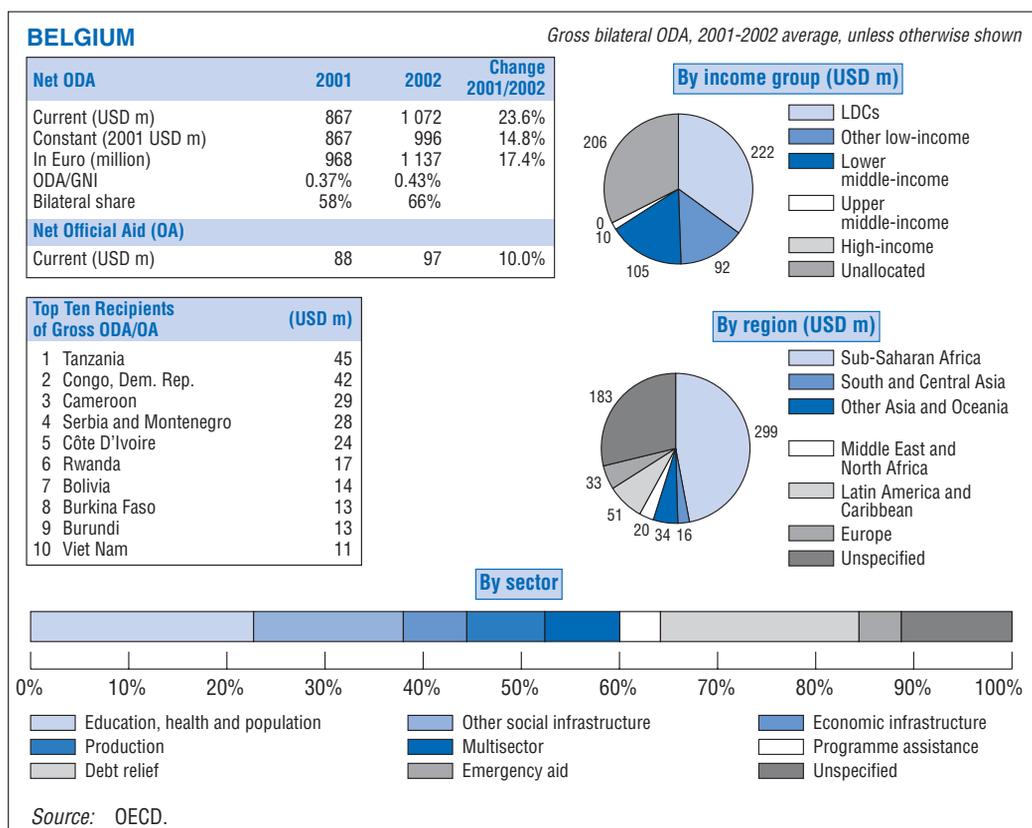
In 2002, Belgian ODA increased by 15% in real terms to reach USD 1.1 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio rose to 0.43% from 0.37% in 2001. A majority of funds (73%) are allocated to the least developed and low-income countries, and two-thirds to sub-Saharan Africa.

Partnership approaches. Belgium encourages empowerment, or capacity building for the poorest, to promote their inclusion into democratic, poor-owned structures, and enable the poor to participate in policy, design and implementation of development programmes. It also improves the possibility of coherence between the development policies of the partner country and the co-operation policy of the donor country, each donor accepting the need to reduce its own visibility in the partnership.

Poverty reduction policies. Belgium sees combating poverty as central in its efforts to work towards sustainable development. Poverty is viewed as an unfair balance of assets, power and rights. Poverty reduction needs redistribution of power. Belgium puts special emphasis on poverty reduction in regions in conflict.

Policy coherence. Belgium has reactivated an interdepartmental working party aimed at promoting synergy between the federal ministries responsible for formulating policy affecting developing countries. A challenge lies ahead in the potential devolution to the regions of responsibility for indirect aid, which could result in a decrease in overall co-ordination of ODA. The debate is not closed on this matter. The Belgian Parliament will attempt to propose a suitable compromise in the coming months.

Performance measurement. A framework is being developed that will integrate an internal evaluation phase into all of Belgium's development co-operation activities, and an external assessor was recently appointed to perform independent evaluations.



Canada

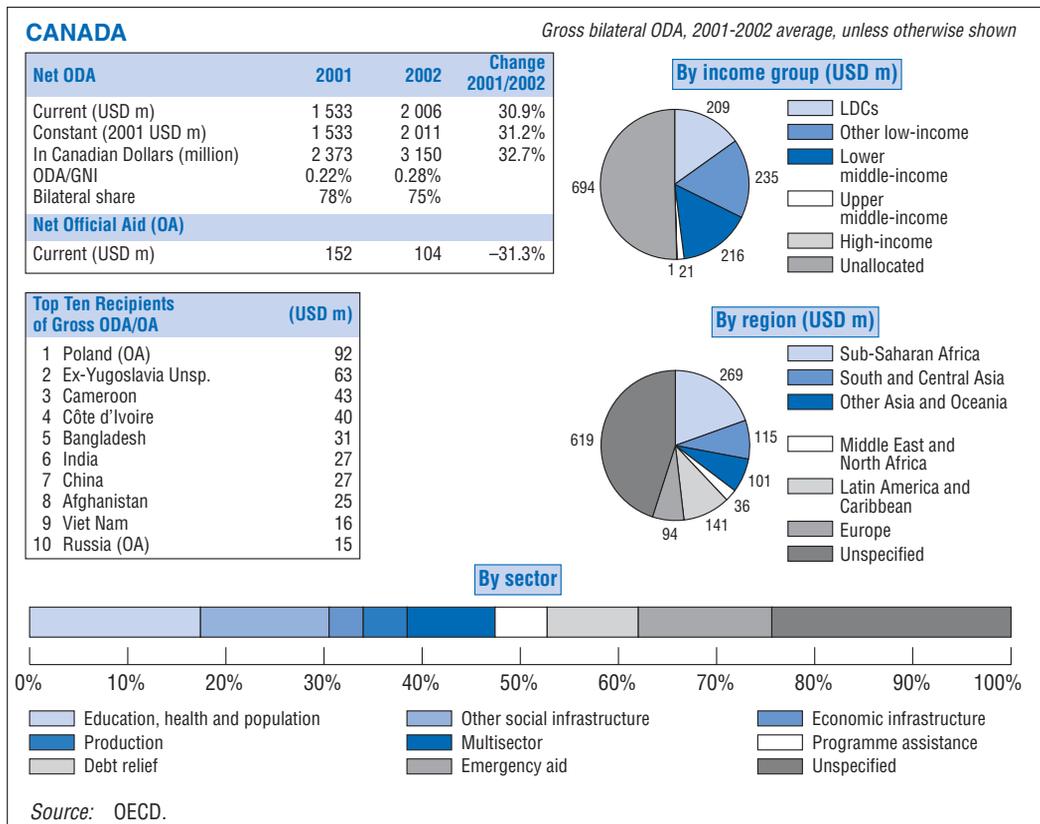
In 2002, Canada's ODA increased by 31% in real terms to USD 2 billion while its ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.22% to 0.28%. As part of the commitments made by Canada at the Monterrey Financing for Development Conference and the Kananaskis G8 Summit, Canada committed to double its ODA by 2010.

Partnership approaches. Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada places priority on responding to and supporting nationally-owned poverty reduction strategies in developing countries. The involvement of civil society is an essential element of Canada's approach to delivering ODA, and CIDA's Partnership Branch has an important role to play in this respect in supporting links between Canadian and developing country institutions and organisations.

Poverty reduction policies. Central to its initiative on strengthening the effectiveness of its co-operation programmes is CIDA's increased alignment of bilateral programming around Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in its principal partner countries. Much of Canada's ODA is allocated to basic social needs, with particular emphasis on basic education, HIV/AIDS, health and nutrition and child protection. The cross-cutting themes of gender and environment are also given high priority.

Policy coherence. CIDA is working to improve its capacity to help improve the coherence for development of Canadian government policies, most notably in the areas of trade and environment. During 2002, Canada extended duty and quota-free access to all imports from the least developed countries (except dairy products, poultry and eggs). With respect to aid untying, Canada is implementing the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries and is changing its aid contracting regime to bring it into line with the Recommendation and to enhance efforts to improve the effectiveness of its aid, in keeping with its 2002 policy statement.

Performance measurement. CIDA has developed a Key Agency Results Framework to better align corporate and country/institutional priorities and to guide strategic resource allocation processes. An integrated part of this framework is performance measurement and evaluation, complete with short and long-term results indicators.



Denmark

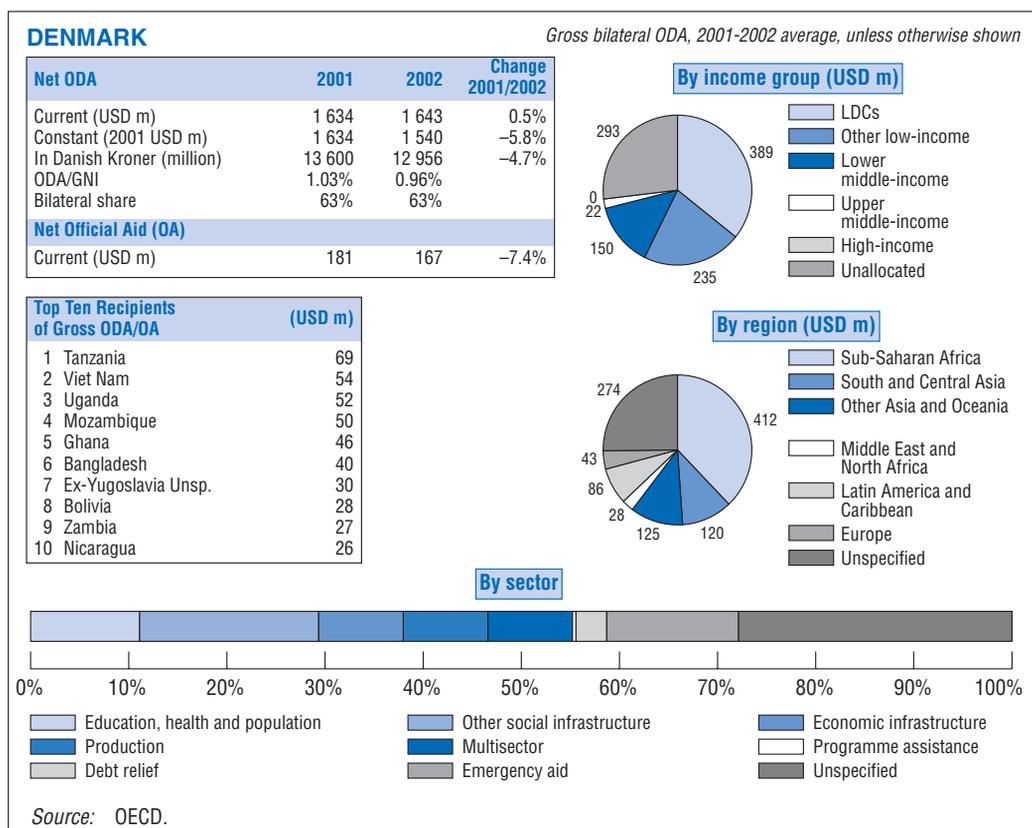
Denmark's ODA/GNI ratio remained the highest of all DAC members in 2002 at 0.96%, reflecting a volume of USD 1.6 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio in 2001 was 1.03%. The current government has abandoned the 1% ODA/GNI target, while remaining committed to at least 0.7%. Danish geographically-allocated assistance is primarily directed to the least developed countries (49%) and other low-income countries (29%), mainly in sub-Saharan Africa (51%).

Partnership approaches. Denmark's policy *Partnership 2000* affords local partners substantial opportunities to influence strategy formulation. Denmark played a pioneering role in supporting sector programmes to encourage partnership among foreign donors and beneficiaries at the country level.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction is the overarching goal of Danish assistance with its programming focus on sectors with particular relevance to the poor, as well as strong recognition of gender issues. Denmark supports country-led poverty reduction strategies, in collaboration with other donors.

Policy coherence. Since 1991, the same regional departments within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have dealt with development co-operation, foreign policy, and general economic relations. Denmark also considers donor co-ordination to be important for efficient aid delivery. It agrees with untying aid to the least developed countries, but also insists on the principle of "effort sharing" in untying among all donors.

Performance measurement. Danida recently launched a programme for performance management with the intent to improve the quality of its aid, improve its management, promote continuous learning and increase accountability and measurement. Denmark supports the Millennium Development Goals as a means to focus attention on impacts. Furthermore, Denmark recognises that the current interest in poverty reduction strategy, sector programming and results orientation, suggests a need for joint evaluations of combined donor efforts.



Box 4.1. DAC Peer Review of Denmark, 22 May 2003

Examiners: Luxembourg and Portugal

The 2003 Peer Review took place against the backdrop of a national political programme that sought to reduce the size of overall Danish bureaucracy and to improve its efficiency. In this context, the government has recently initiated some significant reforms in development co-operation. A new five-year strategy and budget proposal (2004-2008) will be generated, and should lay the foundation for a new consensus on aid volumes and policies. The main findings and recommendations from the peer review included:

- In order to maintain the momentum of past development co-operation leadership, Denmark was encouraged to keep development issues high on the government political agenda and seek out new approaches to broad public involvement and support. The DAC welcomed Denmark's efforts to form pro-active coalitions with other donors on issues concerning the performance of multilateral institutions.
- In 2002, Denmark announced a number of funding measures, including the decision to give up using a fixed percentage in setting the size of the ODA budget and a reduction in the 2002 ODA budget of 10%. Nevertheless, best estimates suggest that Denmark's ODA/GNI ratio could be at 0.8% to 0.9% over the next few years. The DAC encouraged Denmark to strive to maintain its current level of ODA volume.
- Political pressures are growing to use ODA in ways which promote domestic priorities. The DAC encouraged Denmark to pursue past efforts to maintain its strategy of allocating geographic and sector funds on the basis of sound development considerations in the recipient countries.
- The OECD and its members recognise that sustainable reductions in poverty in developing countries will require mutually supportive and coherent policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues. As the leading advocate for development issues within the Danish system, Danida could play a stronger leadership role among Danish institutions in analysing and promoting the developmental coherence of policy decisions.
- Denmark's announcement in 2003 to untie aid with respect to procurement in other European Union member states provides a solid basis for further untying Danish ODA. Denmark was invited to revisit its approach to the implementation of the OECD Untying Recommendation and to fully comply with it.
- The DAC encouraged Danida to continue to periodically reassess and summarise its extensive experience concerning aid modalities and areas of special developmental significance so as to share them more systematically and promote a common donor understanding of issues and best practice approaches.
- Danida expects that implementation of its new decentralisation principles will be completed by 2003. Denmark's partners in the field applaud this initiative but are also quick to point out a number of potential issues that already merit greater Danida scrutiny. Danida was encouraged to undertake regular, organised and high-level tracking of its new system of decentralised co-operation. It will be important to actively demonstrate support for the staff and budget resources necessary to make decentralisation work effectively.
- Danida recently launched a programme for performance management with the intent to improve the quality of its aid, improve its management, promote continuous learning and increase accountability and measurement. The Danish experience will provide useful information for all donors and can be seen as an important "learning laboratory". Danida was encouraged to maintain close collaboration with other DAC members who are seeking to implement similarly important systems of results-based management.

European Community

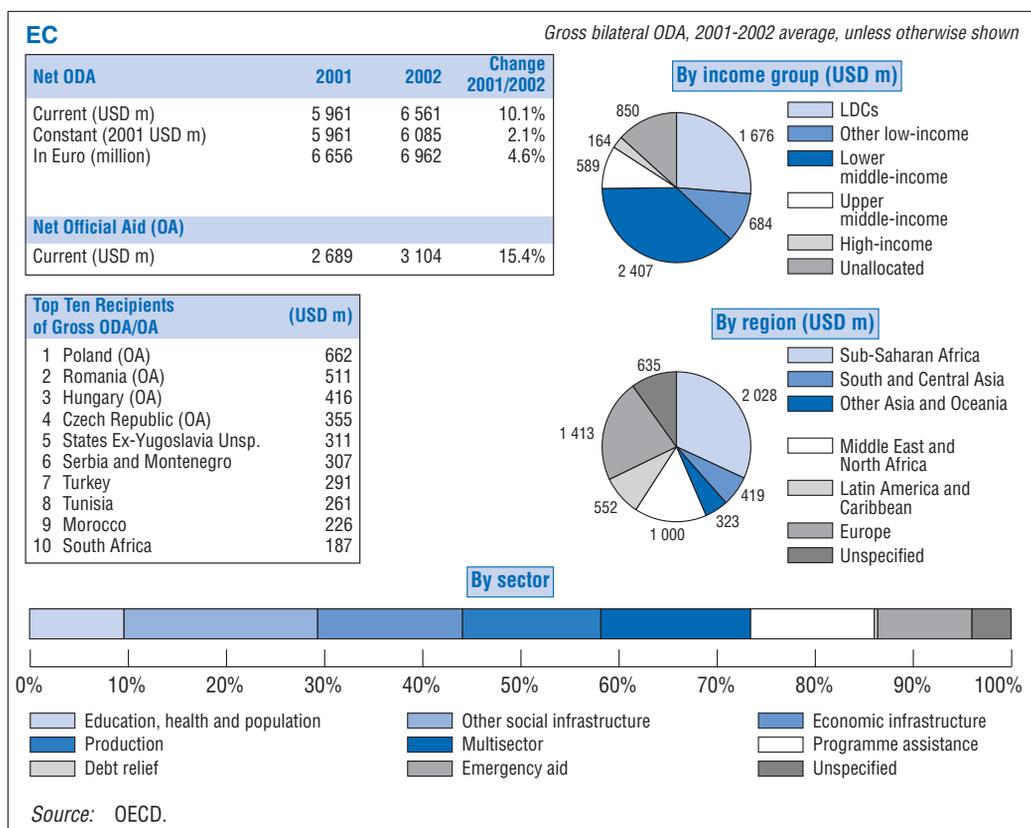
In 2002, the European Community's ODA volume was USD 6.6 billion, an increase in real terms over 2001 of 2.1%.

Partnership approaches. In June 2002, the Commission launched with member states a pilot initiative to identify pragmatic measures to help achieve progress in operational co-ordination and harmonisation at EU level. Four pilot missions were conducted in Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Viet Nam. In the framework of two Initiatives for Water/Sanitation and Energy, launched by the EU at the Conference of Johannesburg, the Commission is building partnerships, with the recipient countries, other donors, the private sector and civil society. The Commission is strengthening co-operation with UN bodies through the establishment of a Strategic Partnership, upstreaming policy dialogues in more operational way.

Poverty reduction. In African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, EC budgetary support was more closely aligned in 2002 with Poverty Reduction Support Papers (PRSPs), helping to reduce poverty more sustainably. The new Constitutional Treaty acknowledges EU development policy as a policy in its own right with poverty eradication as the key objective.

Policy coherence. The "Everything But Arms" initiative was a major enhancement of policy coherence. Rules on coherence in the current treaty will be strongly reinforced in the new Constitutional Treaty. The EC has launched a process regarding the untying of Community aid to all developing countries and also advocating a complete untying of food aid, and food aid transport, at the international level. The Commission has proposed to integrate migration into the external policy of the Community. In May 2002, the Commission outlined proposals for a new impact assessment for all major policy proposals. It is intended to identify in advance potential economic, social and environmental impacts within and outside the EU, and as such may become a major tool for verifying coherence. Such "Extended Impact Assessments" will be carried out as of 2003 for key policy reforms, such as the Common Market Organisation for sugar, the substantial reorientation of the Common Agricultural Policy, and reform of the Community's Fisheries Partnership Agreements.

Performance measurement. To help measure its contribution towards the Millennium Development Goals and other policy objectives, the EC is developing – with its members states – a system of indicators for monitoring country performance. The amounts committed and paid have more than doubled over thirteen years. In implementing the reform programme, a series of indicators have also been developed to measure progress in the improved execution of the budget, reduction in old and dormant commitments, rationalisation of budget lines, and deconcentration to the delegations of the Commission, etc. For example, deconcentration was implemented in 21 delegations in 2001, in 26 delegations in 2002 and the remaining 30 delegations were to be covered in 2003. A regular progress report on the management of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office is presented to the Board.



Finland

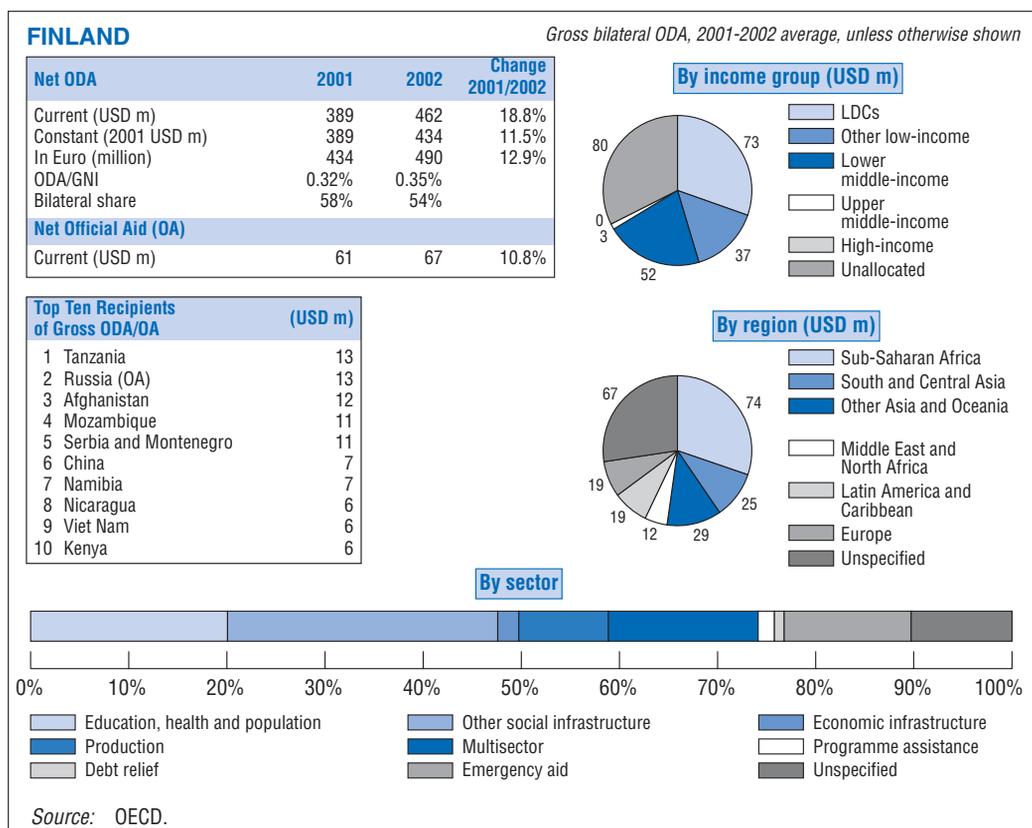
Finland's ODA increased by 12% in real terms in 2002 to reach USD 462 million. Its ODA/GNI ratio increased from 0.32% to 0.35%.

Partnership approaches. A new governmental development policy white paper was elaborated during the latter half of 2003. Its goal was to further concretise the development commitments made by Finland in recent years by setting out principles and goals for action, identifying focus areas in development substance and administration, developing new instruments and by increasing actions for aid effectiveness and policy coherence. Bilateral development co-operation is limited to long-term partner countries where Finland can exercise dialogue, premised upon commitments agreed with the partner country government. Finland participates in the formulation and implementation of sectoral programmes and poverty reduction strategies.

Poverty reduction constitutes the main objective of Finnish development co-operation. Programmes implemented in long-term partner countries undergo special scrutiny from the poverty perspective. Co-operation is carried out particularly in the areas of human rights, good governance, democracy, culture, and trade as well as sustainable development and environment. The promotion of gender equality also plays a central role.

Policy coherence. Finland strives for coherence in foreign and security policy, trade policy and development co-operation. The basis of discussion is the Millennium Development Goals. In terms of synergies within development co-operation, efforts are made to ensure that bilateral, multilateral and EU co-operation are more uniform and complementary. Finland also emphasises transparency, co-ordination, division of labour, and the need to harmonise aid management among different donors.

Performance measurement. Finland regards the Millennium Development Goals as fundamental in assessing performance. Evaluations focus on individual projects, various instruments, and country programmes. Joint donor programmes require combined evaluation efforts and capacity building of the partner countries.



Box 4.2. DAC Peer Review of Finland, 17 June 2003*Examiners: Denmark and New Zealand*

Finland's development co-operation has gone through several changes since the previous DAC Peer Review in 1998. A new white paper and an implementation plan have been issued, clarifying the objectives, priorities, instruments and country selection in Finnish aid. Policies have shifted from "flexibility" in the programme to more concentration in long-term partner countries, sectors, and international organisations to enhance effectiveness. In the new government, appointed in April 2003, the formerly separate ministerial posts for aid and trade were eliminated and a combined post of Minister for External Trade and Development Co-operation created.

In 2002, Finland's ODA/GNI ratio was 0.35% and the Finnish government has committed to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.45% by 2007, taking into account domestic economic developments. Finland's proportion of multilateral aid in total ODA has been consistently higher than that of the total DAC average, concentrating on the UN agencies. The Finnish public is generally supportive of and more knowledgeable about the country's development co-operation than most DAC members.

The DAC recommended that Finland:

- More clearly articulate poverty reduction as the overarching objective in Finnish development co-operation and target the Millennium Development Goals in the next white paper.
- Increase ODA to reach the 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio by 2010, along an agreed commitment path.
- Focus on about ten long-term partner countries, in order to have cumulative impact and enhanced ability to influence other donors and the partner country.
- Enhance its efforts to achieve policy coherence for development, particularly by establishing a clear policy and improving analytical capacity to deal with pertinent issues.
- Consider phasing out its concessional credits scheme in line with the 1998 white paper, since the scheme's effectiveness in supporting poverty reduction is unclear.
- Augment staff capacity, both in terms of numbers and development expertise, in view of prospective substantial ODA growth and the increased attention to aid quality and effectiveness.
- Increase delegation of authority to the field and augment staff capacity in embassies for example by limiting the number of co-operating countries and sectors and augment with local expertise.
- Improve the independence and jurisdiction of the evaluation system as well as the follow-up and systematic learning mechanisms.

France

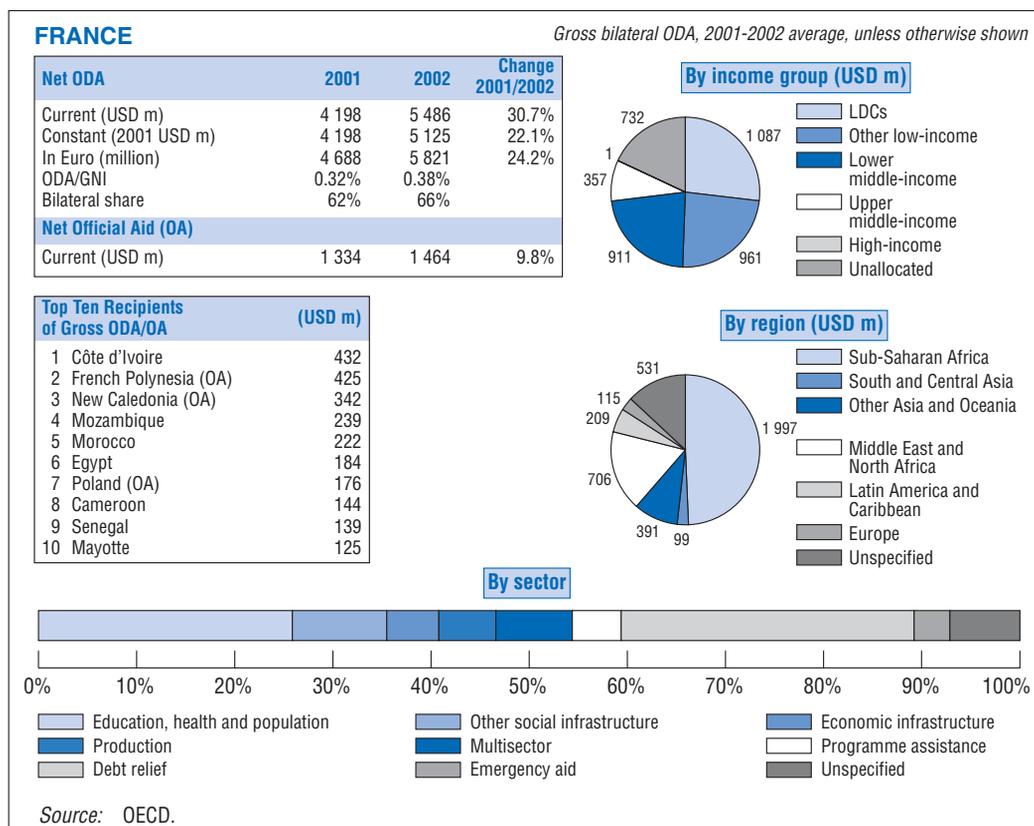
French ODA rose by 22% in real terms in 2002 to USD 5.5 billion, with its ODA/GNI ratio increasing from 0.32% to 0.38%. The trend was more pronounced for bilateral aid which rose by 30% than for multilateral aid which progressed by 9%. French aid focuses mainly on African countries (72%). In 2002, France made a commitment to increase its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.50% by 2007, and 0.70% by 2012.

Partnership approaches. Partnership is at the centre of France's development policy in support of countries from the South. France attaches special importance to development in Africa and actively encourages the NEPAD process. Its support for country-led poverty reduction strategies countries is witnessed by the systematic account taken of PRSP processes. France has also been actively involved in the launching of large mobilising programmes such as the Fast Track with respect to basic education and the AIDS Fund.

Poverty reduction policies. France's commitment to the fight against poverty has been reaffirmed on several occasions and constitutes the main thrust of the overall strategic framework elaborated by the Interministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (CICID) chaired by the Prime Minister. Resources available from bilateral debt relief operations are invested in aid programme tools, contracts for debt reduction and development, directed towards primary education and professional training, primary health care and the fight against AIDS, equipment and infrastructure, local development and natural resource management. Project aid and technical assistance are also being adapted to integrate the partnership dimension. France hopes moreover to develop new instruments, such as guarantees, loans that leverage private finance or catalytic investments.

Policy coherence. The coherence of France's co-operation priorities is the responsibility of the CICID on which all ministries whose actions have an impact on development are represented. In 2002, the CICID established the priorities and principal areas for French aid: implementation of the commitment to increase its ODA, support to Africa and to NEPAD, integrating the Millennium Development Goals and the concept of sustainable development into French aid instruments, and focusing its aid on five priority sectors (education, health/AIDS, infrastructure, water and agriculture).

Aid effectiveness. France is particularly actively involved in the international community's efforts to harmonise and reinforce aid effectiveness. At the High Level Forum on Harmonisation held in Rome in February 2003, France proposed that the DAC elaborate a Recommendation on the co-ordination and harmonisation of donor practices, along the lines of the Recommendation on Untying ODA to LDCs. France has set up a working group to harmonise its aid procedures. The group's conclusions were approved by the CICID at the end of 2002. The working group is in the process of finalising an action plan to strengthen aid effectiveness. This was also one of the priority themes of the French presidency of the G7/G8 in 2003.



Germany

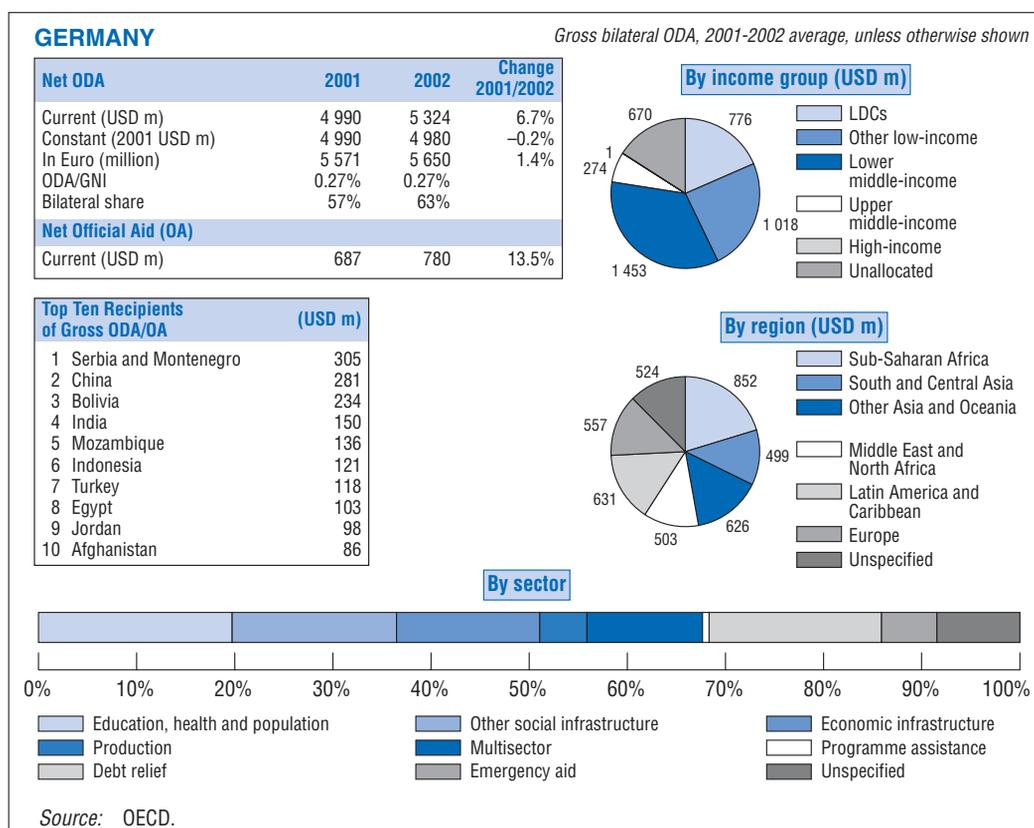
Germany's ODA was stable in 2002 at USD 5.3 billion. The ODA/GNI ratio remained at 0.27%. Germany has made a commitment to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.33% by 2006.

Partnership approaches. The coalition treaty for the German government formed in October 2002 outlines a programmatic framework for German development policy, in line with the Millennium Declaration and Monterrey and Johannesburg Conferences. Reducing poverty, securing peace and shaping a just globalisation are the main orientations of this policy.

Poverty reduction policies. In April 2001, the Federal Cabinet approved the *Poverty Reduction Programme of Action 2015*, outlining the government's contribution towards implementing the UN Millennium Declaration. Implementation of this programme is now well advanced and a second operational report was expected towards the end of 2003. Furthermore, in October 2003, BMZ established a new task force in order to support the mainstreaming of the principles and goals of the Millennium Declaration in Germany's bilateral development instruments and programmes as well as to network with respective international approaches.

Policy coherence. Improving policy coherence is a central element of German development policy. The *Programme of Action 2015* makes worldwide poverty reduction a common goal of national foreign policy and constitutes a major step forward in this respect. Links between bilateral and multilateral co-operation have been improved, based on more coherent programming procedures, and have resulted in, for example, an increase in joint programme financing. In the name of coherence and the building of new alliances, a comprehensive programme for "fair trade" was launched by several federal ministries with the involvement of German industry and NGOs. Active co-ordination with the European Community is important for ensuring policy coherence – so Germany was interested in substantially reducing the European Community's trade distorting agricultural subsidies, considered to lack coherence in some fields with development co-operation policy.

Performance management. German development co-operation is working to strengthen its focus on results. The *Programme of Action 2015* established priorities. Results-oriented frameworks for financial and technical co-operation have also been developed so the reports from KfW and GTZ now compare aims with outputs and outcomes. As a follow-up to the 2001 Peer Review of Germany, BMZ and the Federal Foreign Office have maintained a dialogue on further improving performance in the field.



Greece

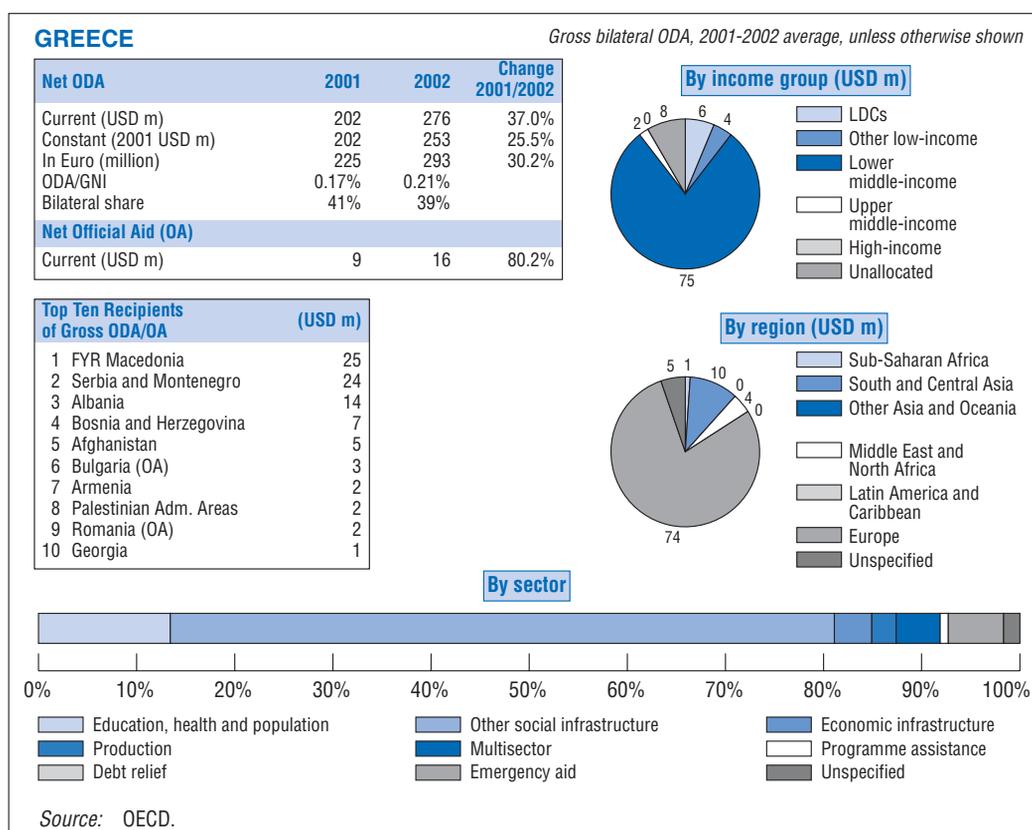
Greece's net ODA disbursements rose substantially to reach USD 276 million in 2002, mainly due to higher contributions to multilateral agencies, especially the European Community. In 2002, Greece's ODA represented 0.21% of its GNI, compared to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.17% in 2001. Greece continues the process of consolidating management of its aid programme in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Hellenic Aid. A Presidential Decree in 2002 established the General Secretariat for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation within the Ministry.

Partnership approaches. Greek development co-operation is based on a partnership approach, with development being the responsibility of recipient partners while foreign aid responds to partners' needs, as elaborated in development strategies formulated locally with involvement by a broad cross-section of society. Greece aims to encourage and support the principles of local ownership and local capacity building by concluding medium-term partnership agreements with its main partners that integrate Greek development assistance into local plans for development.

Poverty reduction policies. Greece acknowledges that poverty reduction must become the central focus of development policy. Since 2002, Greece's aid activities have been focusing more on poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Greece intends to increase gradually its ODA to least-developed countries, in the Middle East and in Afghanistan as well as to Iraq.

Policy coherence. Greece recognises that sustainable development in poor countries requires avoiding policies that undermine other efforts to promote their development. Greece is making efforts to minimise such incoherence and is working to establish and develop the necessary mechanisms and procedures to promote greater policy coherence for development.

Performance measurement. The need for a monitoring and evaluation procedure is an integral part of Greece's six development co-operation agreements negotiated with its main bilateral partner countries in the Balkans. An annual report is prepared for each country on progress achieved.



Ireland

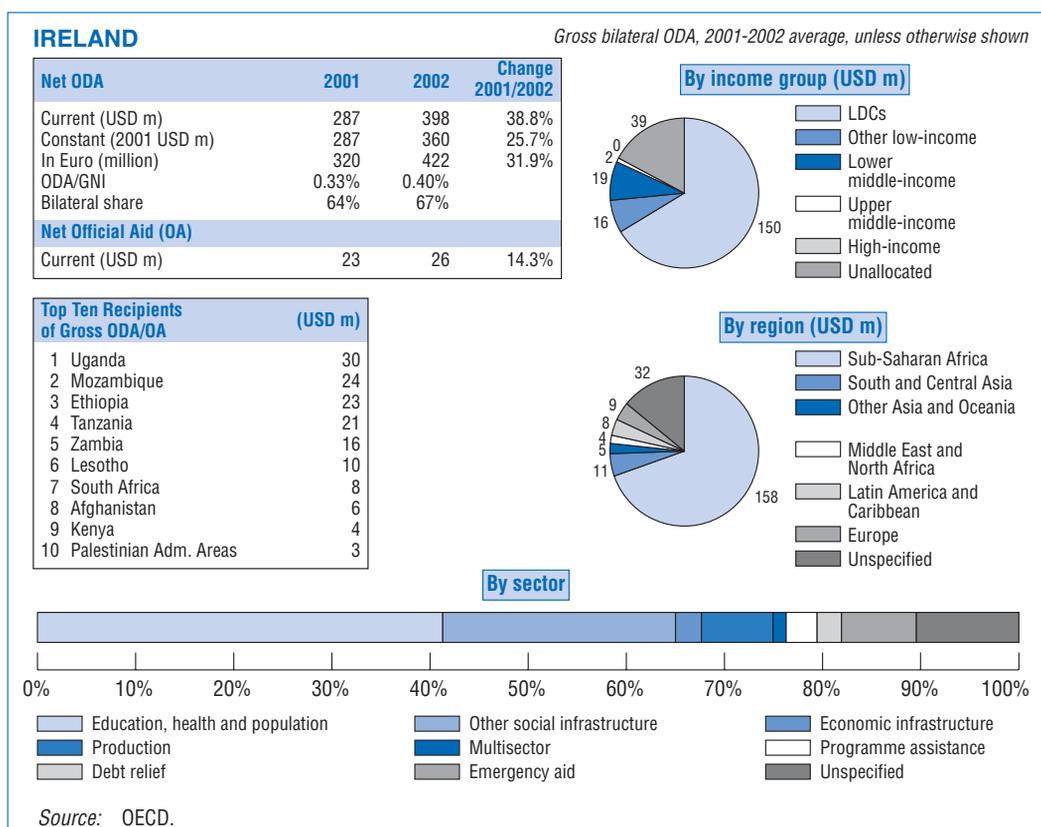
Ireland's ODA continued to expand in 2002 to reach USD 398 million, a 26% increase in real terms over its level in 2001. Expressed as a share of GNI, Ireland's ODA rose from 0.33% in 2001 to 0.40% in 2002. Ireland is committed to further increasing its ODA to reach the United Nations target of 0.7% by 2007. In 2003, Ireland changed the name of its official aid programme to Development Co-operation Ireland (DCI), to highlight the two-way "co-operative" nature of its activities.

Partnership approaches. Partnership is one of the key principles underpinning Ireland's expanding ODA programme. Partnership extends to recipient countries, the international development community and NGOs, both at home and abroad. In recent years, DCI has been entering into long-term strategic partnerships containing multi-annual funding engagements with a variety of partners.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction remains the overarching objective for the DCI programme. DCI aims to ensure that all its activities are planned with reference to the impact they are likely to have on reducing poverty and measured on a continuing basis against this objective. DCI is committed to addressing the HIV/AIDS challenge, which has had a particularly damaging impact on DCI's six programme countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Policy coherence. The requirement of policy coherence for development is a starting point for an effective development policy. Its application, however, sometimes imposes difficult policy choices. Ireland endeavours to ensure that the development perspective is clearly highlighted and accorded full weight in decision making in all situations of competing priorities.

Performance measurement. DCI is working to enhance its results orientation and improve its capacity to measure the practical impact of its interventions on an on-going basis. Public accountability will also be strengthened through regular reports on the programme's impact on reducing poverty and its contribution towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.



Box 4.3. DAC Peer Review of Ireland, 17 November 2003

Examiners: Belgium and Switzerland

Ireland's ODA rose dramatically during the decade 1992-2002 and is expected to continue growing, to nearly USD 1 billion. However, following the only modest budget increases allocated in 2003 and 2004, reaching the United Nations 0.7% ODA target by 2007 now implies doubling Ireland's current ODA volume in three years. To maintain quality as it repositions itself as a medium-sized donor, Ireland should plan now how it will manage and implement a USD 1 billion ODA programme.

The Development Co-operation Ireland (DCI) programme distinguishes itself by its sharp focus on poverty reduction and its commitment to partnership principles. In 2001, Ireland channelled half of its ODA to least-developed countries, the largest share among the 22 DAC member countries. Ireland's longstanding focus on health and education is now complemented by a strong commitment to addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which is having a particularly negative impact in DCI's six programme countries in sub-Saharan Africa. A field visit to Tanzania to prepare for the Peer Review found that Ireland was appreciated as a collaborative partner.

Ireland has a great asset in that its main bilateral partnerships are concentrated on just seven programme countries. Ireland should continue deepening its engagement in these countries, including by engaging more with and supporting local civil society organisations and the local private sector, and bringing regional perspectives to bear on its programme. Ireland should maintain a cautious approach to designating new programme countries.

Ireland has addressed some of the critical human resource issues identified in the 1999 DAC Peer Review but should further increase DCI's staff, specialist expertise, and development management skills as its ODA volume continues to grow. There should be more opportunities for a strong development focus within career patterns in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

To build on progress made since its last Peer Review, the DAC also recommended that Ireland:

- Build public awareness and ownership of DCI's vision, achievements and challenges, to generate greater understanding and sustain public support for reaching the 0.7% target.
- Re-introduce a multi-annual agreement on ODA allocations, to provide a predictable growth path for the expected rapid and substantial growth in ODA and to help DCI get best value from its multi-annual funding agreements with main partner countries, United Nations development agencies and Irish development non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
- With its NGO partners, continue promoting more strategic approaches, greater mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues (gender, governance, HIV/AIDS and the environment) and more systematic auditing, monitoring and evaluation by NGO partners.
- Take DCI's more strategic management of emergency and recovery assistance further by developing clearer guidelines, including an exit strategy for humanitarian assistance.
- Strengthen DCI's mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities by recruiting additional specialists and developing a significant HIV/AIDS training programme for all staff. When up-dating its strategic framework in 2004, DCI should develop guidance on addressing gender, human rights and equity concerns in its growing access-to-treatment programmes. DCI should initiate a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of its HIV/AIDS activities.
- Consider a range of actions to enhance Ireland's institutional capacity to address the effects of government policies on developing countries; the creation of a dedicated unit responsible for assessing policy coherence for development in DCI is an important step in this regard.

Italy

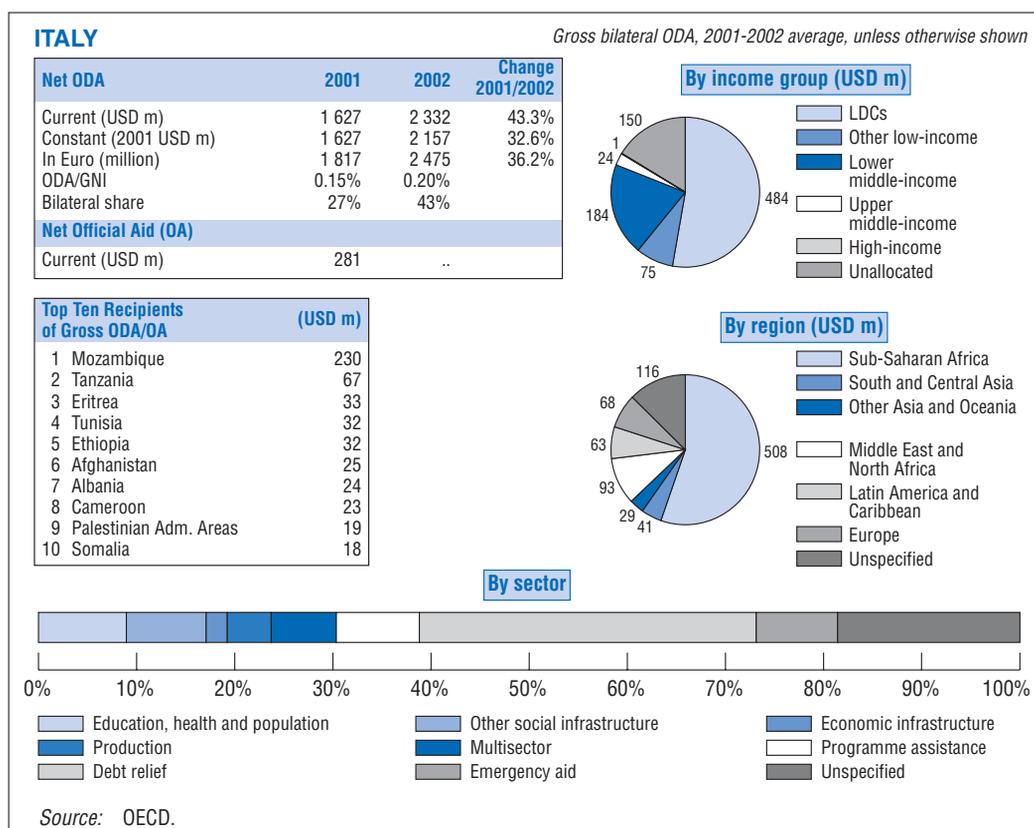
Italy's ODA volume increased by 33% in 2002 to reach USD 2.3 billion, representing an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.20%. Italy reinforced its initiative on debt reduction in 2002 by signing 12 new agreements with HIPC countries.

Partnership approaches. Development co-operation policy focuses on joint action between recipient countries and Italian partners (government, private sector, NGOs, and universities). To implement partnerships in the recipient countries more effectively, Italy is producing country-level strategies and setting up new field offices, but is hampered by a lack of staff and organisational support, as well as operational flexibility.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction is the overarching goal of Italian development co-operation. Italy outlined the approach and contents of its poverty reduction initiative around the Millennium Development Goals. The initiative uses both direct allocation of resources and debt swaps to support nationally-owned poverty reduction strategies in partner countries, with a special focus on selected sectors (health, food security, education, private sector support, micro-credit, trade).

Policy coherence. The ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Treasury maintain regular contact and co-ordinate on *ad hoc* policy issues as they arise. Guidelines in numerous policy areas are periodically issued through a Steering Committee of Development Co-operation that includes these ministries.

Performance measurement. The Evaluation Group is directly accountable to the Director-General. Several actions are now underway to reinforce the quality and utility of evaluation feedback in the broader system, including improved evaluation planning and operational guidance.



Japan

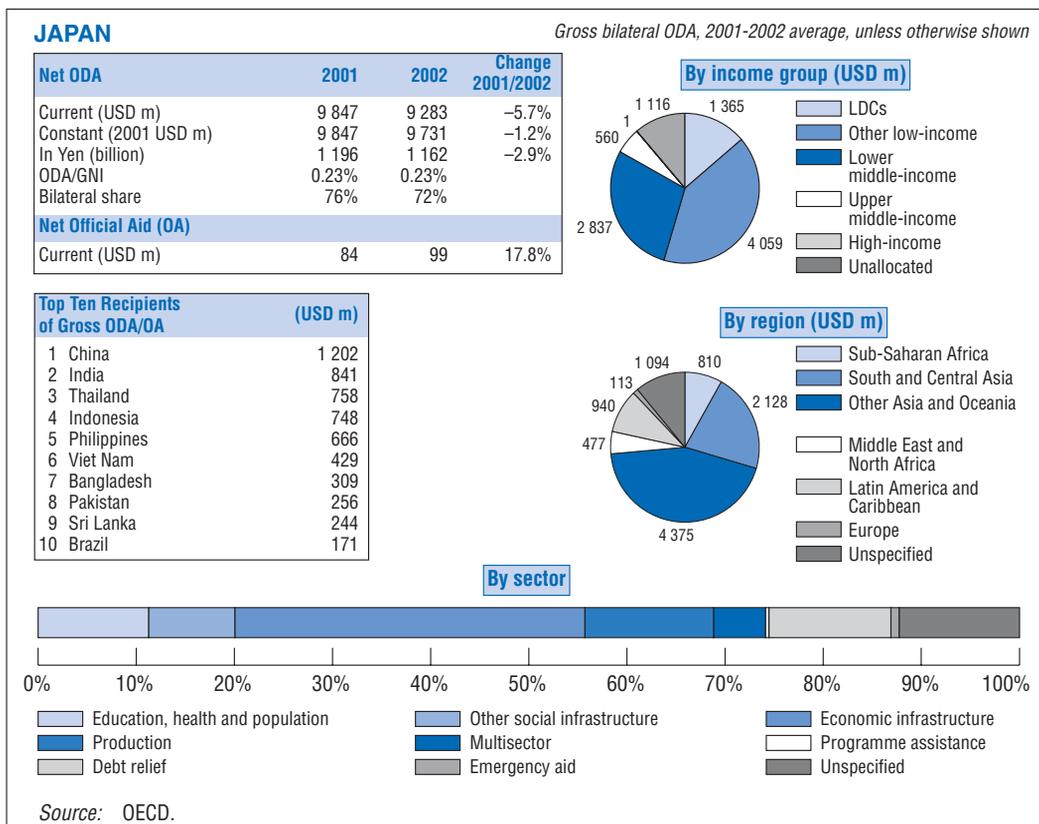
In 2002, Japan was the second largest bilateral donor, with an ODA volume of USD 9.3 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio remained at 0.23%, ranking Japan eighteenth out of the 22 DAC member countries. Because of a difficult domestic budget situation, Japan has announced further reductions in ODA volume for fiscal year 2003.

Partnership approaches. The framework ODA Charter of 2003 underscores partnership approaches as being central to Japanese development co-operation. Japan has a regional perspective and has carried out special initiatives for Africa (TICAD – Tokyo International Conference on African Development) and for Asia (IDEA – Initiative for Development in East Asia) so as to jointly foster successful regional experiences with its partners. Japan is also now testing decentralisation of its aid administration so as to be able to better work with partners at the local level.

Poverty reduction policies. The ODA Charter of 2003 identifies poverty reduction as one of four priority issues of Japanese ODA strategy. Japanese operational emphasis on poverty is most evident at the project level. This includes a strategy for basic education (BEGIN – Basic Education for Growth Initiative), for water (Initiative for Japan's ODA on Water) and for infectious diseases (Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative). Japan considers that many of its large infrastructure projects also are effectively linked to poverty reduction.

Policy coherence. In 2003, Japan enhanced the terms of its GSP for least developed countries. It covered 47 LDCs and 2 287 products, including 436 from agriculture, forestry or fisheries. Japan has also promoted international environmental efforts, such as tackling the problem of illegal logging. New institutional arrangements for co-ordination between ODA-related institutions provide opportunities for enhancing policy coherence.

Performance measurement. The Japanese government is undertaking ODA reform with active participation from the public, which is demanding a more transparent, efficient, and effective ODA system. In this respect, the evaluation system is being revised, including the establishment of a performance measurement tool.



Box 4.4. DAC Peer Review of Japan, 12 December 2003*Examiners: European Community and United States*

The 2003 Peer Review highlighted the series of positive reforms in Japan's aid strategy and management. Most importantly, Japan revised its ODA Charter, incorporating new strategic priorities more in tune with current international and domestic realities, including poverty reduction, sustainable growth and the need to address global issues and peace building. It also made changes to the two leading agencies that implement its aid. The legal status of the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) changed in 2003 to make this technical co-operation agency more autonomous and efficient and, in 1999, two former loan agencies were merged into the Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC). Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now legally mandated to co-ordinate the diverse and often compartmentalised implementing institutions of ODA.

Against this backdrop of reform, Japan continues to strive to align resources with its new vision of aid. Japan's net official development assistance (ODA) was USD 9.3 billion in 2002, making it the world's second largest donor. Japan was the largest aid donor for almost a decade, from 1992 to 2001, until economic pressures led the government to reduce the size of its ODA. The 2002 level represented 0.23% of Japan's Gross National Income, down from 0.31% in 1991-92. At the Monterrey conference, Japan was one of the few aid donors unable to commit to increase its level of aid.

The main findings and recommendations from the DAC Peer Review of Japan included:

- In implementing the ODA Charter, Japan should ensure that the primary objective of ODA is for the development of the recipient country and that narrower national interests do not over-ride this objective. Japan also should strive to achieve a more balanced sector portfolio, in line with ODA Charter directions, by focusing more investment in basic health and education services to reduce poverty. The DAC also suggested that Japan consider the development of a clearer policy on how it intends to focus on poor countries or poor populations within countries.
- Japan should make every effort to increase ODA levels as economic conditions improve, building broad-based public support to facilitate this.
- The Government of Japan should make a policy statement on coherence for development and seek ways to educate the public on this issue. It also was encouraged to enhance its analytical capacity on policy coherence for development and to establish a system for monitoring the environmental, social and governance aspects of its Foreign Direct Investment and of regional co-operation agreements.
- Japan should develop a government-wide approach to mainstream crosscutting issues, rather than treating them as separate sectors, particularly concerning poverty reduction as part of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- Institutionally, Japan should consider moving away from an instrument-based co-operation system to a more country-based approach, as well as establishing country budget envelopes. It also should consider delegating most grant management to JICA and focus its own energies on strategy, policy development and system co-ordination. Finally, Japan should replicate more broadly its organisation decentralisation pilot efforts, such as that of Viet Nam and Tanzania, with special emphasis on an effective use of a country-based, all-Japan team and strategy approach.
- More development co-operation staff are needed across the system, particularly if decentralisation is to succeed. An integrated ODA personnel policy should be established that includes planning and analysis of development staff levels and skills.
- Japan should work with the DAC on identifying concrete measures to untie progressively the use of grant funds for primary contractors in the spirit of the Recommendation on Untying ODA to the least-developed countries.

Luxembourg

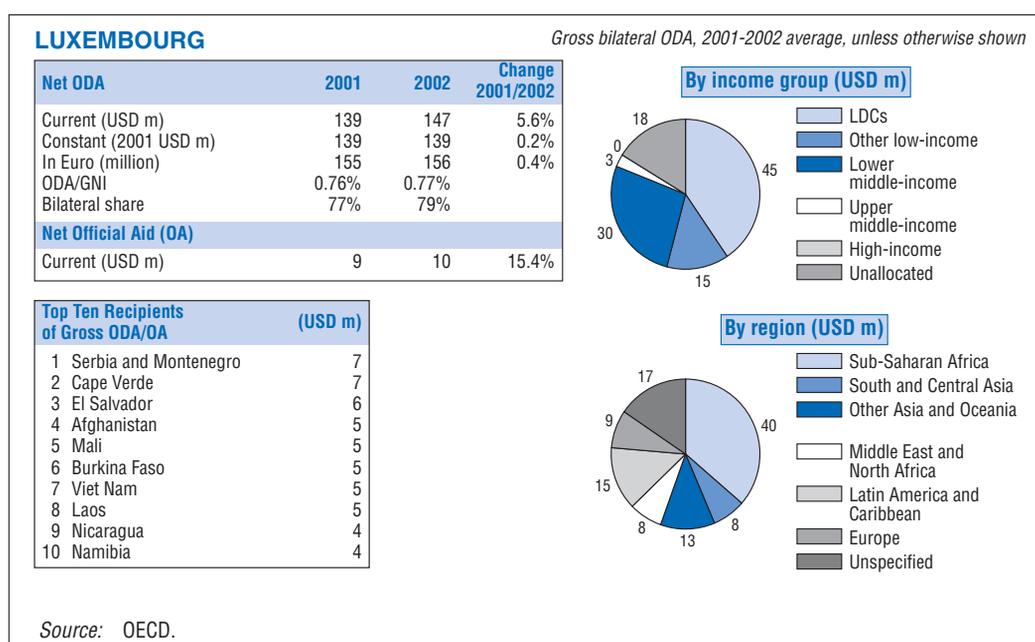
In 2002, Luxembourg's ODA volume increased slightly to USD 147 million. As a share of GNI, ODA rose from 0.76% to 0.77%. Luxembourg is committed to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 1% by the middle of the decade. Its ODA went mainly to least developed and low-income countries.

Partnership approaches. Aid programmes are implemented in ten priority countries on the basis of indicative co-operation programmes aimed at matching Luxembourg's aid more closely with the development priorities of partner countries, enhancing transparency and predictability and improving management. Co-operation on the ground has been stepped up with the opening of offices in Senegal and Cape Verde. Multilateral co-operation is increasingly developed through "multi-bi" initiatives in priority countries.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction and sustainable development are key objectives in Luxembourg's aid programme. Luxembourg has subscribed to the Millennium Development Goals and most of its programmes place special emphasis on primary education and basic health care.

Policy coherence. Luxembourg is committed to policy coherence and is promoting a globalisation process with a human face. Most of Luxembourg's aid is already untied and project implementation relies greatly on local contractors.

Performance measurement. An "evaluation and audit" unit has been set up for all government aid initiatives, including those involving Luxembourg NGOs receiving government support.



Box 4.5. DAC Peer Review of Luxembourg, 18 March 2003

Examiners: Austria and Greece

In 2000, Luxembourg joined the group of countries which devote at least 0.7% of their GNI to ODA. Since the last DAC Peer Review in 1998, Luxembourg's ODA has grown from USD 99 million to USD 147 million in 2002, corresponding to an ODA/GNI increase from 0.65% to 0.77%. This remarkable growth in Luxembourg's ODA has been possible thanks to sustained economic growth together with solid political and public support for development co-operation. Luxembourg's ODA is made up exclusively of budget resources allocated for development co-operation in accordance with clearly defined development objectives. Since 1989, successive governments have drawn up detailed and binding schedules for the systematic increase of ODA; the current government's objective is to reach 1% by 2005.

The DAC paid tribute to Luxembourg's aid contribution and noted its orientation to poverty reduction in support of the Millennium Development Goals. More than half of Luxembourg's "target" list of ten countries fall into the least developed category and 82% of its ODA supports social infrastructure and social services: education, basic health, water supply and sanitation. Importantly, the government has taken measures to improve the quality of its aid: defining long-term programmes with target countries, deploying representatives to the field, improving collaboration with NGOs, and introducing a monitoring and evaluation system. The DAC recommended that Luxembourg:

- Continue to focus on a limited number of target countries and maintain efforts to integrate projects in programme approaches. Sectoral selectivity should also be consolidated in each target country and the number of projects be reviewed in light of transaction costs, managerial efficiency and likely impact. Luxembourg is reinforcing its support for poverty reduction – and is re-configuring its co-operation with several middle-income partner countries, concentrating on the poorest regions and requiring an increased financial contribution from the partner governments.
- Enhance policy coherence for development. Luxembourg supports developing countries' interests in numerous international forums. Its commitment to policy coherence could be backed by a more systematic approach for a better mobilisation of efforts at different levels of the government. This may require strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to carry out the analytical work required. The mandate of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Development Co-operation could be extended to give it a more active role in promoting debate on policy coherence for development.
- Strengthen intra government responsibilities for development. Development co-operation falls within the purview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Further attention is needed regarding staffing and the nature of expertise required, notably with regard to priority sectors for Luxembourg's development co-operation. Luxembourg is establishing a number of field offices. This closer collaboration with partner countries provides opportunities for improved management and co-ordination in the field. Co-ordination between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Lux-development, its executing agency, could be improved taking into account the strategies of developing countries, so as to promote partnership and local ownership. Its monitoring and evaluation system could be enhanced so as to ensure that the objectives of poverty reduction and gender equality are properly taken into account throughout the entire cycle of activities.

Netherlands

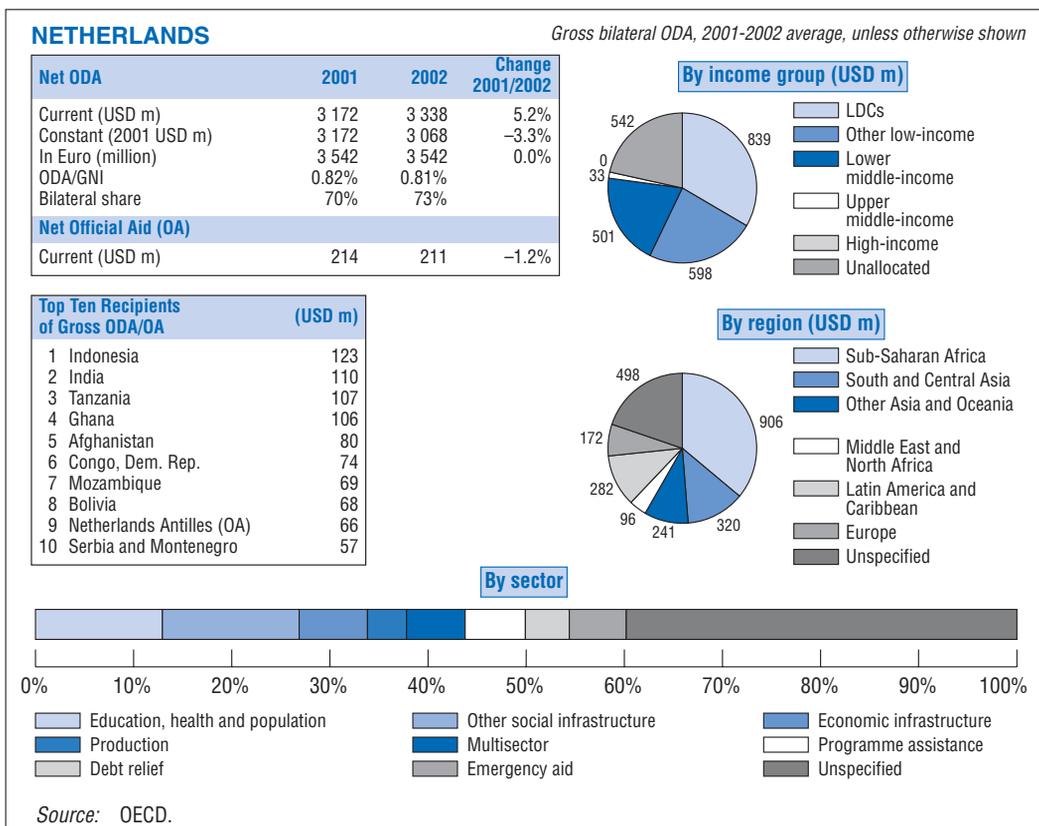
The Netherlands' ODA volume fell slightly to USD 3.3 billion in 2002, representing an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.81% (compared to 0.82% in 2001). Dutch geographically allocated bilateral ODA was strongly directed towards the least developed countries and other low-income countries. Sub-Saharan Africa remained a geographic priority with 45% of bilateral ODA.

Partnership approaches. Partnership with relevant actors is a major feature of Dutch programmes. The Netherlands recently further narrowed its list of target countries to 36 so as to more strategically focus its aid. Selection of target countries was based on transparent criteria and public consultation. Sector approaches emphasise ownership by the recipient country and are also used in identifying areas for national capacity strengthening. The Netherlands favours the use of budget support wherever there is effective local capacity to manage. A strong decentralised presence permits co-ordinated implementation with other donors. Harmonisation of donor practices is a high priority for the Netherlands.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction remains the overarching objective of Dutch foreign policy in general and development co-operation in particular. The PRSP framework is seen as a primary implementation mechanism, guiding Dutch strategy, assisting in implementing programmes, providing a basis for monitoring and evaluation, and serving as a primary forum for policy dialogue.

Policy coherence. The Cabinet actively engages coherence issues within the government and approves all instructions for international meetings. The ministry established an innovative Policy Coherence Unit in 2002 so as to ensure more systematic identification and treatment of issues. The Netherlands uses international forums to address coherence issues and is now working to establish a European Network.

Performance measurement. The Dutch Policy and Operations Evaluation Department supports comprehensive evaluation guidelines. The creation of an integrated monitoring and evaluation system that involves feedback for learning and decision making at all administrative levels remains a conceptual and technical challenge. Within the ministry, a new unit has been set up to provide comprehensive monitoring and is now fully operational.



New Zealand

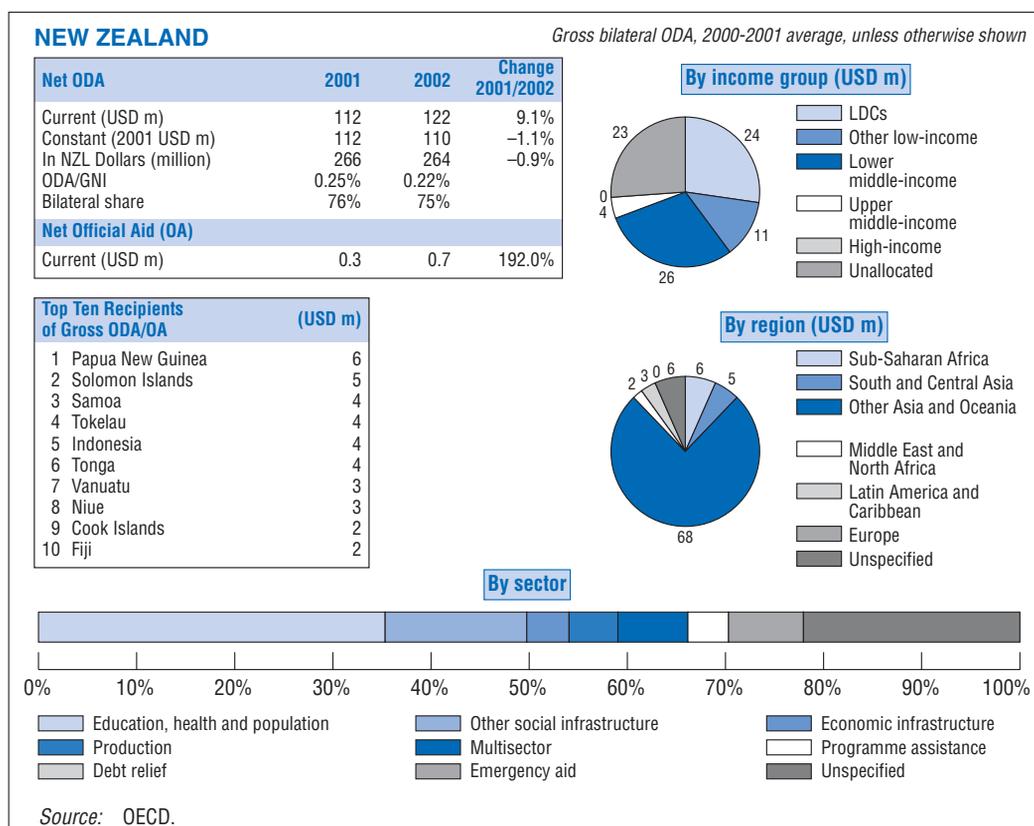
New Zealand's net ODA amounted to USD 122 million in 2002, a slight fall in real terms compared to its 2001 level. New Zealand's ODA/GNI ratio fell from 0.25% in 2001 to 0.22% in 2002. The New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), which was established on 1 July 2002, has initially focused on policy elaboration, redesigning programmes and developing its own internal organisational structures and staffing capacity.

Partnership approaches. NZAID's Policy Framework confirms New Zealand's focus on partner-led poverty reduction and moves to more formally integrating New Zealand's programming process with partners' national development strategies. New Zealand's ODA is now targeted on 20 core bilateral partner countries, mostly in the Pacific. NZAID is reviewing whether its support for multilateral agencies may also be improved by reducing dispersion.

Poverty reduction policies. The central focus of NZAID is the elimination of poverty. Strategies to address poverty include targeting programmes to the poorest communities and assisting them to fulfil basic needs, expand opportunities and reduce vulnerability. In addition, NZAID assists with efforts to create sustainable governance, economic, social and environmental conditions conducive to the long-term elimination of poverty. As well as gender equity and environmental principles, human rights are now integrated into all aspects of NZAID's work.

Policy coherence. Fostering good governance and promoting economic growth through sound macroeconomic, public sector and trade policies in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region remains an important objective for New Zealand. Growing instability in the Asia-Pacific region has underlined the need to develop whole-of-government strategies to address the development, security, economic and political challenges facing the region.

Performance measurement. Developing performance measures is a priority for NZAID as part of a broader effort to build a common sense of purpose and direction within the agency. NZAID is planning to develop an overarching monitoring and evaluation strategy.



Norway

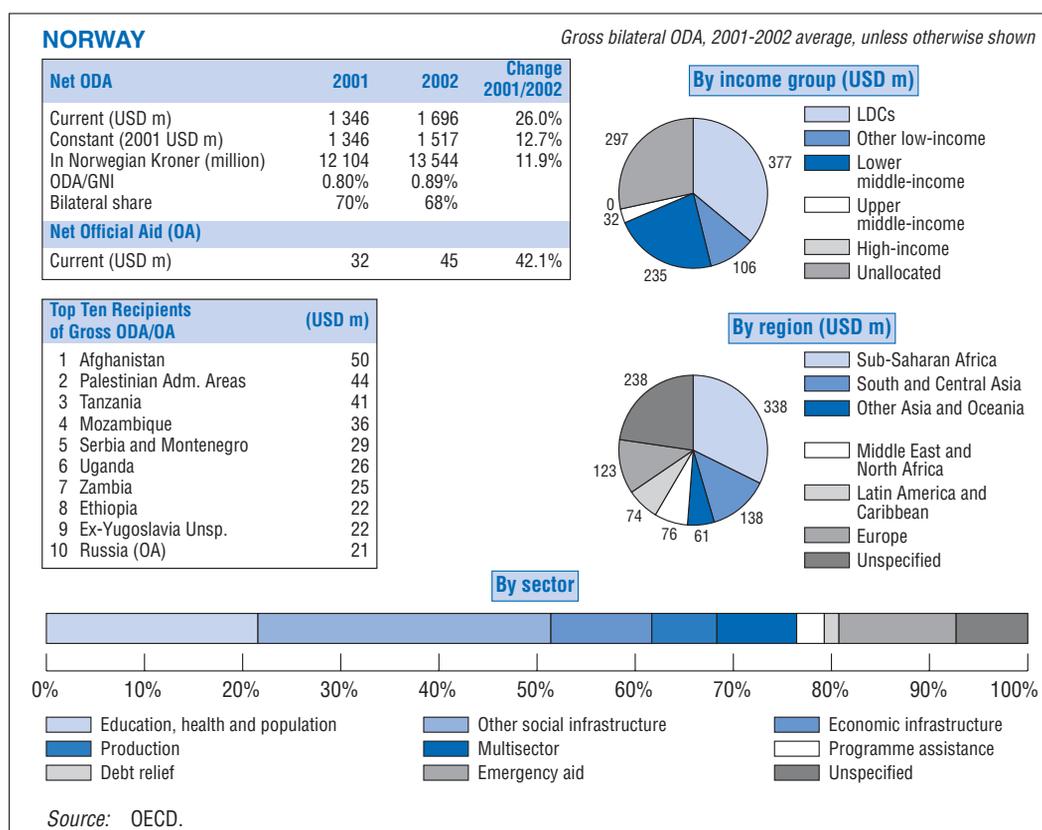
In 2002, Norwegian ODA increased by 13% in real terms to USD 1.7 billion, for an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.89%. Norway intends to reach 1% of GNI. Norway's co-operation programme focuses on seven priority countries, all among the least-developed, and in general its ODA benefits low-income and least-developed countries.

Partnership approaches. Norway is active in the work being done in the DAC and in other forums to harmonise and align development practices and processes of donors. This reinforces the aim of supporting developing countries' leadership and responsibility for their own development strategy priorities and performance.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction is the primary objective of Norwegian development co-operation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is seen as the benchmark for progress in realising this objective. Norway's 2002 *Action Plan for Combating Poverty in the South* sets out the specific actions to be taken to implement this commitment, support for partner country poverty reduction strategies being central to these efforts.

Policy coherence. Norwegian policies across a wide range of government actions are being reviewed to make them as consistent as possible with development policy goals. The aim is to improve Norwegian efforts to combat poverty in developing countries through better policy coherence in such areas as trade, energy, fisheries and agriculture. Norway is also active in various international initiatives to establish criteria for OECD countries to assess the extent to which their policies are coherent in supporting poverty reduction in developing countries and the degree to which they support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Performance measurement. Norway has established an Advisory Committee on Results of International Development Policy with members from NGOs, the private sector, research institutes and universities, and the media. The objective of the committee is to help increase transparency of development policy and encourage attention to results, aid quality and modernisation.



Portugal

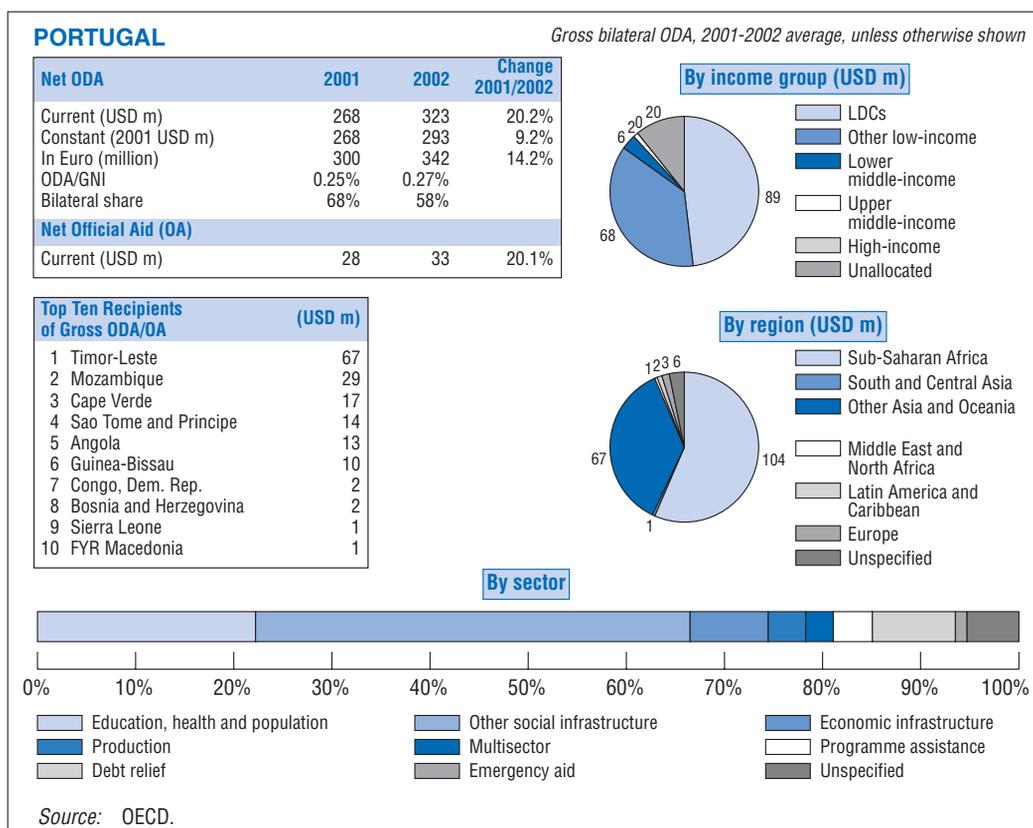
Portugal's ODA in 2002 rose to USD 323 million, representing an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.27%, compared to 0.25% in 2001. As an EU member state, the Portuguese government is making an effort to reach the ODA/GNI ratio target of 0.33% by 2006.

Partnership approaches. Portugal relies on priorities of recipient countries or works jointly in identifying their needs, taking into account the specificity of Portuguese co-operation. Portugal designs an Indicative Co-operation Programme with the recipient country on a triennial basis, respecting the principle of ownership of beneficiary countries.

Poverty reduction. Portugal focuses its attention on the Portuguese Speaking African Countries, all of which are least developed countries, and more recently also on Timor-Leste, which has been the main net ODA beneficiary since 1999. Poverty reduction is one of the main priorities and a crosscutting issue in Portuguese co-operation. Portugal is committed to support poverty reduction strategies and participates in the HIPC Initiative. There is a particular focus on education, health, and agriculture, with a view to greater self-sufficiency and food security. At the same time, the country's contribution to basic social services represents a small part in its ODA.

Policy coherence. Various co-ordination mechanisms have been established, such as the Inter-ministerial Committee for Co-operation and its Permanent Secretariat to facilitate synergies within development co-operation and to ensure better co-ordination among all ministries involved in co-operation policy.

Performance measurement. Improvements in the evaluation system have been made through increased external and independent evaluations and development of methodological materials, such as a guide for evaluation procedures and a glossary on development co-operation.



Spain

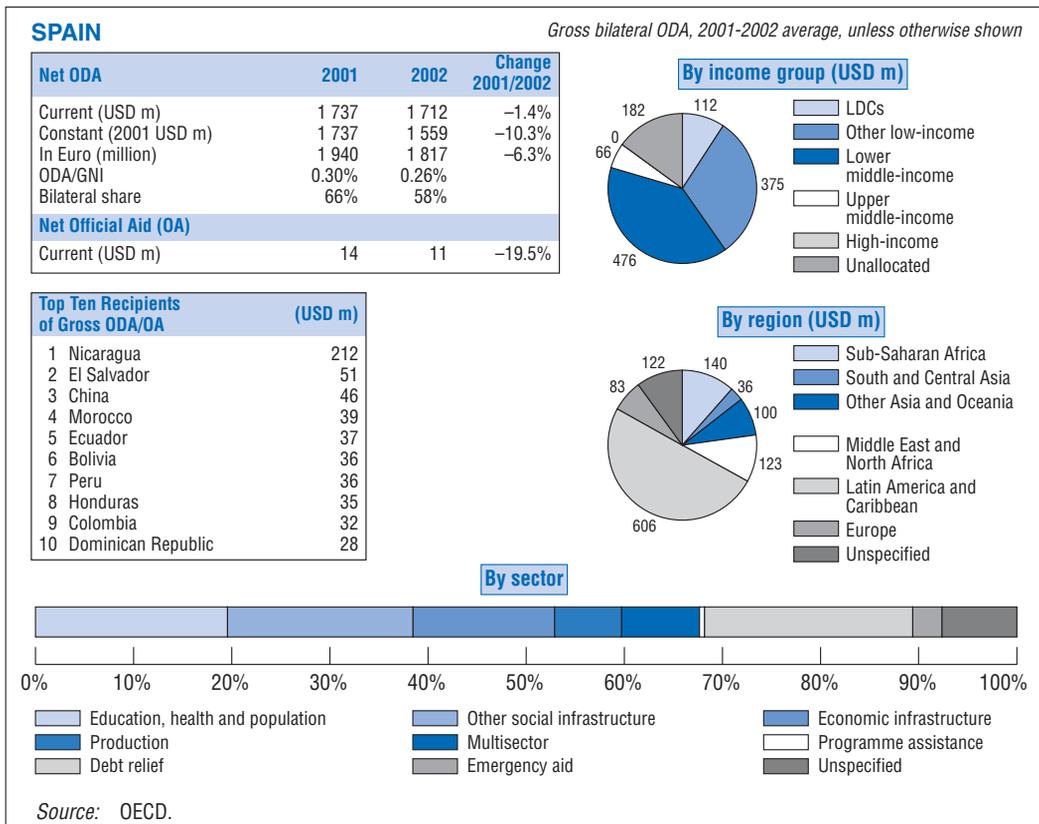
In 2002, Spain's ODA volume decreased by 10% in real terms to USD 1.7 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio went down from 0.30% to 0.26%. Excluding the exceptional debt cancellation of USD 374 million for Nicaragua, which boosted ODA in 2001 by 44%, the underlying ODA/GNI ratio remained on a growth trend from 0.23% in 2001 to 0.26% in 2002. A large proportion of Spanish ODA is allocated to Latin American countries, resulting in a focus on lower middle-income countries.

Partnership approaches. With the adoption of the *Master Plan for the Spanish Co-operation (2001-2004)*, Spain maintains efforts to improve the quality of its interventions, including the preparation of regional and country strategies as well as sector policies. Development co-operation relies on a broad support base and the resources mobilised by the Autonomous and Local Administrations as well as NGOs continue to increase.

Poverty reduction policies. The Master Plan confirms poverty reduction and achievement of other MDGs as the main purpose of Spanish development co-operation. A large share of activities are funded by Spanish ODA and focused on poverty reduction, with emphasis being placed on education and water supply and treatment. Other priorities include activities related to government and civil society, agriculture and micro-finance.

Policy coherence. A broader development approach has been endorsed and other issues affecting development are under consideration, in particular immigration issues. All ODA to the least developed countries covered by the DAC Recommendation has been provided untied as of January 2002.

Performance measurement. The Master Plan provides for the development of evaluation mechanisms and performance indicators.



Sweden

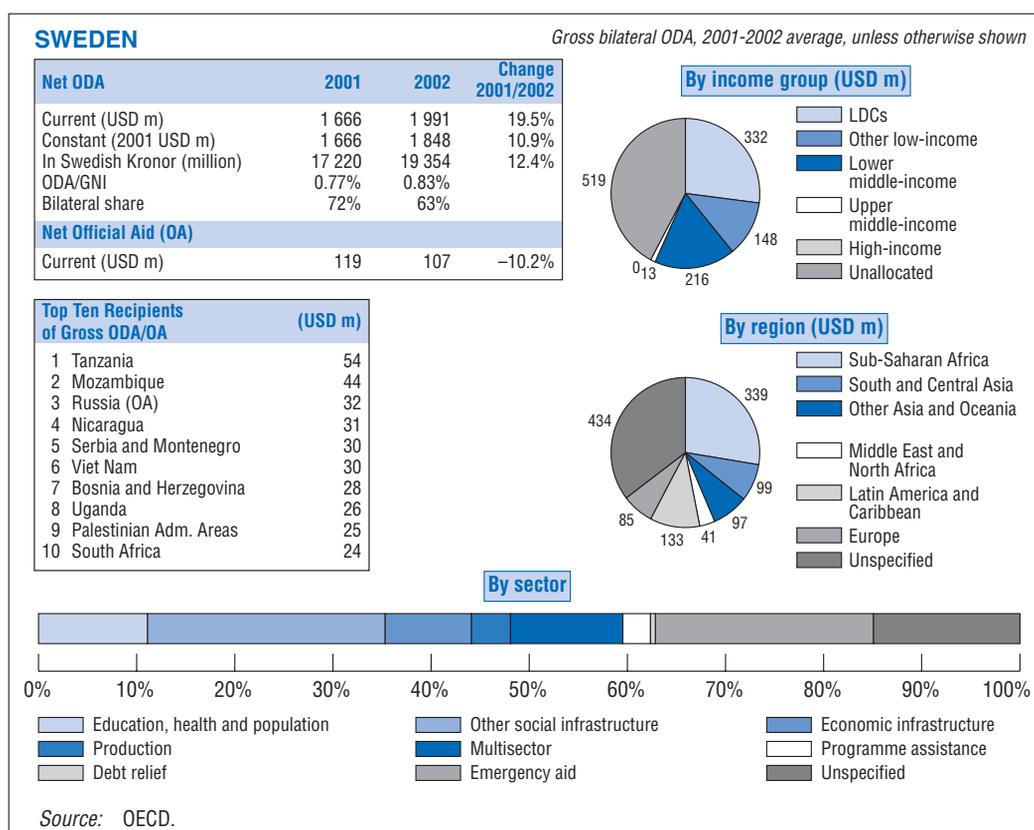
At USD 2 billion, Sweden's net ODA in 2002 represented 0.83% of its GNI, compared to 0.77% in 2001. The Swedish government currently aims to reach 1% of GNI by 2006. The government recently presented a new vision on Swedish development co-operation to Parliament.

Policy coherence. The government emphasises that development assistance alone cannot eradicate world poverty and that Swedish domestic policies often have an impact on poor people and countries. The government recognises the need to integrate development issues into all relevant national policy (including trade, agriculture, environment, security, migration and economic policy) and to use the widest possible range of policy instruments at its disposal to pursue its poverty reduction objective. All ministries are obliged to report yearly on how they have fulfilled Swedish objectives for global development.

Partnership approaches. Sweden is committed to the partnership approach. It participates actively in sector-wide approaches and works to develop new methods of improved donor co-ordination and aid effectiveness.

Poverty reduction policies. Poverty reduction remains the overall aim of Sweden's policy for global development. In line with this goal, Swedish bilateral aid is focused on least-developed countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Sweden's approach to poverty reduction focuses on the individual and emphasises the importance of improving human rights.

Performance measurement. Sweden has a strong and well-developed evaluation system that is improved on an ongoing basis. Sweden has agreed to work towards achieving the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals. It also supplements them with operational objectives seen as central to the Swedish aid programme (e.g. democracy, the rule of law and human rights).



Switzerland

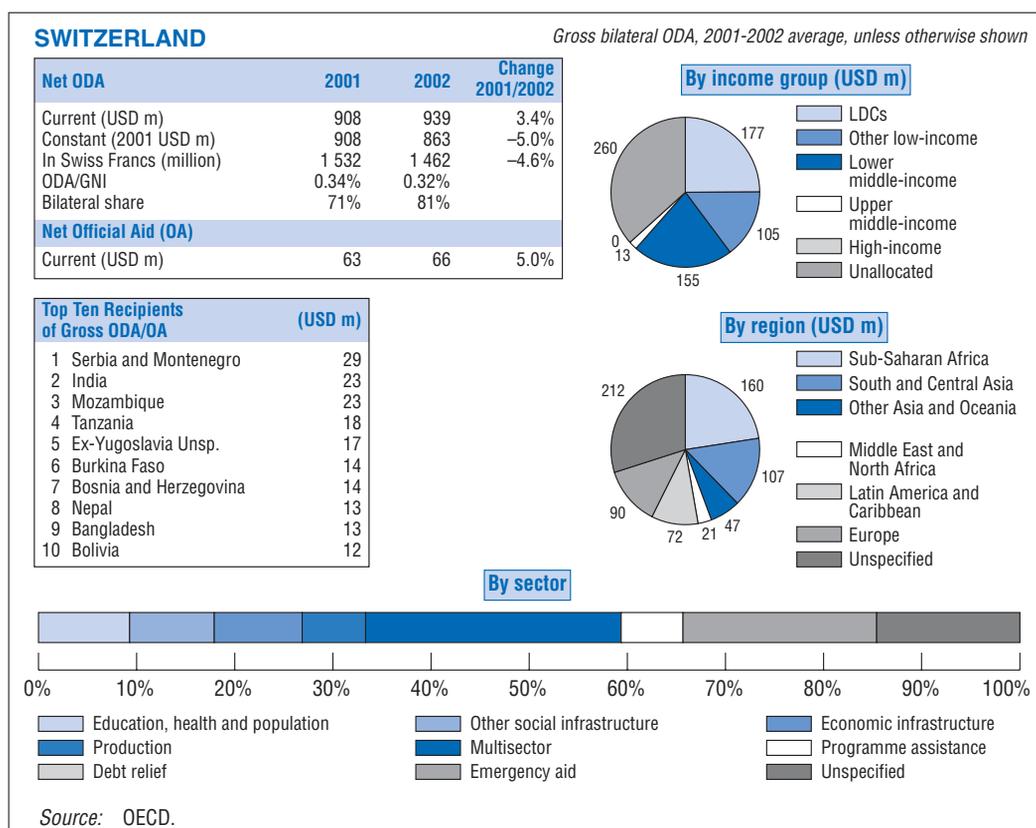
In 2002, Swiss ODA fell by 5% in real terms to USD 939 million and the ODA/GNI ratio declined from 0.34% to 0.32%. The aim is to reach 0.4% by 2010. Swiss bilateral aid is focused on low-income and least developed countries.

Partnership approaches are promoted with a selected number of priority countries where policy dialogue is under the responsibility of Swiss local representations. Although cautious about concrete modalities and local management capacity, Switzerland is engaged in sector-wide approaches involving budget support, in Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Mozambique. Because of the special role of international institutions in the context of globalisation, Switzerland's multilateral funding represents about a third of overall ODA.

Poverty reduction policies. New strategic orientations are being implemented, re-emphasising poverty reduction as a fundamental objective of Swiss development co-operation. Switzerland is also carrying out institutional changes to mainstream poverty reduction and support for basic social services in aid programmes.

Policy coherence. The promotion of policy coherence remains a priority. Current efforts aim at reinforcing coherence with development objectives across the entire government. Aid to the poorest countries was already untied before the adoption of the 2001 DAC Recommendation.

Performance measurement. As part of the implementation plan for the new strategy, a results-based system will be introduced together with performance indicators in line with ongoing international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.



United Kingdom

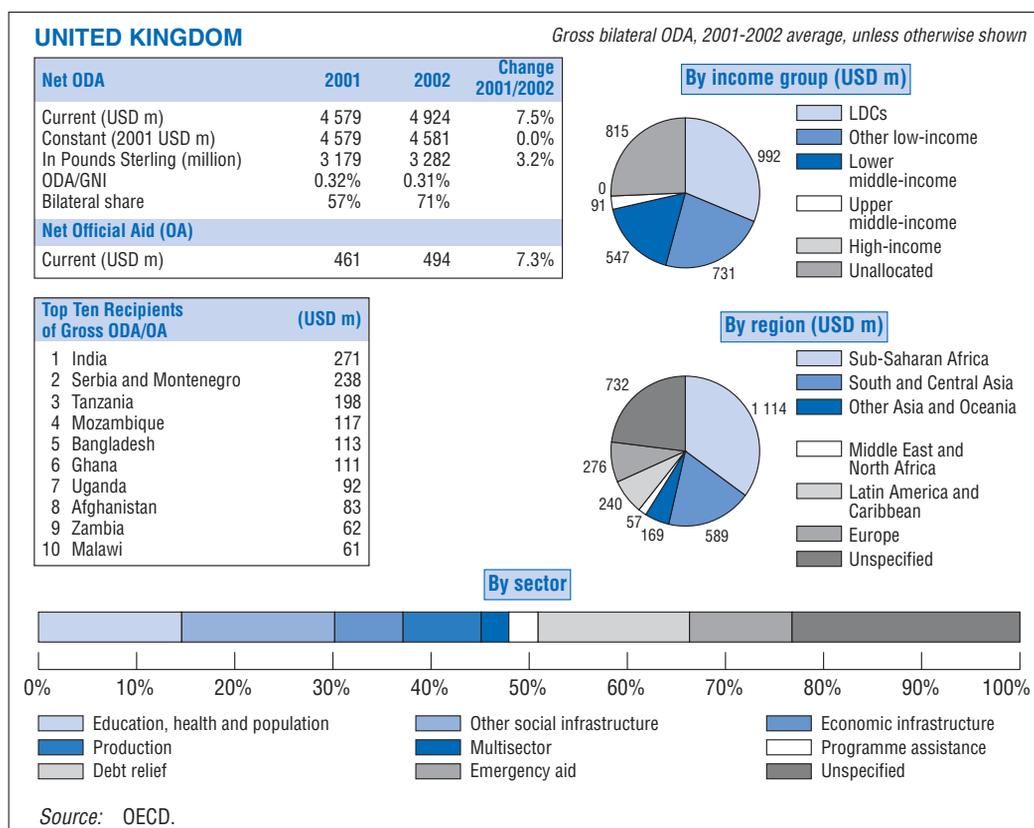
The United Kingdom's ODA was stable in 2002 and totalled USD 4.9 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio fell slightly from 0.32% in 2001 to 0.31% in 2002 but there are plans to increase ODA to reach 0.40% of GNI by 2005.

Partnership approaches. The United Kingdom is committed to developing its partnership approaches. The Department for International Development (DFID) has established more offices in partner countries. The government seeks opportunities arising from its membership of the G7, DAC, EU and other multilateral forums to strengthen international interest in development issues.

Poverty reduction policies. Taking poverty reduction as the overarching aim, DFID gives close attention to its development strategy and encourages other donors to target funds towards low-income countries. DFID focuses spending in sectors that contribute to poverty reduction, including those that promote pro-poor economic growth. DFID welcomes and promotes poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches and has developed mechanisms for budget support.

Policy coherence. The United Kingdom is committed to promoting coherence in government policy on all issues affecting developing countries. To make such coherence a reality, DFID works closely with other government departments on a range of issues including trade, conflict prevention, debt, the environment and child labour.

Performance measurement. DFID supports international efforts to develop a more results-based approach, through the development of indicators and joint evaluations. The Millennium Development Goals are an important point of reference for DFID. Its Public Service Agreement, strengthened by a detailed Service Delivery Agreement, provides the means for showing how DFID activities contribute towards achieving these longer-term international objectives while monitoring shorter-term performance.



United States

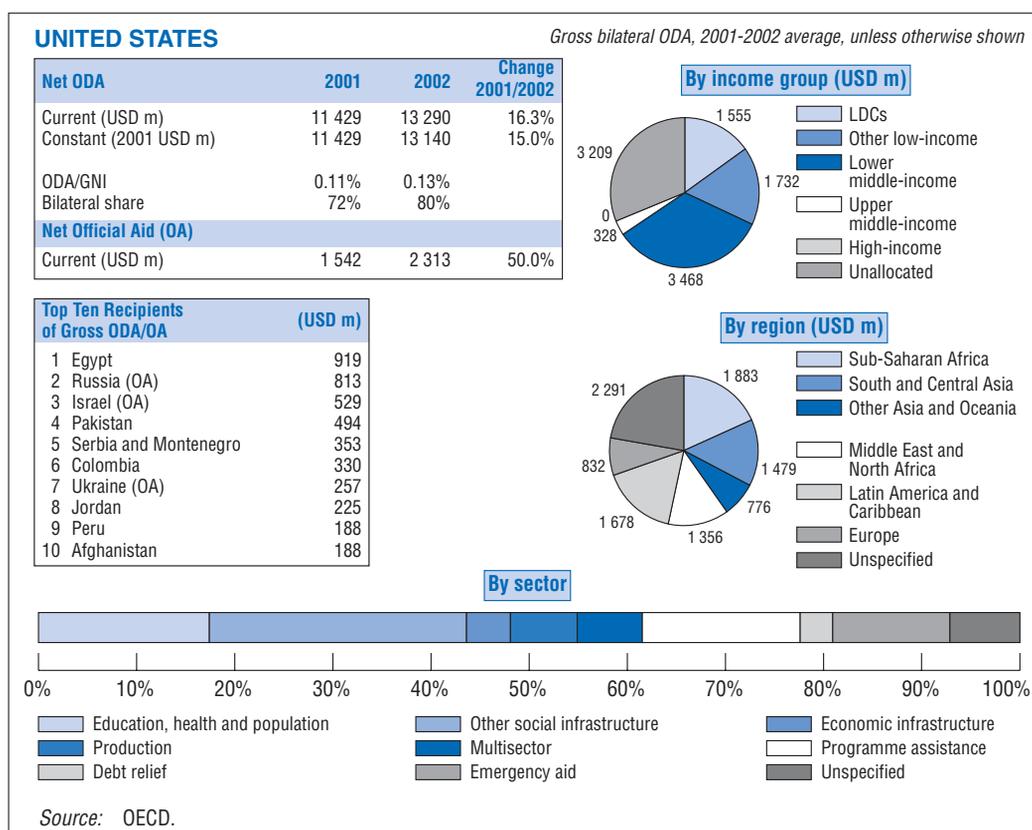
United States ODA volume increased by 15% in real terms in 2002 to USD 13.3 billion, making it the largest DAC donor. In 2002, the ODA/GNI ratio increased slightly to 0.13% but remains the lowest among DAC members. In early 2002, the United States announced plans for a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) which will increase ODA by USD 5 billion annually by 2006. American bilateral ODA is most heavily allocated to lower middle-income countries (54%), is mainly grant assistance, and is relatively evenly distributed geographically among the developing regions of the world.

Partnership approaches. The “New Compact for Development” announced in 2002 advocates collaboration among development actors, both international and American. Field agencies engaged in development co-operation are asked to work with local partners to avoid overlaps, to increase overall effectiveness, and to support host country ownership. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) launched a “Global Development Alliance” that aims at greater partnership among Americans working in development (NGOs, foundations, academic institutions and corporations). USAID has several international partnerships on themes such as HIV/AIDS.

Poverty reduction policies. The United States subscribes to the halving of extreme poverty by 2015. USAID strategic objectives (economic growth, agriculture and trade; global health; democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance) are seen as essential to sustainable poverty reduction. The United States considers private sector-led growth as essential to poverty reduction. USAID recently created an Office of Poverty Reduction.

Policy coherence. Ambassadors oversee coherence and co-ordination among the various US agencies in the Embassy “Country Team”. In Washington, co-ordination across agencies responsible for development co-operation is being strengthened, but it remains to be addressed more fully and systematically. The National Security Council encourages coherence across government through a series of high-level Policy Co-ordination Committees, including one on development.

Performance measurement. Since the Government Results Performance Act of 1993, USAID has used a system that tracks results through a co-ordinated planning-implementation monitoring process. The new MCA programme will use performance-based results as its operational focus.



Box 4.6. **Joint Assessment in Tanzania of the aid programmes of Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Japan**

Examiners: Belgium, Denmark, the European Community, Switzerland, and the United States

The DAC carried out a joint review in mid-2003 of the activities of four donors in Tanzania, one of the poorest countries with an agreed Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). This strategy provides the framework for donors' activities, and in this context there is a considerable amount of donor co-ordination activity at national and sector levels. The four donors under review, while sharing a common commitment to poverty reduction, approach the co-operation partnership with Tanzania in different ways, particularly as regards their views on budget support, sector approaches, the role of projects and technical assistance. They also have different institutional arrangements in Tanzania, to address the need for donor co-ordination and local decision-making.

Following insights from the previous DAC joint assessment exercise in 2001, the assessment in Tanzania focused on how the donors put their partnership approach into practice and how this promoted Tanzanian ownership of the development process. The assessment was done by recording observations against four major aspects of the aid relationship, namely: country strategies; organisation and management; ownership and partnership; and observations of operational implementation. The observations of these aspects then became the "agreed facts" about the four donors reviewed and provided the basis for the assessment of the specific strengths and weaknesses of the four donors, and ideas for how they might improve their performance.

The joint assessment found that, while the four donors shared the general perspective on the desirability of a partnership approach, nonetheless, each faced challenges in integrating their strategies with Tanzanian policy. The partnership approaches could be broader and more effective. Effective co-ordination was often constrained by organisational factors, such as relations between the country mission and the donor head office, or shortage of staff in Embassies. All these factors could constrain the effectiveness of aid programmes in supporting Tanzanian development.

Important lessons for all donors included:

- Donors' **country strategies** should be substantially aligned with a partner country's policy framework, when this establishes a shared policy vision for all partners and includes a focus on results and indicators for monitoring "ownership."
- Donors need to review the **organisation and management** of their country mission to respond effectively to the needs of partnership. Donors should encourage some experimentation.
- Donors could more effectively promote **country ownership** by encouraging the participation of all partners, including civil society and the private sector, in the development process and dialogue.
- Effective **partnership operations** should also reduce transactions costs by respecting a government's need to have "quiet periods" – free of monitoring missions and appraisal visits – to manage the country.

Notes on non-DAC members

The following section outlines the aid activities of non-DAC OECD members. Korea has provided sufficient data to produce an "Aid at a Glance" chart.

Czech Republic

In 2002, Czech ODA increased by 44% in real terms to reach USD 45 million, representing 0.07% of GNI. ODA was comprised of bilateral development projects, scholarships, humanitarian aid, assistance to refugees, debt relief and multilateral development aid which accounted for 31% of total ODA. All bilateral assistance was provided in grant form. By region, most bilateral aid was directed to the Balkans, South-East Asia, the NIS and Central America.

The Czech Republic's development co-operation is based on the 1995 Guidelines on Foreign Development Aid followed by the Concept of the Czech Development Aid. The Concept Paper stipulates main goals, principles and priorities for the 2002-2007 period. The system and operational procedures of providing development aid are being reassessed and modified to increase the integral aid effectiveness when taking into account best practices of the EU and OECD members.

One example of this process is the preparation of the medium-term financial outlook of Czech ODA, whose objective is to ensure predictability and growth of ODA volume in the coming years. The Czech Republic also benefits from co-operation with the EC, UNDP, Canada and other donors in its efforts to enhance national capacities for managing and providing development aid. A workshop with international participation on Emerging Donors, which took place in Prague in September 2002, has significantly promoted public awareness of development issues.

In the course of 2002, the Czech Republic actively participated in major international events, notably the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg). The Czech Republic also held the Presidency of the 57th UN General Assembly.

Hungary

In 2001, Hungary disbursed approximately HUF 4.1 billion (USD 14 million) for development, through subsidy programmes in various ministries and institutions, amounting to 0.027% of its GNI. In 2002, this was increased to HUF 5.7 billion (USD 22 million), raising the ODA/GNI ratio to 0.035%. It is estimated that in 2003 Hungary's ODA was of a similar magnitude. Some unofficial estimates foresee a 0.1% ODA/GNI ratio by 2006.

The Hungarian government approved and adopted the Concept Paper for Hungary's new development co-operation in July 2001. In November 2002, a Department in charge of international development co-operation activities was established within the MFA.

A government decree adopted in June 2003 extended the Foreign Minister's mandate to include international development co-operation activities. The government has also created an Interdepartmental Ministerial Committee (IMC) whose Chairman is the Foreign Minister.

On 29 July 2003, the IMC decided on four partner countries, namely Serbia-Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Viet Nam and the Palestinian Administered Areas. Other partner countries included Afghanistan, China, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, and Ukraine, and for the LDCs: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Laos and Yemen.

Poverty reduction is Hungary's principal development goal. Hungary will be obliged to comply with the EU regulations on development co-operation upon its accession to the EU. International development co-operation will primarily focus on the sectors and areas where Hungary has comparative advantages, such as: transfer of transition experiences, health, education, agriculture, and water management with a special emphasis on the cross-cutting issue of environmental protection.

The Civil Advisory Board, whose Chairman is the former President of Hungary and which represents all major stakeholders (NGOs, NGOs, private sector, political parties, etc.) began its work in September 2003. A new government decree is scheduled to be adopted by early 2004 on a mid-term strategy of Hungarian international development co-operation for 2004-2006.

Iceland

Iceland's ODA disbursements in 2002 totalled USD 12.6 million, representing 0.15% of GNI. Bilateral aid amounted to USD 4.8 million, a modest decrease from 2001. In 2002, multilateral aid totalled USD 7.8 million, up from USD 4.8 million in 2001.

Iceland's development assistance is an integral part of its foreign policy and is under the auspices of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA), an independent institution attached to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, is responsible for implementing Iceland's bilateral development assistance.

The main beneficiaries of Iceland's bilateral assistance are countries in Southern Africa, namely Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda and Namibia. Icelandic bilateral assistance is almost exclusively untied and

composed solely of grants. Multilateral development assistance is mostly channelled through the World Bank and United Nations agencies, as well as through the Nordic Development Fund (NDF).

The main objective of Iceland's development assistance is the promotion of sustainable economic and social development in the developing world. Since 1997, Iceland has increased its bilateral support for social sector development with projects and activities in the areas of health, education and gender equality.

Also, because of Iceland's expertise in the sustainable use of natural resources, Iceland has actively assisted developing countries in the sectors of fisheries and renewable energies. Iceland finances and operates two United Nations University Programmes – the Geothermal Training Programme and the Fisheries Training Programme, both based in Iceland.

An expert review of Iceland's development affairs as of 1997 was published in September 2003. The review makes recommendations for the coming years, including specific proposals for an increase in aid volume.

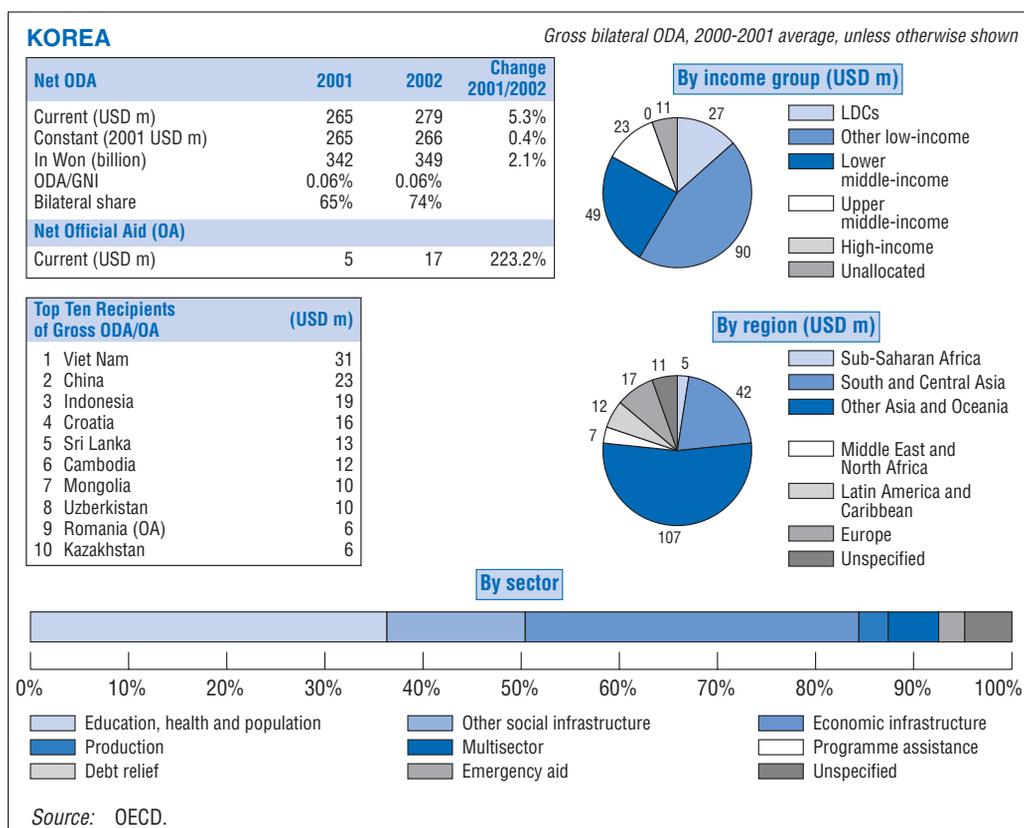
Korea

Korea's total ODA slightly increased from USD 265 million in 2001 to USD 279 million in 2002, but stayed stable in real terms. Multilateral ODA decreased slightly in 2002, but bilateral ODA increased to USD 207 million from USD 172 million in 2001. This was due to a 13% rise in the disbursement of concessional loans and to a 20% increase in grants in 2002. Multilateral ODA decreased to USD 72 million from USD 93 million in 2001, principally due to the increase of loan repayments from multilateral organisations.

Over 78% of Korea's bilateral ODA was provided to Asia. In 2002, the main sector destinations were transportation and communication (28%), education (27%), health (15%), water and sanitation (14%).

Korea's ODA/GNI ratio remains low, at 0.06%. However, the Korean government intends to increase ODA gradually to the level of 0.1% in the near future.

Korea's ODA programmes are based on a number of key objectives. First, Korea's focus in assisting sustainable economic and social development is on human resource development and bridging the digital divide. Second, through its ODA activities, Korea consistently pursues the promotion of democracy, the market economy and human rights. Third, extending emergency relief to developing countries is one of Korea's highest priorities. Finally, Korea endeavours to actively participate in a broader range of global issues that include the environment, gender equality and poverty reduction.



Mexico

Mexican international co-operation constitutes an important instrument of foreign policy, and is complementary to national development efforts. Because of its own economic development, Mexico plays a dual role in the field of international co-operation. It is both a receiver and a provider of development co-operation, and is an active participant in south-south co-operation partnerships with countries of similar level of development.

The Mexican government carries out programmes of co-operation for the benefit of developing countries with common interests, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean. This co-operation uses the experience of Mexican specialists to help solve specific and common problems. Currently there are 360 projects with Central America and the Caribbean involving the participation of Mexican specialists, civil employees and technicians in areas such as agriculture, environment, natural resources, health, technical education, social development, tourism, public administration, fisheries, transport and communications and urban development, among donors.

Co-operation with countries of Central America is offered in technical, scientific, educational and cultural fields in a wide range of subjects. During 2003, Mexico has provided co-operation through 213 bilateral projects and 36 projects at the regional level. In Caribbean countries, Mexico has provided co-operation through 91 projects. An additional 20 projects are in process at the regional level. In the field of educational co-operation, Mexico continues to offer assistance to promote the Spanish language to facilitate future exchanges with Anglo-phone countries in the region.

Mexico undertakes constant efforts to establish joint programmes with other countries and international organisations that provide co-operation to the above mentioned regions. In 2003, it participated in trilateral programmes with Japan in Latin American countries; with Canada in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Twelve trilateral projects are underway in the areas of agriculture, environment, natural resources, fisheries and health.

Poland

In 2002 Polish ODA totalled USD 14.3 million, representing 0.008% of GNI, a fall from USD 36 million in 2001. The decrease of ODA volume is in part due to the final phase of concessional loan agreements with two Asian countries and also to Poland's difficult budgetary situation. In 2002, bilateral ODA amounted to USD 8.9 million, while USD 5.4 million was channelled through multilateral institutions. However, official aid to countries on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients totalled USD 15.2 million, an increase of USD 6.9 million over 2001.

In 2002 Polish bilateral ODA was provided to selected developing countries, including China, Kazakhstan, Viet Nam, Afghanistan and Moldova. Among the main beneficiaries of official aid in 2002 were Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. Several ministries traditionally provide Polish ODA and OA, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education. In 2002 they offered mainly technical assistance, humanitarian aid and concessional loans.

The *Strategy of Poland's Development Co-operation*, a government document defining main objectives and principles of development policy as well as institutional mechanisms and procedures of foreign aid delivery, now governs Poland's development co-operation programme. The Strategy aims at strengthening the MFA co-ordination over the national aid policy and at focusing it on the overarching goal of poverty eradication and ensuring sustainable development in partner countries. In the context of the accession to the European Union, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends also to prepare a Law on Development Co-operation in order to incorporate the OECD/DAC and EU rules, principles and best practices into the Polish legal system.

Slovakia

Slovakia's ODA disbursements in 2002 totalled USD 6.7 million, representing 0.024% of GNI compared with 0.042% in 2001. The decrease in the ODA/GNI ratio was mainly due to a lower level of financial resources (a decrease of USD 1.6 million). Growth of GNI and changes in the methodology of calculations were additional factors. Slovak bilateral aid accounted for 56% of total ODA while the share of multilateral aid represented 44%. Of bilateral aid, 72% (USD 2.7 million) was given for humanitarian assistance by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior. (The reported overall administrative costs are included in this figure. This is due to the fact that no other ministry or agency, except the Migration Office, reported administrative costs.) In addition, in 2002, Slovakia provided USD 2.5 million in official aid.

2003 marked substantive changes in the system of ODA provision. The overall responsibility and co-ordinating role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was strengthened. On 6 June 2003, the government approved the medium-term ODA strategy for the period 2003-2008. The Strategy contains main principles, goals and priorities of Slovak

development assistance. It provides a basic framework for the elaboration of annual national programmes that will further specify ODA activities.

The first such annual programme for 2003 was adopted by the government in July 2003. In its framework, SKK 141.8 million (approx. USD 3.67 million) were provided for new specific projects. These were divided as follows: SKK 81.8 million for multilateral ODA through the newly created UNDP Trust Fund, SKK 55 million for bilateral aid to Serbia and Montenegro and SKK 5 million for administrative costs.

It is envisaged that resources available for annual programmes will experience consistent growth, reaching SKK 1 110 million in 2006, in line with the goal to achieve an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.125% in 2011 as recognized by the government in April 2002.

Turkey

In 2002, Turkey's ODA increased to USD 73 million, up from USD 64 million in 2001. As a share of national income, ODA remained stable at 0.04% of GNI. Turkish official aid increased markedly, from USD 4 million in 2001 to USD 12 million in 2002. All Turkish aid is in the form of grants. Bilateral assistance increased to 37% of Turkey's total ODA, and technical co-operation remained the main instrument of bilateral ODA and OA.

Turkey began providing development aid in 1985 and since 1997, the ODA it has disbursed has exceeded the ODA it has received, so it has become a net donor. Turkey's eighth five-year plan (covering the years 2001-2005) calls for taking the required initiatives to become a member of the DAC. Legislative and restructuring processes begun in 2001 will continue with the efforts of all related public agencies.

The principal body dealing with the administration of Turkish development aid is the Turkish International Co-operation Agency (TICA) which is an autonomous technical co-operation organisation under the Prime Minister. It contributes to institutional development and the improvement of human resources in partner countries by way of technical co-operation in various fields including private sector development, agriculture, health, environment, taxation, banking, infrastructure, legislation and tourism.

The basic principles underlying TICA's co-operation policies are: respect for the national, social and cultural values of partner countries, making use of the existing technologies of aid recipient countries, equal responsibility and joint management in project implementation and extending priority to institutional and human resources.

The DAC at Work

Development Assistance Committee

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the key forum in which the major bilateral donors work together to co-ordinate development co-operation and to increase the effectiveness of their efforts to support sustainable development.

Within the OECD, the DAC is one of the main committees. The DAC, however, has three distinctive features. First, it meets more frequently than other OECD committees (about 15 times a year) and the Chair is based at OECD headquarters. Second, the DAC has the power to make binding recommendations in matters within its competence directly to countries on the Committee as well as to the Council (*e.g.* Recommendation on Untying Aid to Least Developed Countries, 2001). Third, the Chair issues an annual report on the efforts and policies of DAC members. This report has become a standard reference in the field of development co-operation.

The DAC holds an annual High Level Meeting in which participants are ministers or heads of aid agencies. Once a year, a Senior Level Meeting also gathers at the DAC to review the Committee's work on current policy issues. Ordinary DAC meetings are attended by Paris-based delegates of DAC members and by officials from member capitals.

The DAC's Mission

The mandate of the DAC (which is shown on the next page, followed by DAC permanent representatives in 2003) has been unchanged from its inception in 1961. The mission of the DAC is to foster co-ordinated, integrated, effective and adequately-financed international efforts in support of sustainable economic and social development. Recognising that developing countries themselves are ultimately responsible for their own development, the DAC concentrates on how international co-operation can contribute to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies. The DAC's basic mission folds into the "OECD Action for a Shared Development Agenda", as stated by OECD ministers in 2002.

Mandate of the Development Assistance Committee
(Paragraph 14 of the Report by the Preparatory Committee)

As decided by the Ministerial Resolution of 23 July 1960 [OECD(60)13], the Development Assistance Group shall, upon the inception of the OECD, be constituted as the Development Assistance Committee, and given the following mandate:

- a) The Committee will continue to consult on the methods for making national resources available for assisting countries and areas in the process of economic development and for expanding and improving the flow of long-term funds and other development assistance to them.
- b) The Development Assistance Committee will acquire the functions, characteristics and membership possessed by the Development Assistance Group at the inception of the Organisation.
- c) The Committee will select its Chairman, make periodic reports to the Council and its own members, receive assistance from the Secretariat as agreed with the Secretary-General, have power to make recommendations on matters within its competence to countries on the Committee and to the Council, and invite representatives of other countries and international organisations to take part in particular discussions as necessary.
- d) The Development Assistance Committee may act on behalf of the Organisation only with the approval of the Council.
- e) In case the responsibilities of the Development Assistance Committee were to be extended beyond those set forth under a), any member country not represented in the Development Assistance Committee could bring the matter before the Council.

The Development Assistance Committee Representatives in 2003

(as at 31 December 2003)

Office of the DAC Chairman

Mr. Richard Manning, DAC Chair (United Kingdom)
Ms. Josie D'Angelo, Assistant to the DAC Chairman

Vice-Chairs of the DAC

Mr. Daisuke MATSUNAGA (Japan)
Ms. Pernilla JOSEFSSON (Sweden)

Permanent Representatives to the Development Assistance Committee

Australia	Ms. Donelle WHEELER
Austria	Ms. Maria ROTHEISER-SCOTTI
Belgium	Mr. Martinus DESMET
Canada	Mr. Pierre GIROUX
Denmark	Mr. Peter HERTEL RASMUSSEN
European Commission	Mr. Gilles FONTAINE
Finland	Ms. Pirkko-Lissa KYOSTILA
France	Mr. Dominique BOCQUET
Germany	Mr. Eduard WESTREICHER
Greece	Mr. Dimitris SERRELIS
Ireland	Ms. Anne-Marie CALLAN
Italy	Mr. Vincenzo DE LUCA
Japan	Mr. Daisuke MATSUNAGA
Luxembourg	Mr. Alain DE MUYSER
Netherlands	Mr. Jeroen VERHEUL
New Zealand	Mr. Brian WILSON
Norway	Ms. Birgit KLEVEN
Portugal	Mr. Paulo NASCIMENTO
Spain	Mr. José Manuel ALBARES
Sweden	Ms. Pernilla JOSEFSSON
Switzerland	Mr. Paul OBRIST
United Kingdom	Mr. David BENDOR
United States	Mr. George CARNER

Non-DAC Delegates

Czech Republic	Mr. Michal KAPLAN
Hungary	Mr. György FEHER
Korea	Mr. Hae-ryong KWON
Mexico	Mr. Noel GONZALEZ SEGURA
Poland	Mr. Michal RUSINSKI
Slovak Republic	Mr. Juraj SYKORA
Turkey	Mr. Cingiz Kamil FIRAT

Observers to the DAC

World Bank	Ms. Dipa BAGAI
IMF	Ms. Sonia BRUNSCHWIG
UNDP	Mr. Luc FRANZONI

Key Activities of the DAC

The DAC adopts **authoritative policy guidelines and reference documents** for members in the conduct of their development co-operation programmes. These reflect the views and experience of the members and benefit from input by multilateral institutions and individual experts, including experts from developing countries. Themes addressed in the DAC Guidelines and Reference Series in 2002-2003 include the following:

- *Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery*, comprising six “Good Practice Papers”, endorsed by the donor community at the High Level Forum on Harmonisation held in Rome in February 2003. (The Rome Declaration on Harmonisation is reproduced in Box 3.6 of this volume.)
- *A Development Co-operation Lens on Terrorism Prevention – Key Entry Points for Action*, a DAC Reference Document drawing on donor responses to international terrorism, endorsed by the DAC High Level Meeting in 2003.
- *Poverty and Health*, a DAC Reference Document jointly published with the World Health Organization, which builds on bilateral agency experience and the work of leading organisations on the most effective ways of supporting a pro-poor health approach in partner countries.

The DAC aims to **increase aid volumes and effectiveness**. Its Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices (WP-EFF) is working closely with the World Bank, IMF, the UNDP, and the Special Programme with Africa (SPA); partner countries are also fully involved in the group’s work. Harmonisation and alignment with country-owned poverty reduction strategies and development frameworks, systems and processes are treated as part of a single unified agenda. The working party will report on progress on harmonisation and alignment to the next High Level Forum on Harmonisation to be held in early 2005. Chapter 3 provides further details on the work programme of the WP-EFF. The following pages also provide further details on the mandates and key topics of the work programmes of all DAC subsidiary bodies.

The DAC promotes the continuous improvement of member efforts in all areas of development co-operation. An important part of this common learning process and individual member accountability are the periodic DAC **peer reviews** of each member’s development co-operation system. The reviews, which usually occur at four-yearly intervals, examine how each individual member programme applies DAC policy guidance, how the programme is managed, coherence of other policies with development objectives and trends in the volume and allocation of resources. DAC peer reviews in 2003 covered Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Japan. Peer reviews of France, Italy, Norway, Austria and Australia are planned for 2004. All peer reviews now systematically include a chapter on policy coherence for development. Recently the DAC initiated Joint Country Reviews, involving scrutiny of several members’ activities in the same partner country. In 2003, this took place in Tanzania and emphasised the themes of partnership and local ownership. Chapter 4 of this report provides further details on the reviews conducted in 2003.

The DAC provides a **forum for dialogue**, exchange of experience and the building of international consensus on policy and management issues of interest to members. Particular themes emerge from the High Level and Senior Level Meetings and from the annual work programme and medium-term priorities. The DAC also organises regular

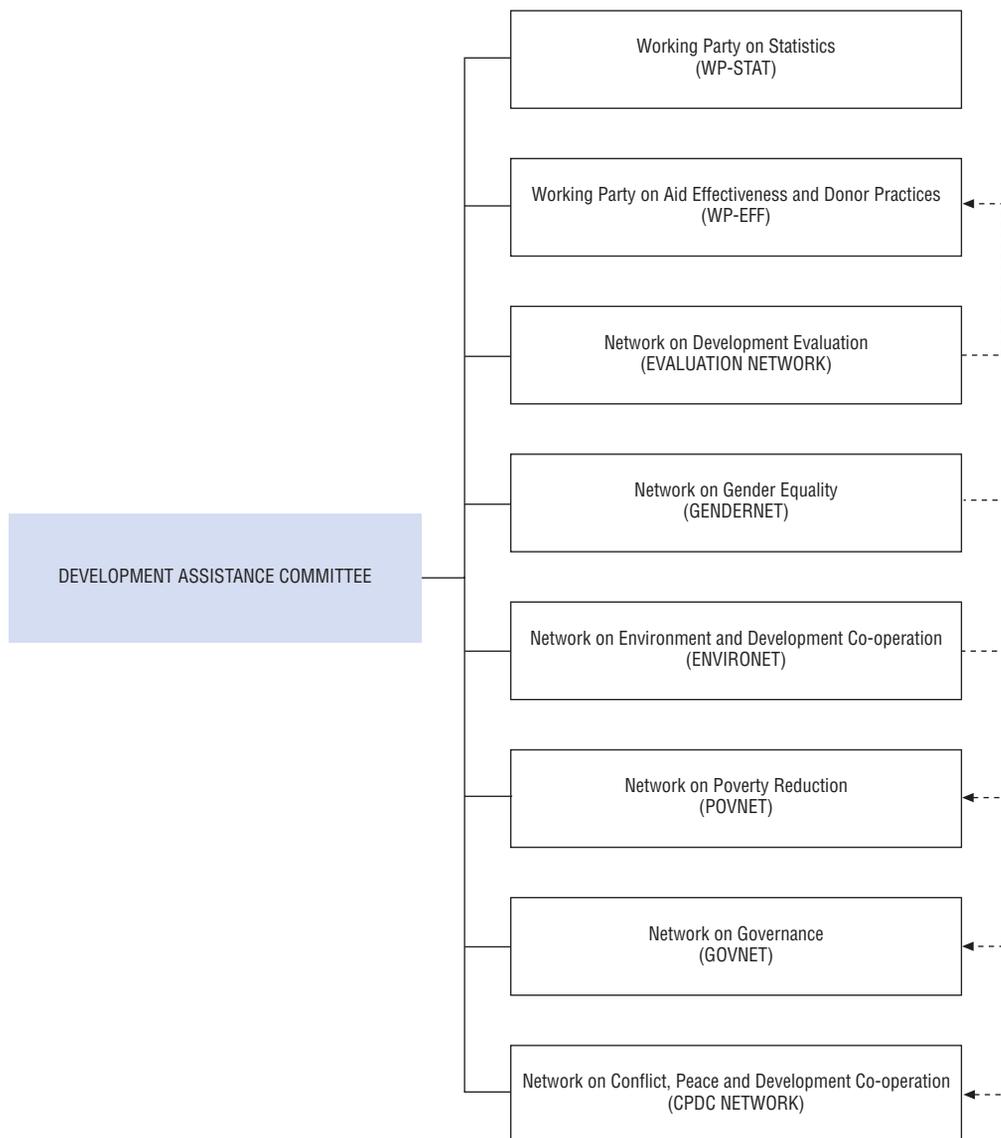
“Partnership Forums” on selected themes, with wide participation from partner countries. The last Forum, held in December 2002, dealt with “Managing for Development Results and Aid Effectiveness”. In 2004, the Forum will deal with “Improving Donor Effectiveness in Combating Corruption”. The DAC supports the NEPAD initiative and is working with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) to develop a “Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness” to promote mutual accountability among African nations and their development partners in line with the concept underpinning the Monterrey Consensus that development is a shared responsibility among all countries and development partners, and that commitments on all sides should be monitored and subject to ongoing dialogue.

The DAC collects and publishes **statistics and reports** on official development assistance (ODA) and other resource flows to developing countries and countries in transition and related matters, based principally on reporting by DAC members. ODA definitions and the “DAC List of Aid Recipients” (shown in the Technical Notes of this volume) are constantly reviewed by DAC members.

The DAC’s Subsidiary Bodies

In April 2003, DAC members agreed on a new Committee architecture for its subsidiary bodies, which is shown in the organigramme on the next page. The mandates and key topics of the work programmes of the eight DAC subsidiary bodies are provided in the following pages.

Development Co-operation: Committee Structure



Dotted line indicates ex-officio membership of the Chair of a subsidiary body in another subsidiary body (being indicated by an arrow).

DAC Subsidiary Bodies' Mandates and Work Programmes

DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)

Date created	1968
Duration	On-going (current mandate through 2006)
Chair	Mr. Fritz Meijndert (Netherlands)
Mandate	The mandate of the DAC Working Party on Statistics is to keep under review and propose improvements in the statistical reporting of resource flows to developing and transition countries and multilateral agencies. It makes recommendations to the DAC about: ODA eligibility; guidelines and definitions for reporting; data comparability; and the use of DAC statistics. It proposes, for decision by the DAC, amendments to the statistical reporting directives; deals with related subjects referred to it by the DAC; and reports to the DAC as appropriate.

Key topics in the work programme for 2003-2004

Bi-annual updates to Reporting Directives, including for export credits.

Statistical policy issues – aid to security sector, including peacekeeping; Clean Development Mechanism; tax deductions; discount rate; DAC List; coverage of official and private flows; innovative financing mechanisms.

Improve access to and completeness of DAC statistics to cover DAC and non-DAC donors and best meet user requirements.

Use of CRS for special reporting – *e.g.* targeting of MDGs, trade capacity building, Rio Conventions.

Co-operation with WP-EFF on indicators of aid effectiveness – to include donor harmonisation and results-based management – to assist aid allocation and attribution.

Promote improved sharing of development information through AiDA.

DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices (WP-EFF)

Date created April 2003

Duration Until December 2006

Chair Mr. Michel Reveyrand (France)

Mandate The DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices was set up in the context of the international consensus reached at Monterrey in March 2002 on the actions needed to promote a global partnership for development and accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. For DAC members, this entails improving the management, delivery and complementarity of development co-operation activities to ensure the highest development impact. As part of its mandate, the Working Party engages in: assessing and supporting the harmonisation of donor practices and alignment with country-owned poverty reduction strategies and other development frameworks, systems and processes, including implications for the appropriate use of instruments and for allocations; follow-up on the issues of untying and procurement; and results measurement, monitoring and management.

The Working Party focuses on facilitating the implementation of agreed policies and good practices and assessing overall progress on the ground, on further exchange of good practice and on selective policy development. Country ownership and capacity development are fundamental considerations in its work.

The Working Party involves partner countries in its work and collaborates with a wide range of development organisations beyond the permanent DAC Observers (World Bank, IMF and UNDP) including the Regional Development Banks and the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA). There is broad interaction with other DAC bodies especially with the DAC Network on Development Evaluation whose Chair is an ex-officio member of the Working Party. The Working Party should propose task force approaches as appropriate in responding to particular DAC tasking and/or decide to use informal task teams as a working method.

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

Implementation of the Rome agenda on the harmonisation and alignment of donor practices with partner country priorities including poverty reduction strategies and similar approaches.

Strengthening public procurement capacities in developing countries.

Public financial management.

Aid untying.

Results measurement, monitoring and management.

DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EVALUATION NETWORK)

Date created	March 2003
Duration	On-going (current mandate through 2006)
Chair	Mr. Rob D. van den Berg (Netherlands)
Mandate	<p>The mandate of the DAC Network on Development Evaluation covers four principal areas:</p> <p>It aims to strengthen the exchange of information, experience and co-operation on evaluation among Network members and, as appropriate, with development evaluation partners, with a view to:</p> <p>a) improving the evaluation activities of individual members; b) encouraging harmonisation and standardisation of methodological and conceptual frameworks; c) facilitating co-ordination of major evaluation studies; d) encouraging development of new methods in evaluation and best practice.</p> <p>It contributes to improved development effectiveness by a) synthesising and extracting policy, strategic and operational lessons from evaluations for consideration by the DAC and the wider development community; b) promoting joint or co-ordinated evaluations and studies undertaken by individual members.</p> <p>It provides advice and support to the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, notably on peer reviews, development results and aid effectiveness.</p> <p>It promotes and supports evaluation capacity development in partner countries.</p>

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

Joint studies and evaluations.

Assessing new aid modalities.

Strengthening evaluation tools and quality.

Enhancing evaluation capacity and use of evaluations.

DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)

Date created 1984

Duration Current mandate through 2006

Chair Mr. Phil Evans, United Kingdom

Mandate The DAC Network on Gender Equality:

Contributes to improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation. The knowledge, insights and experience of both women and men are required if development is to be effective, sustainable and truly people-centred. Hence, progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries.

Provides strategic support to the policies of the DAC: it acts as a catalyst and provides professional expertise to ensure that gender equality perspectives are mainstreamed in DAC work, reinforces this priority in members' programmes, and supports partner countries' development efforts.

Meets the needs of members of the DAC and the Network by providing a unique opportunity to exchange innovative and catalytic thinking on strategies and practices for integrating gender perspectives and women's empowerment to support partners' own efforts in all spheres of development co-operation.

Based on this mandate above, the GENDERNET plays a catalytic role to ensure mainstreaming of a gender equality perspective into DAC work. In doing so, it will continue to collaborate closely with the other DAC subsidiary bodies.

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

Gender and evaluation.

Gender and poverty reduction strategies.

Monitoring of gender-related goals and indicators of MDGs.

Gender and peace, security and reconstruction processes.

DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)

Date created June 1989

Duration Until 2006

Chair Ms. Nancy Hamzawi, Canada

Mandate The DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation:
Contributes to the formulation of coherent approaches to sustainable development in the context of the OECD cross-sectoral approach to sustainable development.
Formulates specific guidance for development co-operation efforts in support of environment and sustainable development.
Provides its members with a policy forum for sharing experience and disseminating good practice with regard to the integration of environmental concerns in development co-operation.

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

Development and climate change (joint activity with the Environment Policy Committee).

Fiscal and regulatory policies and instruments for poverty reduction and sustainable natural resource management (collaboration with OECD directorates involved in ongoing horizontal project on sustainable development: DAF, AGR, ENV, ECH).

Conflict and environment (collaboration with DAC Informal Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation).

Instruments for sustainable development strategies and sector-wide approaches (“Strategic Impact Assessment”).

Continued contributions to DAC peer reviews, from the perspective of environment and sustainable development. Continued contributions to OECD horizontal work on sustainable development, from the perspective of development co-operation.

DAC Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)

Date created	June 1998
Duration	End 2006
Chair	Mr. Claudio Spinedi (Italy)
Mandate	The mandate of the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction focuses on the multidimensionality of poverty and on the relationship between inequality, economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. POVNET provides a forum for the exchange of experience and best practice on pro-poor growth, i.e. involving the poor in generating growth and benefiting from growth and globalisation. It addresses, from this perspective, strategies and policies in areas such as infrastructure, agriculture, trade and investment capacity building, information and communication technology, and the role of the private sector and public-private partnerships. It promotes the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals and a central role for broad-based growth and its determinants within the strategic framework of national poverty reduction strategies.

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

A conceptual framework on the relationship between sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, with specific “chapters” concerning the contributions of the private sector, agriculture and infrastructure and synergies between these areas.

Managing and integrating the “broader” agenda, including trade capacity building, SMEs and development, ODA/FDI for development and ICT.

Policy guidance and compendiums of good practices for supporting pro-poor growth and for the stronger integration of growth and its determinants into the PRSP process.

DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET)

Date created	1st meeting April 2001
Duration	Mandate renewed by DAC HLM until December 2004
Chair	Mr. Luis Tejada (Spain)
Mandate	The DAC Network on Governance aims at improving the effectiveness of donor assistance in governance and in support of capacity development. It provides members with a policy forum for exchanging experiences, and lessons, as well as identifying and disseminating good practice, and developing pro-poor policy and analytical tools. The GOVNET work focuses on how to improve the effectiveness of support in a broad range of areas including: the fight against corruption, public service reform, capacity development, human rights, democracy, the rule of law, assessing governance development, and difficult partnerships. This list is not intended to be exclusive. The work of the Network covers relationships between the State, citizens, civil society and the private sector.

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

Development in difficult partnerships.

Fighting corruption.

Assessing governance through various tools including indicators.

Promoting pro-poor public service reform.

Addressing capacity development.

Human rights and democratisation.

Political processes and dynamics.

DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation (CPDC)

Date created	1995 (Task Force became a Network in 2001)
Duration	Current mandate until end 2004
Chair	Mr. Mark Berman, Canada
Mandate	The DAC, through its Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation, strives to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation and the coherence of Members' policies by promoting the principles and agreements in the DAC guidelines <i>Helping Prevent Violent Conflict</i> . The Network enhances donors' work with developing country actors – especially in fragile, difficult, conflict-prone countries – to promote structural stability and peace; prevent and manage violent conflict, and provide humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance in crises.

Key topics in work programme for 2003-2004

Integration of conflict prevention in development co-operation.

Security and development, and policy coherence.

Role of development co-operation in preventing terrorism.

Improved approaches to fragile, conflict-prone and difficult partnership countries.

Political economy of war, working with business and policy coherence.

ODA eligibility criteria.

Conflict and natural resources.

The Development Co-operation Directorate

The Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) – see organigramme on the next page – is one of the twelve substantive directorates in the OECD Secretariat. The role of the DCD is to assist members with policy formulation, policy co-ordination and information systems for development. In so doing, it supports the work of both the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and of the OECD as a whole. However, so close is the relationship with the DAC that DCD is generally identified with the DAC itself (*e.g.* on the DAC Web site, details of which can be found at the end of this section).

The Office of the Director oversees the work of some 70 staff in the following areas:

The **Policy Co-ordination Division (DCD/POL)**. The Division covers a wide range of policy issues, including aid effectiveness and donor practices; governance and capacity building; conflict and security issues; environment; gender, health. It also deals with the specific issues of failing states or “difficult partnerships”.

The **Policy Coherence Division (DCD/COH)**. The Division is active on all issues where the special expertise of other OECD policy communities can support, or leave an impact on, development. **Trade capacity building** (see the box at the end of this section) is an important part of its work programme. It also concentrates on the relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction (treated in the POVNET) through work on agriculture, private sector development, and infrastructure; and deals with the issue of untying of aid and procurement.

DCD also works closely with other OECD Directorates on issues of **policy coherence for development** (see the box at the end of this section) which are being addressed in a “Liaison Network” under the authority of the Deputy Secretary-General overseeing the “Development Cluster”.

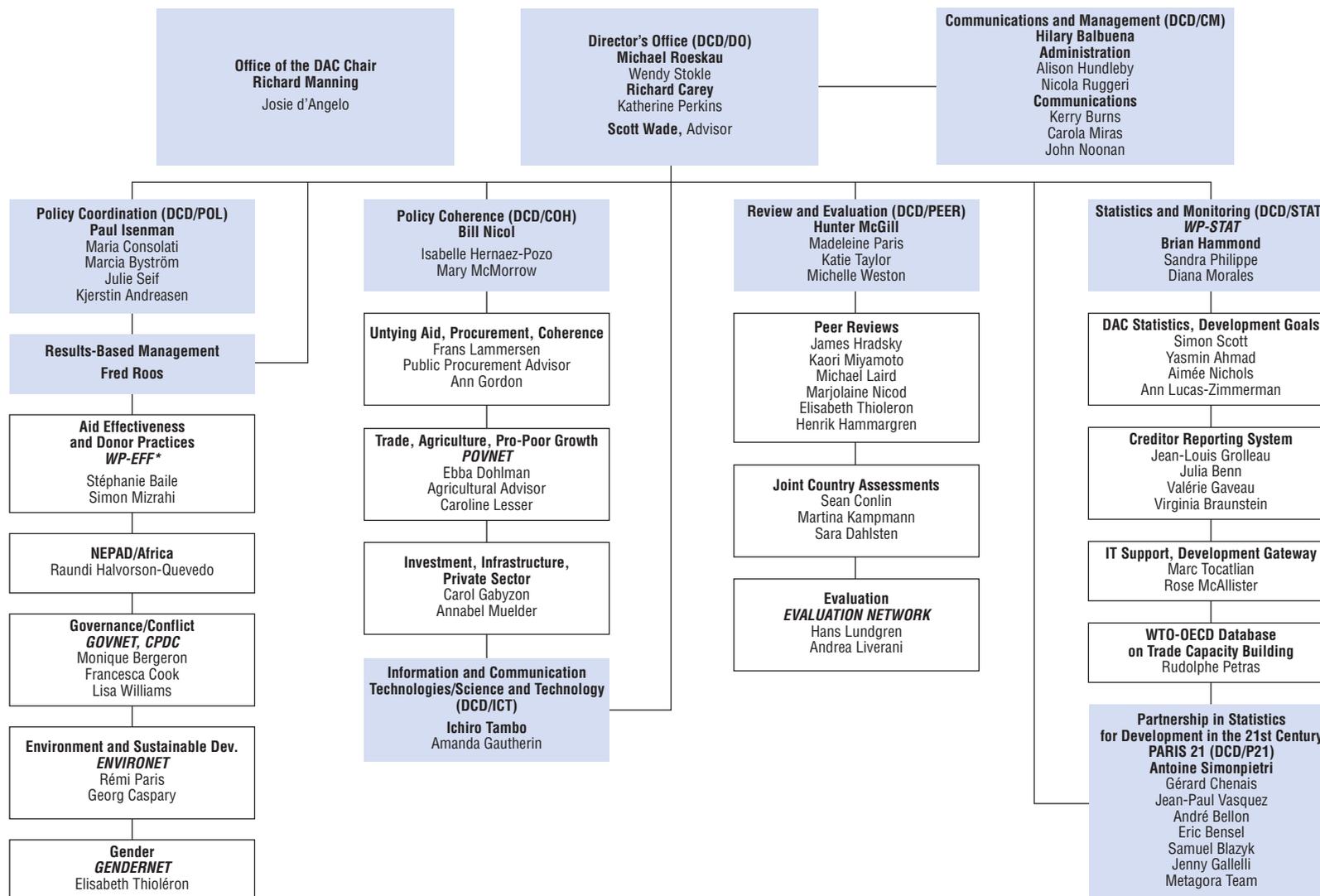
The **Review and Evaluation Division (DCD/PEER)**. The Division monitors the aid programmes of individual members, as well as non-DAC donors, through peer reviews and country-level assessments. It also deals with evaluation, notably through the Evaluation Network, to improve effectiveness and results-based management of development co-operation.

The **Statistics and Monitoring Division (DCD/STAT)**. The Division collects and compiles statistics on flows of aid and other resources, including their type, terms, sectoral breakdown, and geographical distribution among developing countries.

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21). PARIS21 was established in 1999 to promote the use of statistics and help boost statistical capabilities in poor countries. Its founding organisers are the UN, OECD, World Bank, IMF and the EC. PARIS21 is hosted at the DCD. (See Box 3.2 for further details on PARIS21.)

DCD is part of the “Development Cluster” of the OECD Secretariat, which also includes:

- The Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM), which fosters dialogue with transition and emerging market economies and selected developing countries.
- The Development Centre, a focal point in the OECD for research on development questions.
- The Sahel and West Africa Club, a forum for facilitating links with the private and public sectors in least developed countries.



* Acronyms in italics are provided in full on page 115.

Trade Capacity Building

Trade capacity building, according to the definition provided by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in its *Guidelines on Strengthening Trade Capacity for Development*, enhances the ability of policymakers, enterprises and civil society in developing countries to:

- Collaborate in formulating and implementing a participatory trade development strategy embedded in a broader national development strategy.
- Strengthen domestic trade policy and institutions as the basis for reforming import regimes, increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing FDI to generate production and jobs.
- Participate in – and benefit from – the WTO and other trade negotiation forums to promote the country's own trade interests.

Despite major efforts at reform and market-opening initiatives, many of the world's poorest countries have not been able to take advantage of global trading opportunities, and hence participate in the growth-inducing and poverty-reducing benefits of trade. The Doha Declaration issued by WTO ministers in November 2001 identified trade capacity building as a critical element of the development dimension of the multilateral trading system. Most donors and multilateral agencies have subsequently scaled up the quantity and value of their trade capacity building activities.

The OECD can help to take forward the international initiatives on trade capacity building in several ways. A key role is to share information and monitoring donor activities. In November 2002, it created jointly with the WTO the *Trade Capacity Building Database*^{*}, a user-friendly tool to assist the development and trade communities to share information, improve co-ordination, and monitor the implementation of the commitments made at Doha. The *Second Joint WTO/OECD Report on Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building*, presented at the Cancun Ministerial Conference, indicates that nearly 8 000 activities have been provided in 2001, 2002, and early 2003, pointing out that in 2001-2002, pledges for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building were equivalent to 4.8% of total aid commitments. The OECD will now work with the WTO and its reporting partners to expand and improve the Database and seek ways to enhance the national and regional relevance of this tool.

The OECD can also help meet the need for more country-specific research and comparative analysis of the supply-side issues facing the least-developed and other low-income countries. An initial work on "trading competitively" in Sub-Saharan Africa was conducted and published in 2002. In addition, the regional workshops organised in Kenya (August 2002) and in Cambodia (December 2003) have helped identify "best practices" in the implementation of trade capacity building at field level. A next step for the OECD is to develop an evaluation framework for assessing the impact of trade capacity building, in collaboration with donors and multilateral agencies.

* For the database, see <http://tcdb.wto.org> and for further information www.oecd.org/dac/trade

Policy Coherence for Development in the OECD*

OECD countries recognise the need for greater coherence in policies across sectors that affect developing countries. Aid alone cannot address the complex needs of the developing world. Policies in areas like agriculture, trade, investment, migration and others have profound trans-boundary impacts, yet they often work at cross-purposes with development policies. The OECD initiative on policy coherence for development explores ways to ensure that government policies are mutually supportive of development goals.

This work aims to motivate a larger number of OECD members to view policy coherence as an important “whole-of-government” issue and to encourage them to modify policies where necessary to enhance the development and competitiveness of developing countries. The effort is “two-way” – the findings and best practices from a range of OECD sectors also need to be integrated into development co-operation policies.

Policy coherence requires political leadership, institutional mechanisms, and analytical capacity. Greater openness in acknowledging the importance of political factors in the decision-making process is important. Without the involvement of political leaders, policy change is difficult. But underlying the political dynamics is a complex set of issues requiring the objective analysis of facts and effective communication of results. In a recent seminar on key coherence issues, parliamentarians stressed that institutions like the OECD should undertake such analysis without political interference. To achieve internationally agreed development goals, they acknowledged that politicians must look beyond potential short-term losses and demonstrate statesman-like leadership for future gains.

Institutional issues are systematically covered in the peer reviews carried out by OECD’s Development Assistance Committee. The peer reviews use specific illustrations to highlight the broader implications and complexity of enhancing policy coherence: trade, agriculture, tied aid, and labour market and immigration policies come up most frequently. A few OECD countries have taken important measures to ensure that ministerial cabinets and parliaments pay due attention to issues of policy coherence for development. And some countries have strengthened analytical capacity within their administrations. These institutional lessons and best practices are being synthesised to show the way forward for a wider group of countries.

The commitment to a successful Doha Development Round of negotiations pushes trade and agriculture policies to the top of OECD’s coherence agenda in analytical terms, with agriculture having become the linchpin for progress in other sectors. This means analysing the impacts of OECD trade and agricultural support policies, including the effects of preferences, on different groups of developing countries, as well as policy monitoring, especially of access to OECD markets. Complementary work on trade capacity building and trade facilitation addresses supply side constraints in developing countries. Given the high concentration of poor people dependent on agriculture in rural areas, attention is shifting to optimising developing countries’ comparative advantage in the agriculture sector and diversifying their sources of employment.

OECD countries are committed to a global partnership based on mutual accountability between the developed and developing worlds. OECD’s work on policy coherence for development can help them meet that commitment.

* See www.oecd.org/development/policycoherence

DAC Web Site Themes and Aliases

Themes and sub-themes	Direct URL to themes and sub-themes
DAC Home Page	www.oecd.org/dac
Aid Statistics	www.oecd.org/dac/stats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid Activities ● Aid from DAC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs ● www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac
Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices	www.oecd.org/dac/wpeff
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Harmonisation and Alignment ● Managing for Development Results ● Public Financial Management ● Procurement Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● www.oecd.org/dac/wpeff/harmonisation ● www.oecd.org/dac/wpeff/results ● www.oecd.org/dac/wpeff/pfm ● www.oecd.org/dac/wpeff/procurement
Aid Untying	www.oecd.org/dac/aiduntying
Conflict and Peace	www.oecd.org/dac/conflict
Development Partnerships	www.oecd.org/dac/partnerships
Evaluation	www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation
Gender Equality	www.oecd.org/dac/gender
Governance and Capacity Development	www.oecd.org/dac/governance
Information and Communication Technology for Development	www.oecd.org/dac/ict
Millennium Development Goals	www.oecd.org/dac/goals
Peer Reviews of DAC members	www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviews
Poverty Reduction	www.oecd.org/dac/poverty
Private Sector and Development Finance	www.oecd.org/dac/finance
Sustainable Development, Environment and Development Co-operation	www.oecd.org/dac/environment
Trade, Development and Capacity Building	www.oecd.org/dac/trade

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

Note: This report incorporates data submitted up to 15 December 2003. 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 2001 (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 Aid Recipients 1998-2002* and the CD-ROM *International Development Statistics*.

	Current \$ billion							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (p)
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF)	87.4	73.5	75.4	89.3	86.0	65.6	68.7	62.7
1. Official development assistance (ODA)	58.9	55.8	47.8	50.6	52.1	49.6	50.9	59.1
of which: Bilateral	40.5	39.1	32.4	35.2	37.8	36.1	35.0	40.7
Multilateral	18.4	16.7	15.4	15.4	14.3	13.5	15.9	18.4
2. Official Aid (OA)	8.4	5.6	5.6	7.0	7.8	7.8	6.4	7.7
of which: Bilateral	7.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.5
Multilateral	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2
3. Other ODF	20.1	12.2	22.0	31.7	26.1	8.2	11.3	-4.1
of which: Bilateral	14.0	5.7	5.9	12.8	10.4	-1.4	1.6	1.9
Multilateral	6.1	6.5	16.0	18.9	15.6	9.6	9.7	-6.0
II. TOTAL EXPORT CREDITS	5.6	4.0	4.8	8.4	4.1	7.8	2.8	-1.5
III. PRIVATE FLOWS	171.1	273.1	241.4	130.7	221.9	143.1	149.2	89.8
1. Direct investment (DAC)	59.6	68.9	102.3	117.1	145.5	124.4	134.8	103.6
of which: to offshore centres	6.3	16.7	19.1	20.3	37.9	25.7	32.9	23.2
2. International bank lending (a)	76.9	86.0	12.0	-76.3	-21.2	-17.8	-11.7	-12.6
3. Total bond lending	24.7	78.5	83.7	34.2	29.1	19.9	20.5	6.4
4. Other (including equities) (b)	3.5	33.8	37.0	48.4	59.5	7.2	-4.8	-19.9
5. Grants by non-governmental organisations	6.4	5.9	6.4	7.2	8.9	9.5	10.4	12.3
TOTAL NET RESOURCE FLOWS (I+II+III)	264.1	350.6	321.5	228.4	311.9	216.5	220.7	151.0
Memorandum items (not included):								
Net Use of IMF Credit (c)	15.6	0.3	14.4	18.2	-13.0	-10.8	8.0	12.6
Non-DAC donors (ODA/OA)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.8
For cross reference								
Total DAC net ODA (d)	58.8	55.6	48.5	52.1	53.2	53.7	52.3	58.3
of which: Bilateral grants	36.2	36.6	31.3	32.5	33.9	33.0	33.4	39.8

a) Excluding bond lending by banks (item III.3.), and guaranteed financial credits (included in II).

b) Incomplete reporting from several DAC countries (including France, the United Kingdom and the United States). Includes Japan from 1996.

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.

p: Provisional.

Table 1

Total Net Resource Flows from DAC Member Countries and Multilateral Agencies to Aid Recipients

1995	1996	1997	Per cent of total		2000	2001	2002 (p)	
			1998	1999				
33.1	21.0	23.4	39.1	27.6	30.3	31.1	41.5	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF)
22.3	15.9	14.9	22.2	16.7	22.9	23.1	39.1	1. Official development assistance (ODA)
15.3	11.1	10.1	15.4	12.1	16.7	15.9	27.0	of which: Bilateral
7.0	4.8	4.8	6.7	4.6	6.2	7.2	12.2	Multilateral
3.2	1.6	1.7	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.9	5.1	2. Official Aid (OA)
2.7	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.0	of which: Bilateral
0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	Multilateral
7.6	3.5	6.8	13.9	8.4	3.8	5.1	-2.7	3. Other ODF
5.3	1.6	1.8	5.6	3.3	-0.6	0.7	1.3	of which: Bilateral
2.3	1.8	5.0	8.3	5.0	4.5	4.4	-4.0	Multilateral
2.1	1.1	1.5	3.7	1.3	3.6	1.3	-1.0	II. TOTAL EXPORT CREDITS
64.8	77.9	75.1	57.2	71.1	66.1	67.6	59.5	III. PRIVATE FLOWS
22.6	19.6	31.8	51.3	46.6	57.5	61.1	68.6	1. Direct investment (DAC)
2.4	4.8	5.9	8.9	12.2	11.9	14.9	15.4	of which: to offshore centres
29.1	24.5	3.7	-33.4	-6.8	-8.2	-5.3	-8.4	2. International bank lending (a)
9.4	22.4	26.0	15.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	4.3	3. Total bond lending
1.3	9.6	11.5	21.2	19.1	3.3	-2.2	-13.2	4. Other (including equities) (b)
2.4	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.9	4.4	4.7	8.1	5. Grants by non-governmental organisations
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	TOTAL NET RESOURCE FLOWS (I+II+III)

The Total Net Flow of Long-Term Financial

	\$ million						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
I. Official Development Assistance	38 221	58 453	52 087	53 233	53 749	52 335	58 274
1. Bilateral grants and grant-like flows	21 127	35 678	32 480	33 931	33 040	33 410	39 793
of which: Technical co-operation	7 818	12 945	13 056	13 036	12 767	13 602	15 452
Developmental food aid (a)	1 500	1 707	919	1 045	1 180	1 007	1 086
Emergency & distress relief (a)	670	2 502	2 787	4 414	3 574	3 276	3 869
Debt forgiveness	247	4 508	3 012	2 277	1 989	2 271	4 534
Administrative costs	1 337	2 314	2 814	3 049	3 083	2 964	3 027
2. Bilateral loans	5 922	7 139	2 727	3 912	3 024	1 613	941
3. Contributions to multilateral institutions	11 172	17 513	16 880	15 390	17 685	17 311	17 540
of which: UN (b)	2 868	4 550	4 249	3 654	5 185	5 233	4 634
EC (b)	1 803	4 350	5 002	5 017	4 950	4 946	5 695
IDA (b)	3 895	5 505	4 155	2 834	3 672	3 599	3 279
Regional development banks (b)	1 662	1 503	1 895	1 860	2 187	1 491	1 813
II. Other Official Flows	1 790	8 097	13 554	15 589	-4 326	-1 443	- 45
1. Bilateral	1 935	7 474	11 545	14 640	-4 303	- 651	2 401
2. Multilateral	- 145	622	2 008	949	- 23	- 792	-2 446
III. Private Flows at market terms	21 618	29 996	110 871	115 999	78 128	49 745	18 899
1. Direct investment	15 319	25 495	82 685	94 314	71 729	66 041	48 844
2. Bilateral portfolio investment	5 484	4 692	28 141	25 575	2 416	-14 946	-26 835
3. Multilateral portfolio investment	3 353	-1 075	-2 059	-5 786	-3 369	-4 086	-3 124
4. Export credits	-2 538	884	2 104	1 896	7 352	2 736	14
IV. Net grants by NGOs	3 674	5 704	5 609	6 715	6 934	7 289	8 765
TOTAL NET FLOWS	65 302	102 252	182 120	191 536	134 485	107 926	85 893
Total net flows at 2001 prices and exchange rates (c)	85 140	97 691	170 614	176 520	129 594	107 926	82 731

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

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

c) Deflated by the total DAC deflator.

Table 2

Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations by Type of Flow

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	Per cent of total					
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
59	57	29	28	40	48	68	I. Official Development Assistance
32	35	18	18	25	31	46	1. Bilateral grants and grant-like flows
12	13	7	7	9	13	18	of which: Technical co-operation
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Developmental food aid (a)
1	2	2	2	3	3	5	Emergency & distress relief (a)
0	4	2	1	1	2	5	Debt forgiveness
2	2	2	2	2	3	4	Administrative costs
9	7	1	2	2	1	1	2. Bilateral loans
17	17	9	8	13	16	20	3. Contributions to multilateral institutions
4	4	2	2	4	5	5	of which: UN (b)
3	4	3	3	4	5	7	EC (b)
6	5	2	1	3	3	4	IDA (b)
3	1	1	1	2	1	2	Regional development banks (b)
3	8	7	8	-3	-1	0	II. Other Official Flows
3	7	6	8	-3	-1	3	1. Bilateral
0	1	1	0	0	-1	-3	2. Multilateral
33	29	61	61	58	46	22	III. Private Flows at market terms
23	25	45	49	53	61	57	1. Direct investment
8	5	15	13	2	-14	-31	2. Bilateral portfolio investment
5	-1	-1	-3	-3	-4	-4	3. Multilateral portfolio investment
-4	1	1	1	5	3	0	4. Export credits
6	6	3	4	5	7	10	IV. Net grants by NGOs
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL NET FLOWS

The Total Net Flow

	\$ million						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	986	1 011	1 393	2 159	1 961	1 290	834
Austria	191	572	954	2 040	1 135	882	1 866
Belgium	- 559	1 863	7 725	5 528	2 281	304	1 337
Canada	2 233	4 083	9 227	6 992	6 483	1 538	2 046
Denmark	662	1 343	1 806	1 992	2 176	2 645	1 577
Finland	507	904	1 633	858	1 087	1 334	- 200
France	7 468	8 655	8 402	9 160	5 557	16 327	4 729
Germany	8 366	11 010	22 436	20 006	12 331	6 345	8 733
Greece	..	..	189	195	229	202	322
Ireland	96	126	333	251	740	735	1 469
Italy	2 292	6 867	13 171	11 337	10 846	- 189	1 399
Japan	16 381	20 322	17 902	17 633	11 423	13 714	4 659
Luxembourg	14	44	118	124	129	144	148
Netherlands	3 016	3 899	12 752	7 985	6 947	-3 432	-1 487
New Zealand	115	111	154	163	142	139	164
Norway	823	1 409	1 983	2 060	1 437	1 485	2 279
Portugal	31	292	2 015	2 457	4 622	1 775	171
Spain	- 95	1 468	11 841	29 029	23 471	11 523	8 171
Sweden	1 731	2 427	2 847	2 892	3 952	3 077	2 211
Switzerland	- 71	3 134	4 683	3 241	2 054	- 158	2 234
United Kingdom	5 088	7 466	12 136	15 299	10 230	9 627	18 820
United States	16 026	27 124	48 421	50 138	25 252	38 618	24 410
TOTAL DAC	65 303	102 252	182 120	191 536	134 485	107 926	85 893
<i>of which:</i>							
EU Members	28 809	46 934	98 358	109 152	85 732	51 299	49 267

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1991 and 1992, except for total DAC. See Table 6b.

Table 3

of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

		Per cent of GNI					
1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
0.57	0.36	0.39	0.57	0.53	0.37	0.22	Australia
0.18	0.33	0.46	0.99	0.61	0.47	0.92	Austria
-0.43	0.88	3.08	2.21	1.00	0.13	0.54	Belgium
0.59	0.73	1.60	1.14	0.95	0.22	0.28	Canada
0.75	1.03	1.05	1.16	1.39	1.67	0.93	Denmark
0.66	0.83	1.30	0.68	0.91	1.11	-0.15	Finland
0.93	0.69	0.59	0.64	0.43	1.24	0.33	France
0.83	0.58	1.05	0.96	0.66	0.34	0.44	Germany
..	..	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.17	0.24	Greece
0.39	0.31	0.50	0.32	0.93	0.85	1.49	Ireland
0.34	0.59	1.13	0.97	1.01	-0.02	0.12	Italy
0.75	0.57	0.45	0.39	0.24	0.32	0.11	Japan
0.19	0.32	0.68	0.69	0.75	0.78	0.78	Luxembourg
1.56	1.28	3.35	2.02	1.85	-0.89	-0.36	Netherlands
0.39	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.30	New Zealand
1.10	1.32	1.33	1.32	0.87	0.88	1.19	Norway
0.10	0.38	1.89	2.28	4.45	1.66	0.14	Portugal
-0.04	0.27	2.10	4.90	4.25	2.01	1.25	Spain
1.22	1.02	1.30	1.24	1.76	1.42	0.93	Sweden
-0.04	1.27	1.67	1.17	0.80	-0.06	0.75	Switzerland
0.82	0.73	0.86	1.05	0.72	0.67	1.18	United Kingdom
0.37	0.47	0.55	0.54	0.25	0.38	0.23	United States
0.57	0.58	0.81	0.81	0.56	0.45	0.35	TOTAL DAC
0.69	0.65	1.17	1.29	1.10	0.65	0.57	<i>of which:</i> EU Members

Net Official

	1986-87 average	1991-1992 average ^a	1998	\$ million 1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	690	1 032	960	982	987	873	989
Austria	199	249	459	492	440	533	520
Belgium	617	851	883	760	820	867	1 072
Canada	1 790	2 560	1 707	1 706	1 744	1 533	2 006
Denmark	777	1 296	1 704	1 733	1 664	1 634	1 643
Finland	373	787	396	416	371	389	462
France	4 646	7 828	5 742	5 639	4 105	4 198	5 486
Germany	4 111	7 236	5 581	5 515	5 030	4 990	5 324
Greece	..	..	179	194	226	202	276
Ireland	57	71	199	245	234	287	398
Italy	2 509	3 735	2 278	1 806	1 376	1 627	2 332
Japan	6 488	11 052	10 640	12 163	13 508	9 847	9 283
Luxembourg	13	40	112	119	123	139	147
Netherlands	1 917	2 635	3 042	3 134	3 135	3 172	3 338
New Zealand	81	99	130	134	113	112	122
Norway	844	1 225	1 321	1 370	1 264	1 346	1 696
Portugal	31	249	259	276	271	268	323
Spain	217	1 390	1 376	1 363	1 195	1 737	1 712
Sweden	1 232	2 288	1 573	1 630	1 799	1 666	1 991
Switzerland	484	1 001	898	984	890	908	939
United Kingdom	1 804	3 222	3 864	3 426	4 501	4 579	4 924
United States	9 340	11 486	8 786	9 145	9 955	11 429	13 290
TOTAL DAC	38 221	58 453	52 087	53 233	53 749	52 335	58 274
<i>of which:</i>							
EU Members	18 504	31 876	27 645	26 750	25 289	26 288	29 949

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1991 and 1992, except for total DAC. See Table 6b.

Table 4

Development Assistance from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1986-87 average	1991-1992 average ^a	Per cent of GNI					
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
0.40	0.37	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	Australia
0.19	0.14	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.26	Austria
0.48	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.43	Belgium
0.48	0.46	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.28	Canada
0.88	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.03	0.96	Denmark
0.48	0.72	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.35	Finland
0.58	0.62	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.38	France
0.41	0.38	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	Germany
..	..	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.21	Greece
0.23	0.18	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.40	Ireland
0.37	0.32	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.20	Italy
0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.23	Japan
0.17	0.29	0.65	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.77	Luxembourg
0.99	0.87	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.81	Netherlands
0.28	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.22	New Zealand
1.13	1.15	0.89	0.88	0.76	0.80	0.89	Norway
0.10	0.32	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	Portugal
0.08	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.26	Spain
0.87	0.96	0.72	0.70	0.80	0.77	0.83	Sweden
0.30	0.41	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	Switzerland
0.29	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.32	0.31	United Kingdom
0.21	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	United States
0.33	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	TOTAL DAC
							<i>of which:</i>
0.44	0.44	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.35	EU Members
							<i>Memo:</i>
0.44	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.41	Average country effort

	\$ million						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	268	- 402	176	410	252	151	- 433
Austria	- 104	- 22	306	1 334	560	279	1 325
Belgium	-1 387	655	6 727	4 765	1 394	- 712	86
Canada	249	735	5 469	4 484	4 621	- 12	188
Denmark	- 28	44	- 60	410	482	998	- 63
Finland	104	7	1 176	296	709	932	- 676
France	1 483	- 109	2 851	3 524	1 439	12 168	-1 392
Germany	2 367	1 798	16 205	13 678	6 911	1 210	-1 124
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Ireland	16	29	90	..	416	347	986
Italy	-1 267	2 035	11 061	9 484	9 537	-1 903	- 563
Japan	11 073	6 167	-3 744	-4 297	2 725	5 380	- 573
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	938	953	9 300	4 581	3 469	-6 886	-5 310
New Zealand	26	..	11	16	17	16	17
Norway	- 84	46	535	522	- 5	- 71	131
Portugal	..	11	1 636	2 074	4 273	1 503	- 150
Spain	- 339	..	10 297	27 655	22 272	9 640	6 404
Sweden	209	3	1 221	1 192	2 127	1 394	199
Switzerland	- 627	1 986	3 583	2 236	997	-1 252	1 089
United Kingdom	2 785	3 427	7 919	11 416	5 265	4 699	13 547
United States	5 934	12 633	36 112	32 218	10 666	21 864	5 173
TOTAL DAC	21 618	29 996	110 871	115 999	78 128	49 745	18 899
<i>of which:</i>							
EU Members	4 778	8 831	68 728	80 410	58 855	23 669	13 307

a) Excluding grants by NGOs.

Table 5

Flow of Private Capital^a from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	Per cent of GNI					
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
0.15	- 0.14	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.04	- 0.11	Australia
- 0.10	- 0.01	0.15	0.65	0.30	0.15	0.65	Austria
- 1.07	0.31	2.68	1.90	0.61	- 0.30	0.03	Belgium
0.07	0.13	0.95	0.73	0.68	- 0.00	0.03	Canada
- 0.03	0.03	- 0.03	0.24	0.31	0.63	- 0.04	Denmark
0.13	0.01	0.93	0.23	0.59	0.78	- 0.51	Finland
0.18	- 0.01	0.20	0.25	0.11	0.92	- 0.10	France
0.23	0.09	0.76	0.65	0.37	0.07	- 0.06	Germany
..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	Greece
0.07	0.07	0.13	..	0.52	0.40	1.00	Ireland
- 0.19	0.17	0.95	0.81	0.89	- 0.18	- 0.05	Italy
0.51	0.17	- 0.09	- 0.09	0.06	0.13	- 0.01	Japan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luxembourg
0.48	0.31	2.45	1.16	0.93	- 1.78	- 1.29	Netherlands
0.09	..	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	New Zealand
- 0.11	0.04	0.36	0.33	- 0.00	- 0.04	0.07	Norway
..	0.01	1.53	1.92	4.12	1.40	- 0.13	Portugal
- 0.13	..	1.82	4.67	4.03	1.68	0.98	Spain
0.15	0.00	0.56	0.51	0.95	0.64	0.08	Sweden
- 0.39	0.81	1.28	0.81	0.39	- 0.47	0.37	Switzerland
0.45	0.34	0.56	0.79	0.37	0.33	0.85	United Kingdom
0.14	0.22	0.41	0.35	0.11	0.22	0.05	United States
0.19	0.17	0.49	0.49	0.32	0.21	0.08	TOTAL DAC
0.11	0.12	0.82	0.95	0.75	0.30	0.15	<i>of which:</i> EU Members

Table 6a

ODA Performance of DAC Countries in 2002 and Recent Years

	\$ million			Per cent of GNI					
	2001 actual ^a	2002 actual ^a	2002 volume ^b	1987-1991 average	1992-1996 average	2001-2002 average	2000	2001	2002
Australia	873	989	916	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.26
Austria	533	520	488	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.23	0.29	0.26
Belgium	867	1 072	996	0.44	0.36	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.43
Canada	1 533	2 006	2 011	0.46	0.41	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.28
Denmark	1 634	1 643	1 540	0.92	1.02	1.00	1.06	1.03	0.96
Finland	389	462	434	0.65	0.40	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.35
France	4 198	5 486	5 125	0.60	0.58	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.38
Germany	4 990	5 324	4 980	0.40	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Greece (c)	202	276	253	..	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.21
Ireland	287	398	360	0.18	0.25	0.37	0.29	0.33	0.40
Italy	1 627	2 332	2 157	0.35	0.25	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.20
Japan	9 847	9 283	9 731	0.31	0.26	0.23	0.28	0.23	0.23
Luxembourg	139	147	139	0.23	0.37	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.77
Netherlands	3 172	3 338	3 068	0.93	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.82	0.81
New Zealand	112	122	110	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.22
Norway	1 346	1 696	1 517	1.12	0.97	0.85	0.76	0.80	0.89
Portugal	268	323	293	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27
Spain	1 737	1 712	1 559	0.16	0.25	0.28	0.22	0.30	0.26
Sweden	1 666	1 991	1 848	0.90	0.91	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.83
Switzerland	908	939	863	0.32	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.32
United Kingdom	4 579	4 924	4 581	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31
United States	11 429	13 290	13 140	0.19	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.13
TOTAL DAC	52 335	58 274	56 109	0.33	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23
<i>of which:</i>									
EU Members	26 288	29 949	27 821	0.44	0.40	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.35

a) At current prices and exchange rates.

b) At 2001 prices and exchange rates.

c) Data available from 1996 onwards.

Per cent change 2001-2002		Annual average % change in volume ^b 1996/1997 - 2001/2002
In national currency	In \$ volume terms ^b	
7.8	13.3	2.4
-7.3	-2.4	5.2
17.4	23.6	7.1
32.7	30.9	-0.6
-4.7	0.5	2.8
12.9	18.8	5.1
24.2	30.7	-2.6
1.4	6.7	-0.5
30.2	37.0	9.6
31.9	38.8	14.3
36.2	43.3	4.6
-2.9	-5.7	3.0
0.4	5.6	13.5
0.0	5.2	3.6
-0.9	9.1	3.5
11.9	26.0	2.8
14.2	20.2	6.7
-6.3	-1.4	9.5
12.4	19.5	5.2
-4.6	3.4	2.3
3.2	7.5	6.5
16.3	16.3	6.8
8.5	11.3	3.5
8.4	13.9	2.7

Table 6b

Debt Forgiveness of Non-ODA Claims^a

\$ 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

a) 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.

Table 7

Burden Sharing Indicators
2001-2002 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 2001 dollars		Aid by NGOs as % of GNI	
				Aid to LICs ^c	Aid to LDCs ^d	Memo:		Memo:	
				as % of GNI		1991-1992	2001-2002	1991-1992	2001-2002
Australia	0.25	0.06	n.a.	0.12	0.05	48	92	0.03	0.06
Austria	0.27	0.04	(0.09)	0.13	0.07	28	63	0.04	0.03
Belgium	0.41	0.07	(0.15)	0.19	0.13	74	90	0.01	0.04
Canada	0.25	0.06	n.a.	0.08	0.04	80	57	0.05	0.03
Denmark	1.03	0.31	(0.37)	0.51	0.33	226	296	0.03	0.01
Finland	0.34	0.10	(0.15)	0.17	0.11	122	79	0.01	0.01
France	0.42	0.04	(0.13)	0.16	0.10	116	158	0.02	..
Germany	0.32	0.05	(0.11)	0.12	0.07	77	121	0.04	0.04
Greece	0.37	0.03	(0.12)	0.04	0.02	..	21	..	0.00
Ireland	0.19	0.06	(0.13)	0.22	0.19	20	168	0.06	0.10
Italy	0.19	0.05	(0.11)	0.09	0.07	51	66	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.27	0.06	n.a.	0.13	0.04	91	77	0.01	0.00
Luxembourg	0.76	0.10	(0.17)	0.39	0.28	98	316	0.03	0.02
Netherlands	0.86	0.18	(0.23)	0.43	0.27	161	390	0.08	0.06
New Zealand	0.24	0.06	n.a.	0.09	0.06	26	29	0.03	0.03
Norway	0.85	0.27	n.a.	0.42	0.30	284	316	0.12	0.18
Portugal	0.26	0.04	(0.10)	0.19	0.11	24	27	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.30	0.04	(0.11)	0.10	0.04	28	82	0.01	..
Sweden	0.80	0.22	(0.26)	0.37	0.24	178	197	0.05	0.01
Switzerland	0.33	0.08	n.a.	0.15	0.09	136	122	0.06	0.07
United Kingdom	0.32	0.05	(0.11)	0.16	0.09	58	78	0.04	0.02
United States	0.13	0.03	n.a.	0.04	0.02	55	43	0.05	0.05
TOTAL DAC	0.25	0.05	(0.07)	0.11	0.06	73	75	0.03	0.03

a) Calculated on a gross disbursement basis.

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 \$760 or less in 1998. Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

d) Least developed countries (LDCs) are countries on the United Nations' list. Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

Table 8**ODA by Individual DAC Countries at 2001 Prices and Exchange Rates**

Net disbursements

\$ million

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	840	886	941	783	802	856	845	907	873	916
Austria	175	263	434	382	410	384	427	434	533	488
Belgium	700	597	738	676	645	745	659	812	867	996
Canada	2 261	2 218	2 003	1 701	1 944	1 746	1 719	1 690	1 533	2 011
Denmark	1 224	1 274	1 238	1 365	1 405	1 469	1 529	1 651	1 634	1 540
Finland	364	266	286	317	326	339	373	373	389	434
France	6 726	6 930	6 109	5 448	5 195	4 740	4 834	4 047	4 198	5 125
Germany	5 757	5 405	5 162	5 421	4 782	4 572	4 691	4 959	4 990	4 980
Greece	..	..	..	144	144	153	167	224	202	253
Ireland	85	110	141	161	171	181	226	239	287	360
Italy	2 836	2 499	1 442	1 931	1 091	1 949	1 592	1 374	1 627	2 157
Japan	9 705	10 477	10 610	8 055	8 852	10 900	11 011	11 797	9 847	9 731
Luxembourg	47	53	50	65	83	98	105	122	139	139
Netherlands	2 326	2 219	2 460	2 570	2 646	2 732	2 889	3 207	3 172	3 068
New Zealand	88	89	88	81	106	109	114	110	112	110
Norway	1 101	1 228	1 174	1 211	1 284	1 397	1 403	1 260	1 346	1 517
Portugal	232	288	213	180	227	232	251	276	268	293
Spain	1 169	1 185	1 087	990	1 103	1 225	1 235	1 209	1 737	1 559
Sweden	1 518	1 513	1 267	1 381	1 340	1 258	1 346	1 626	1 666	1 848
Switzerland	739	833	786	775	808	797	899	903	908	863
United Kingdom	3 415	3 618	3 426	3 352	3 332	3 601	3 189	4 383	4 579	4 581
United States	11 777	11 314	8 217	10 260	7 382	9 315	9 558	10 190	11 429	13 140
TOTAL DAC	53 084	53 264	47 872	47 248	44 077	48 796	49 062	51 795	52 335	56 109
<i>Memo:</i>										
Total DAC at current prices and exchange rates	56 148	58 820	58 780	55 591	48 465	52 087	53 233	53 749	52 335	58 274

Table 9

Long-term Trends in DAC ODA

	Volume of net ODA (\$ million at 2001 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		
	1981-1982	1991-1992 ^a	2001-2002	1981-1982	1991-1992	2001-2002	1981-1982	1991-1992 ^a	2001-2002
Australia	801	832	894	3.0	1.7	1.7	0.49	0.37	0.25
Austria	392	218	510	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.34	0.14	0.27
Belgium	850	746	932	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.58	0.40	0.40
Canada	1 592	2 246	1 772	4.6	4.2	3.2	0.42	0.46	0.25
Denmark	734	1 164	1 587	1.6	2.1	3.0	0.75	0.99	1.00
Finland	204	612	411	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.28	0.72	0.34
France	4 503	6 631	4 662	11.6	13.0	8.8	0.54	0.62	0.35
Germany	5 114	6 190	4 985	12.3	12.0	9.3	0.47	0.38	0.27
Greece	..	..	227	..	..	0.4	..	..	0.19
Ireland	65	71	323	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.21	0.18	0.37
Italy	1 353	2 902	1 892	2.9	6.2	3.6	0.18	0.32	0.18
Japan	6 826	11 339	9 789	12.0	18.3	17.3	0.28	0.31	0.23
Luxembourg	7	39	139	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.11	0.29	0.76
Netherlands	2 294	2 438	3 120	5.8	4.4	5.9	1.07	0.87	0.82
New Zealand	87	89	111	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.28	0.25	0.24
Norway	764	1 213	1 431	2.0	2.0	2.8	0.94	1.15	0.85
Portugal	11	238	281	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.02	0.32	0.26
Spain	411	1 088	1 648	0.9	2.3	3.1	0.13	0.26	0.28
Sweden	1 215	1 543	1 757	3.7	3.8	3.3	0.92	0.96	0.80
Switzerland	453	930	886	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.24	0.41	0.33
United Kingdom	3 413	3 363	4 580	7.7	5.3	8.6	0.40	0.32	0.31
United States	11 845	13 846	12 285	27.1	19.0	22.3	0.23	0.20	0.12
TOTAL DAC	42 934	55 647	54 222	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.34	0.33	0.23
<i>of which:</i>									
EU Members	20 566	27 244	27 054	50.1	52.8	50.8	0.45	0.44	0.34

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims, except for total DAC. See Table 6b.

Table 10**Technical Co-operation Expenditure**

Net disbursements

\$ million at current prices and exchange rates

	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	178	252	364	361	407	401	424
Austria	45	81	123	105	87	89	89
Belgium	150	179	290	276	221	214	291
Canada	271	599	427	347	352	346	328
Denmark	68	148	113	83	128	138	93
Finland	45	109	68	72	71	71	93
France	1 721	2 214	2 081	1 965	1 283	1 337	1 525
Germany	1 383	1 862	1 988	1 911	1 640	1 588	1 781
Greece	..	..	15	24	22	16	22
Ireland	13	14	..	..	..	11	13
Italy	408	290	40	53	27	92	102
Japan	670	1 464	1 819	2 136	2 430	1 942	1 812
Luxembourg	0	1	2	1	2	5	3
Netherlands	465	1 012	912	598	579	634	512
New Zealand	15	33	54	53	41	41	36
Norway	71	124	178	134	109	150	178
Portugal	..	46	85	97	90	117	127
Spain	44	159	148	118	107	185	239
Sweden	144	366	58	47	70	57	68
Switzerland	67	180	287	110	100	113	154
United Kingdom	433	818	727	667	685	773	874
United States	1 628	2 997	3 278	3 877	4 316	5 282	6 690
TOTAL DAC	7 818	12 945	13 056	13 036	12 767	13 602	15 452

Table 11

Non-ODA Financial Flows to Developing Countries in 2002

Per cent of reporting country's GNI

	<i>Memo:</i> Total net flows	<i>of which:</i>							<i>Memo:</i> Non-ODA debt claims ^a on developing countries	
		Total non-ODA flows	Export credits	OOF excl. export credits	Direct investment	Bank lending	Non-bank portfolio	Multi-lateral private flows		NGOs net
Australia	0.22	-0.04	-0.02	0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-	0.06	0.51
Austria	0.92	0.66	0.18	-0.05	0.50	-	-	-	0.03	5.63
Belgium	0.54	0.11	-0.19	0.04	0.22	-	0.00	-	0.03	2.90
Canada	0.28	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.12	-0.08	-	-	0.04	1.18
Denmark	0.93	-0.04	-	-0.00	-0.04	-	-	-	-	1.26
Finland	-0.15	-0.50	0.04	0.00	-0.00	-0.54	-0.01	-	0.01	1.61
France	0.33	-0.05	-0.10	0.04	0.20	-0.19	-0.01	-	-	2.75
Germany	0.44	0.17	-0.00	0.20	0.09	-0.08	-0.04	-0.03	0.04	1.99
Greece	0.24	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.00	..
Ireland	1.49	1.08	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	0.09	..
Italy	0.12	-0.08	0.17	-0.03	0.05	-0.03	-0.25	-	-	1.05
Japan	0.11	-0.11	-0.04	-0.09	0.16	-0.08	-	-0.07	0.00	1.39
Luxembourg	0.78	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.45
Netherlands	-0.36	-1.17	0.21	0.06	0.07	-1.44	-0.36	0.23	0.06	1.37
New Zealand	0.30	0.08	-	0.00	0.03	-	-	-	0.04	..
Norway	1.19	0.31	0.06	-	0.01	-	-0.00	-	0.24	0.89
Portugal	0.14	-0.13	0.18	-0.00	-0.30	-	-	-	-	3.07
Spain	1.25	0.99	-0.02	0.01	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.63
Sweden	0.93	0.09	-0.04	0.00	0.12	-	-0.00	-	0.01	3.00
Switzerland	0.75	0.44	-0.04	0.00	0.41	-	-	-0.00	0.07	1.98
United Kingdom	1.18	0.87	-0.07	-0.01	0.87	0.05	-	-	0.02	1.61
United States	0.23	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.12	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.05	0.49
TOTAL DAC	0.35	0.11	-0.00	0.00	0.20	-0.08	-0.03	-0.01	0.04	1.18
<i>of which:</i>										
EU Members	0.57	0.22	0.00	0.05	0.32	-0.11	-0.06	0.00	0.02	1.94

a) Official and officially guaranteed credits outstanding.

	Total DAC Countries	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
NET DISBURSEMENTS									
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	52 335	873	533	867	1 533	1 634	389	4 198	4 990
ODA as % of GNI	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.37	0.22	1.03	0.32	0.32	0.27
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	35 024	660	342	502	1 200	1 035	224	2 596	2 853
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	33 410	660	334	507	1 222	1 048	229	2 920	2 858
of which: Technical co-operation	13 602	401	89	214	346	138	71	1 337	1 588
Developmental food aid	1 007	17	3	8	86	-	-	52	18
Emergency and distress relief	3 276	49	26	27	210	114	40	211	235
Contributions to NGOs	1 137	1	2	5	168	9	4	27	-
Administrative costs	2 964	47	16	23	137	82	16	179	223
2. Development lending and capital	1 613	-	7	-4	-22	-14	-4	-325	-5
of which: New development lending	2 536	-	7	-1	-22	-19	-5	-191	18
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	17 311	212	191	365	333	600	165	1 602	2 136
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	17 289	212	191	365	333	600	165	1 530	2 144
of which: EC	4 946	-	94	191	-	88	55	1 043	1 147
IDA	3 599	66	25	49	-	50	31	232	376
Regional Development Banks	1 491	62	14	41	79	36	9	109	79
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-1 443	56	13	7	-98	-4	5	-39	-663
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-651	-27	13	7	-98	-4	5	-39	-663
1. Official export credits (a)	-300	-70	13	5	-91	-	-3	-	-154
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-352	44	-	2	-7	-4	8	-39	-509
D. Multilateral Institutions	-792	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	7 289	211	57	141	116	17	9	-	808
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	49 745	151	279	-712	-12	998	932	12 168	1 210
1. Direct investment	66 041	-318	277	530	633	998	641	8 049	1 864
2. Private export credits	2 736	-	2	142	-44	-	361	280	551
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-4 086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-867
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-14 946	469	-	-1 383	-601	-	-70	3 838	-339
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	107 926	1 290	882	304	1 538	2 645	1 334	16 327	6 345
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.45	0.37	0.47	0.13	0.22	1.67	1.11	1.24	0.34
<i>For reference:</i>									
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS									
Official Development Assistance (b)	58 576	873	602	886	1 556	1 683	397	5 112	5 864
New development lending	7 025	-	75	13	-	-	-	352	673
Food aid, Total bilateral	1 467	25	3	9	86	-	5	60	98
Other Official Flows	12 664	141	36	40	1 256	7	8	368	591
of which: Official export credits	4 531	14	36	5	1 173	-	-	-	302
Private export credits	16 533	-	125	410	68	-	-	-	3 344
COMMITMENTS									
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	61 380	966	722	925	1 569	1 516	451	4 832	6 178
Bilateral grants, Total	33 849	737	395	543	1 235	880	280	2 652	2 646
Debt forgiveness	2 172	7	-	54	11	11	5	589	74
Bilateral loans, Total	8 919	-	120	17	-	43	1	577	847
<i>Memo items:</i>									
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	2 517	9	146	54	11	11	5	596	174
of which: debt forgiveness	2 271	7	-	54	11	11	5	593	174
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants	1 977	9	146	50	11	-	1	348	24
Refugees in donor countries	1 332	-	21	-	137	114	15	203	80

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

Table 12

Comparison of Flows by Type in 2001

US\$ million

Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
202	287	1 627	9 847	139	3 172	112	1 346	268	1 737	1 666	908	4 579	11 429
0.17	0.33	0.15	0.23	0.76	0.82	0.25	0.80	0.25	0.30	0.77	0.34	0.32	0.11
83	184	442	7 458	107	2 224	85	940	183	1 150	1 205	644	2 622	8 284
81	184	546	4 742	107	2 392	85	938	166	966	1 185	643	2 643	8 954
16	11	92	1 942	5	634	41	150	117	185	57	113	773	5 282
-	-	76	54	1	13	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	673
4	18	65	30	13	285	3	180	2	38	242	135	257	1 092
-	28	84	179	1	310	5	-	2	6	85	32	189	-
-	14	32	715	1	183	7	66	7	54	69	18	288	788
1	-	-104	2 716	-	-167	-	2	18	184	20	1	-21	-670
1	-	-108	2 716	-	-55	-	-4	16	177	20	-6	-7	-
119	102	1 185	2 389	32	948	27	406	85	588	461	263	1 957	3 145
119	102	1 185	2 389	32	948	27	406	85	588	461	263	1 985	3 160
94	61	619	-	13	194	-	-	69	342	112	-	824	-
5	8	240	869	4	115	4	80	-	98	-	83	491	773
6	-	76	428	-	56	4	47	6	49	59	38	81	213
-	-	55	-1 748	-	42	-	-	-1	146	1	6	23	755
-	-	55	-873	-	42	-	-	-1	146	1	6	23	755
-	-	31	-427	-	-79	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	351
-	-	23	-447	-	121	-	-	-1	146	1	6	-102	404
-	-	-	-875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	101	32	235	5	240	11	210	5	-	16	180	327	4 569
-	347	-1 903	5 380	-	-6 886	16	-71	1 503	9 640	1 394	-1 252	4 699	21 864
-	-	1 221	6 473	-	2 526	16	-131	1 273	10 160	507	-1 107	8 194	24 236
-	-	494	-384	-	182	-	60	230	-520	888	-144	-493	1 130
-	-	-	-355	-	-1 133	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-1 729
-	347	-3 617	-354	-	-8 462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3 001	-1 773
202	735	-189	13 714	144	-3 432	139	1 485	1 775	11 523	3 077	-158	9 627	38 618
0.17	0.85	-0.02	0.32	0.78	-0.89	0.32	0.88	1.66	2.01	1.42	-0.06	0.67	0.38
202	287	1 814	12 625	139	3 340	112	1 350	268	1 852	1 666	913	4 727	12 309
1	-	79	5 494	-	-	-	-	16	291	20	-	10	-
-	-	76	54	2	45	-	15	-	9	8	18	23	930
-	-	89	7 563	-	304	-	-	-	146	2	6	248	1 858
-	-	59	1 237	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	1 397
-	-	118	3 255	-	339	-	124	243	-	1 987	191	-	6 329
202	287	2 144	14 186	139	3 701	110	1 490	268	1 852	1 365	875	4 727	12 876
81	184	576	5 002	107	2 390	83	1 080	166	966	1 058	740	2 643	9 406
-	-	10	480	-	134	-	-	17	382	-	-	374	23
1	-	66	6 601	-	1	-	5	18	299	10	19	99	194
-	11	10	446	-	167	-	21	17	382	44	-	374	39
-	-	10	446	-	163	-	-	17	382	-	-	374	23
-	11	10	446	-	54	-	21	17	382	44	-	374	28
-	-	16	-	-	155	-	68	-	7	81	20	-	416

	Total DAC Countries	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
NET DISBURSEMENTS									
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	58 274	989	520	1 072	2 006	1 643	462	5 486	5 324
ODA as % of GNI	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.28	0.96	0.35	0.38	0.27
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	40 734	774	364	712	1 503	1 038	251	3 615	3 328
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	39 793	774	367	736	1 527	1 019	248	3 874	3 904
of which: Technical co-operation	15 452	424	89	291	328	93	93	1 525	1 781
Developmental food aid	1 086	32	1	10	67	-	-	33	23
Emergency and distress relief	3 869	98	30	29	191	110	40	257	224
Contributions to NGOs	1 246	-	1	3	165	6	5	29	-
Administrative costs	3 027	45	22	40	159	87	20	194	244
2. Development lending and capital	941	-	-2	-25	-24	19	4	-259	-576
of which: New development lending	960	-	-2	-23	-24	-	-3	-312	-227
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	17 540	215	156	360	503	605	211	1 871	1 997
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	17 574	215	156	360	504	605	211	1 849	2 005
of which: EC	5 695	-	98	208	-	109	63	1 286	1 259
IDA	3 279	71	26	52	129	51	31	244	14
Regional Development Banks	1 813	53	8	24	97	64	41	130	199
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-45	31	-36	106	-424	-3	3	635	3 710
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	2 401	-35	-36	106	-424	-3	3	635	3 710
1. Official export credits (a)	-1 223	-83	61	1	-192	-	3	-	-296
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	3 626	48	-98	104	-233	-3	3	635	4 006
D. Multilateral Institutions	-2 446	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	8 765	248	57	74	276	-	10	-	823
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	18 899	-433	1 325	86	188	-63	-676	-1 392	-1 124
1. Direct investment	48 844	-103	1 029	555	829	-63	-5	2 915	1 760
2. Private export credits	14	-	296	-469	-37	-	48	-1 448	287
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-3 124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-676
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-26 835	-331	-	-	-604	-	-720	-2 859	-2 496
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	85 893	834	1 866	1 337	2 046	1 577	-200	4 729	8 733
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.35	0.22	0.92	0.54	0.28	0.93	-0.15	0.33	0.44
<i>For reference:</i>									
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS									
Official Development Assistance (b)	65 534	989	525	1 112	2 032	1 701	468	6 720	6 685
New development lending	6 704	-	1	12	1	-	-	554	600
Food aid, Total bilateral	2 094	47	1	14	67	-	10	44	120
Other Official Flows	17 336	119	156	137	1 004	9	5	883	5 300
of which: Official export credits	3 039	5	156	1	927	-	-	-	225
Private export credits	12 719	-	572	343	64	-	61	-	2 922
COMMITMENTS									
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	66 213	926	628	1 112	2 226	1 434	533	6 751	7 135
Bilateral grants, Total	42 464	651	458	737	1 715	799	300	3 961	3 999
Debt forgiveness	4 123	7	-	167	264	-	-	507	1 037
Bilateral loans, Total	7 492	-	-	14	8	46	11	782	598
<i>Memo items:</i>									
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	5 370	5	167	167	264	17	-	1 302	1 037
of which: debt forgiveness	4 534	5	167	167	264	17	-	507	1 037
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants	4 560	5	166	163	264	-	-	1 072	560
Refugees in donor countries	1 076	4	28	-	126	110	8	246	36

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

Table 13

Comparison of Flows by Type in 2002

US\$ million

Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
276	398	2 332	9 283	147	3 338	122	1 696	323	1 712	1 991	939	4 924	13 290
0.21	0.40	0.20	0.23	0.77	0.81	0.22	0.89	0.27	0.26	0.83	0.32	0.31	0.13
107	267	1 007	6 692	116	2 449	92	1 145	186	998	1 250	765	3 506	10 570
107	267	1 083	4 373	116	2 585	92	1 143	183	769	1 242	750	3 384	11 251
22	13	102	1 812	3	512	36	178	127	239	68	154	874	6 690
-	2	42	41	2	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	817
6	17	82	36	13	212	11	252	2	32	302	146	400	1 382
-	48	43	143	2	431	7	-	2	5	90	39	226	-
3	21	37	700	2	195	8	82	7	61	74	19	279	727
-	-	-77	2 320	-	-136	-	2	3	229	8	15	121	-681
-	-	-109	2 084	-	-90	-	-5	2	229	9	9	-25	-553
169	131	1 326	2 591	31	889	30	551	137	714	741	174	1 419	2 720
169	131	1 326	2 591	31	889	30	551	137	714	741	174	1 455	2 731
125	63	762	-	14	210	-	-	73	416	83	-	925	-
4	8	126	786	4	76	5	73	7	57	359	5	-	1 153
10	-	46	393	-	72	5	62	44	130	70	41	103	221
-	-	-370	-4 208	-	229	2	-	-1	54	2	3	-4	227
-	-	-370	-1 696	-	229	2	-	-1	54	2	3	-4	227
-	-	-	-524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-292
-	-	-370	-1 173	-	229	2	-	-1	54	2	3	-101	518
-	-	-	-2 512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	86	-	157	2	257	23	452	-	-	19	202	353	5 720
40	986	-563	-573	-	-5 310	17	131	-150	6 404	199	1 089	13 547	5 173
40	-	639	6 362	-	281	17	23	-360	6 540	296	1 222	13 940	12 928
-	-	2 048	-1 054	-	859	-	109	210	-136	-97	-133	-1 233	765
-	-	-	-2 804	-	946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-590
-	986	-3 250	-3 077	-	-7 395	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-7 930
322	1 469	1 399	4 659	148	-1 487	164	2 279	171	8 171	2 211	2 234	18 820	24 410
0.24	1.49	0.12	0.11	0.78	-0.36	0.30	1.19	0.14	1.25	0.93	0.75	1.18	0.23
276	398	2 532	12 230	147	3 525	122	1 701	323	1 872	1 992	943	5 073	14 170
-	-	91	5 031	-	-	-	-	2	383	9	13	6	-
-	7	42	41	2	37	1	11	-	15	12	19	78	1 526
-	-	252	7 360	-	229	2	-	-	54	4	3	179	1 640
-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	868
-	-	2 163	2 793	-	2 003	-	198	220	-	1 094	287	-	-
276	398	2 671	10 711	141	4 815	129	1 653	323	1 872	1 675	875	5 073	14 857
107	267	1 166	4 335	110	4 436	97	1 088	183	769	1 257	774	3 384	11 871
-	-	620	232	-	141	-	-	10	112	-	-	607	420
-	-	93	5 014	-	20	-	14	3	388	8	10	229	254
-	-	620	261	-	344	-	13	11	118	-	-	607	436
-	-	620	261	-	341	-	-	10	112	-	-	607	420
-	-	620	261	-	291	-	13	11	113	-	-	598	423
3	1	-	-	-	83	6	124	-	-	138	20	-	144

	1991-92	1999	Australia 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 032	982	987	873	989
ODA as % of GNI	0.37	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	732	730	758	660	774
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	732	730	758	660	774
of which: Technical co-operation	252	361	407	401	424
Developmental food aid (a)	35	3	24	17	32
Emergency and distress relief (a)	21	127	84	49	98
Contributions to NGOs	13	-	-	1	-
Administrative costs	47	52	47	47	45
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	301	252	229	212	215
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	301	252	229	212	215
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	146	73	74	66	71
Regional Development Banks	32	70	71	62	53
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	299	671	573	56	31
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	242	626	502	- 27	- 35
1. Official export credits (b)	242	- 18	- 49	- 70	- 83
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	645	551	44	48
D. Multilateral Institutions	57	45	71	83	66
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	82	95	150	211	248
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	- 402	410	252	151	- 433
1. Direct investment	- 988	- 176	644	- 318	- 103
2. Private export credits	- 82	-	-	-	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	668	586	- 392	469	- 331
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	1 011	2 159	1 961	1 290	834
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.36	0.57	0.53	0.37	0.22
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	1 032	982	987	873	989
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	35	24	47	25	47
Other Official Flows	406	761	657	141	119
of which: Official export credits	278	71	35	14	5
Private export credits	194	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	862	1 253	1 146	966	926
Bilateral grants, Total	637	974	1 041	737	651
Debt forgiveness	2	4	8	7	7
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	2	4	8	9	5
of which: debt forgiveness	2	4	8	7	5
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	4	8	9	5
Refugees in donor countries	-	57	10	-	4

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

\$ million

1991-92	Austria				1991-92	Belgium			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
249	492	440	533	520	851	760	820	867	1 072
0.14	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.40	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.43
124	309	273	342	364	522	437	477	502	712
336	390	273	334	367	484	454	477	507	736
81	105	87	89	89	179	276	221	214	291
6	1	1	3	1	15	-	11	8	10
120	68	30	26	30	9	34	26	27	29
2	1	2	2	1	1	5	86	5	3
11	19	18	16	22	28	49	36	23	40
- 212	- 80	-	7	- 2	38	- 17	-	- 4	- 25
- 212	2	-	7	- 2	38	- 13	3	- 1	- 23
125	183	167	191	156	329	323	343	365	360
125	183	167	191	156	329	330	344	365	360
-	120	87	94	98	172	218	191	191	208
47	-	26	25	26	93	46	51	49	52
25	15	23	14	8	2	8	8	41	24
277	134	73	13	- 36	328	- 76	- 9	7	106
277	134	73	13	- 36	331	- 76	- 9	7	106
277	134	73	13	61	30	5	6	5	1
-	-	-	-	- 98	302	- 80	- 15	2	104
-	-	-	-	-	- 3	-	-	-	-
65	80	63	57	57	29	78	75	141	74
- 22	1 334	560	279	1 325	655	4 765	1 394	- 712	86
51	831	421	277	1 029	1 041	277	1 441	530	555
- 73	503	139	2	296	- 31	- 148	447	142	- 469
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	- 355	4 636	- 494	- 1 383	-
572	2 040	1 135	882	1 866	1 863	5 528	2 281	304	1 337
0.33	0.99	0.61	0.47	0.92	0.88	2.21	1.00	0.13	0.54
590	579	442	602	525	877	795	842	886	1 112
129	5	1	75	1	59	12	21	13	12
6	2	2	3	1	18	10	11	9	14
286	201	159	36	156	395	8	52	40	137
286	201	159	36	156	30	5	6	5	1
20	612	270	125	572	842	550	952	410	343
1 055	868	573	722	628	877	795	842	925	1 112
698	429	330	395	458	487	454	477	543	737
405	86	-	-	-	18	38	35	54	167
219	209	48	120	-	60	12	21	17	14
15	124	56	146	167	18	38	35	54	167
15	86	-	-	167	18	38	35	54	167
-	42	56	146	166	-	34	32	50	163
58	41	23	21	28	-	-	-	-	-

	1991-92	1999	Canada 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	2 560	1 706	1 744	1 533	2 006
ODA as % of GNI	0.46	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.28
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	1 748	1 172	1 160	1 200	1 503
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	1 769	1 195	1 184	1 222	1 527
of which: Technical co-operation	599	347	352	346	328
Developmental food aid (a)	179	61	80	86	67
Emergency and distress relief (a)	82	164	201	210	191
Contributions to NGOs	257	184	169	168	165
Administrative costs	163	135	132	137	159
2. Development lending and capital	- 22	- 23	- 24	- 22	- 24
of which: New development lending	- 22	- 23	- 24	- 22	- 24
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	812	534	583	333	503
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	812	535	584	333	504
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	252	136	136	-	129
Regional Development Banks	141	70	89	79	97
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	519	665	5	- 98	- 424
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	519	665	5	- 98	- 424
1. Official export credits (b)	519	694	8	- 91	- 192
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	- 29	- 3	- 7	- 233
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	270	137	113	116	276
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	735	4 484	4 621	- 12	188
1. Direct investment	742	4 052	3 814	633	829
2. Private export credits	3	- 29	- 14	- 44	- 37
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	- 13	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	2	460	821	- 601	- 604
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	4 083	6 992	6 483	1 538	2 046
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.73	1.14	0.95	0.22	0.28
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	2 605	1 731	1 768	1 556	2 032
New development lending	24	2	1	-	1
Food aid, Total bilateral	179	61	80	86	67
Other Official Flows	1 077	1 559	1 209	1 256	1 004
of which: Official export credits	1 077	1 559	1 209	1 173	927
Private export credits	163	106	76	68	64
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	2 708	1 909	1 996	1 569	2 226
Bilateral grants, Total	1 749	1 171	1 412	1 235	1 715
Debt forgiveness	-	40	3	11	264
Bilateral loans, Total	88	-	-	-	8
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	-	57	12	11	264
of which: debt forgiveness	-	40	3	11	264
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	57	12	11	264
Refugees in donor countries	-	105	143	137	126

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

1991-92	Denmark				1991-92	Finland			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
1 296	1 733	1 664	1 634	1 643	787	416	371	389	462
0.99	1.01	1.06	1.03	0.96	0.72	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.35
721	1 026	1 024	1 035	1 038	503	241	217	224	251
733	1 023	1 011	1 048	1 019	508	286	219	229	248
148	83	128	138	93	109	72	71	71	93
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
79	87	124	114	110	82	55	39	40	40
4	7	3	9	6	9	5	4	4	5
48	86	81	82	87	26	18	16	16	20
- 11	3	13	- 14	19	- 5	- 45	- 2	- 4	4
- 11	- 24	- 18	- 19	-	25	- 10	- 6	- 5	- 3
575	708	641	600	605	284	176	154	165	211
575	708	641	600	605	284	176	154	165	211
82	75	93	88	109	-	57	51	55	63
77	93	51	50	51	60	13	14	31	31
28	22	68	36	64	7	25	22	9	41
- 33	- 189	- 3	- 4	- 3	99	140	2	5	3
- 19	2	- 3	- 4	- 3	99	140	2	5	3
- 15	-	-	-	-	99	126	-	- 3	3
- 4	2	- 3	- 4	- 3	-	13	2	8	3
- 14	- 191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	37	32	17	-	11	6	5	9	10
44	410	482	998	- 63	7	296	709	932	- 676
65	344	482	998	- 63	44	128	530	641	- 5
- 21	67	-	-	-	29	98	673	361	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	- 67	70	- 494	- 70	- 720
1 343	1 992	2 176	2 645	1 577	904	858	1 087	1 334	- 200
1.03	1.16	1.39	1.67	0.93	0.83	0.68	0.91	1.11	-0.15
1 325	1 764	1 682	1 683	1 701	816	465	378	397	468
17	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	5	10
125	29	9	7	9	118	564	2	8	5
97	-	-	-	-	118	551	-	-	-
261	170	-	-	-	31	107	3	-	61
1 267	1 343	1 577	1 516	1 434	835	435	353	451	533
727	777	940	880	799	592	256	183	280	300
3	-	-	11	-	40	37	-	5	-
-	-	-	43	46	42	7	17	1	11
14	9	4	11	17	29	37	-	5	-
14	6	-	11	17	29	37	-	5	-
-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
52	87	124	114	110	21	16	16	15	8

	1991-92	1999	France 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	7 828	5 639	4 105	4 198	5 486
ODA as % of GNI	0.62	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.38
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	6 037	4 128	2 829	2 596	3 615
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	4 256	4 323	3 116	2 920	3 874
of which: Technical co-operation	2 214	1 965	1 283	1 337	1 525
Developmental food aid (a)	42	51	47	52	33
Emergency and distress relief (a)	13	195	159	211	257
Contributions to NGOs	27	32	29	27	29
Administrative costs	227	249	189	179	194
2. Development lending and capital	1 781	- 195	- 287	- 325	- 259
of which: New development lending	1 738	140	- 82	- 191	- 312
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	1 791	1 512	1 276	1 602	1 871
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	1 791	1 304	1 368	1 530	1 849
of which: EC	901	799	792	1 043	1 286
IDA	448	224	238	232	244
Regional Development Banks	145	142	83	109	130
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	691	- 3	14	- 39	635
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	691	- 3	14	- 39	635
1. Official export credits (b)	68	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	623	- 3	14	- 39	635
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	244	-	-	-	-
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	- 109	3 524	1 439	12 168	- 1 392
1. Direct investment	1 213	5 517	2 740	8 049	2 915
2. Private export credits	- 1 166	- 605	-	280	- 1 448
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	- 37	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	- 119	- 1 388	- 1 301	3 838	- 2 859
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	8 655	9 160	5 557	16 327	4 729
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.69	0.64	0.43	1.24	0.33
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	8 373	6 597	4 999	5 112	6 720
New development lending	1 993	634	411	352	554
Food aid, Total bilateral	42	51	59	60	44
Other Official Flows	1 876	1 152	352	368	883
of which: Official export credits	144	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	7 893	6 528	4 688	4 832	6 751
Bilateral grants, Total	3 834	4 314	2 984	2 652	3 961
Debt forgiveness	-	1 168	680	589	507
Bilateral loans, Total	2 268	702	428	577	782
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	666	1 176	685	596	1 302
of which: debt forgiveness	666	1 168	680	593	507
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	834	409	348	1 072
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	147	203	246

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

1991-92	Germany				1991-92	Greece			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
7 236	5 515	5 030	4 990	5 324	-	194	226	202	276
0.38	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	-	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.21
4 909	3 278	2 687	2 853	3 328	-	79	99	83	107
4 186	3 236	2 696	2 858	3 904	-	77	97	81	107
1 862	1 911	1 640	1 588	1 781	-	24	22	16	22
125	32	21	18	23	-	-	-	-	-
548	262	178	235	224	-	15	8	4	6
199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
222	267	235	223	244	-	1	-	-	3
722	42	- 10	- 5	- 576	-	2	1	1	-
621	41	- 4	18	- 227	-	2	1	1	-
2 328	2 238	2 343	2 136	1 997	-	115	127	119	169
2 340	2 246	2 352	2 144	2 005	-	115	127	119	169
1 207	1 324	1 242	1 147	1 259	-	91	98	94	125
611	416	384	376	14	-	-	2	5	4
90	96	209	79	199	-	6	4	6	10
1 166	- 179	- 456	- 663	3 710	-	1	3	-	-
1 163	- 43	- 456	- 663	3 710	-	1	3	-	-
290	357	- 125	- 154	- 296	-	1	3	-	-
873	- 400	- 331	- 509	4 006	-	-	-	-	-
2	- 136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
809	992	846	808	823	-	-	-	-	6
1 798	13 678	6 911	1 210	-1 124	-	-	-	-	40
141	5 629	4 488	1 864	1 760	-	-	-	-	40
1 844	1 167	1 478	551	287	-	-	-	-	-
-1 706	- 247	-1 669	- 867	- 676	-	-	-	-	-
1 519	7 130	2 614	- 339	-2 496	-	-	-	-	-
11 010	20 006	12 331	6 345	8 733	-	195	229	202	322
0.58	0.96	0.66	0.34	0.44	-	0.16	0.20	0.17	0.24
8 541	6 513	5 805	5 864	6 685	-	194	226	202	276
1 847	917	709	673	600	-	2	1	1	-
125	80	69	98	120	-	12	4	-	-
3 199	1 575	1 124	591	5 300	-	1	3	-	-
972	785	345	302	225	-	1	3	-	-
4 996	4 461	4 402	3 344	2 922	-	-	-	-	-
8 988	7 284	5 719	6 178	7 135	-	194	226	202	276
4 362	3 297	2 609	2 646	3 999	-	77	97	81	107
533	285	64	74	1 037	-	-	-	-	-
1 971	1 113	359	847	598	-	2	1	1	-
565	111	193	174	1 037	-	-	-	-	-
565	88	193	174	1 037	-	-	-	-	-
-	111	193	24	560	-	-	-	-	-
312	110	67	80	36	-	-	1	-	3

	1991-92	1999	Ireland 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	71	245	234	287	398
ODA as % of GNI	0.18	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.40
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	29	149	154	184	267
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	29	149	154	184	267
of which: Technical co-operation	14	-	-	11	13
Developmental food aid (a)	3	-	-	-	2
Emergency and distress relief (a)	2	31	24	18	17
Contributions to NGOs	1	4	13	28	48
Administrative costs	3	-	8	14	21
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	43	97	80	102	131
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	43	97	80	102	131
of which: EC	30	57	47	61	63
IDA	7	7	8	8	8
Regional Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	26	6	90	101	86
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	29	-	416	347	986
1. Direct investment	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private export credits	29	-	-	-	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	416	347	986
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	126	251	740	735	1 469
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.31	0.32	0.93	0.85	1.49
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	71	245	234	287	398
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	3	-	-	-	7
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	29	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	71	245	234	287	398
Bilateral grants, Total	29	149	154	184	267
Debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	-	-	-	11	-
of which: debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	-	-	11	-
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	1

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

1991-92	Italy				1991-92	Japan			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
3 735	1 806	1 376	1 627	2 332	11 052	12 163	13 508	9 847	9 283
0.32	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.23
2 338	451	377	442	1 007	8 622	10 476	9 768	7 458	6 692
1 375	551	525	546	1 083	3 573	5 475	5 678	4 742	4 373
290	53	27	92	102	1 464	2 136	2 430	1 942	1 812
106	44	32	76	42	50	42	42	54	41
297	103	72	65	82	18	181	85	30	36
-	21	28	84	43	109	251	212	179	143
121	23	22	32	37	411	767	932	715	700
963	- 100	- 148	- 104	- 77	5 049	5 001	4 090	2 716	2 320
785	- 103	- 163	- 108	- 109	6 761	5 001	4 090	2 716	2 084
1 397	1 355	999	1 185	1 326	2 429	1 687	3 740	2 389	2 591
1 397	1 355	999	1 185	1 326	2 429	1 687	3 740	2 389	2 591
613	679	638	619	762	-	-	-	-	-
298	297	-	240	126	1 107	155	1 146	869	786
16	147	76	76	46	427	528	891	428	393
1 043	19	- 103	55	- 370	2 924	9 507	-5 041	-1 748	-4 208
1 032	19	- 103	55	- 370	2 365	8 276	-4 948	- 873	-1 696
313	-	-	31	-	- 219	- 708	-1 239	- 427	- 524
719	19	- 103	23	- 370	2 584	8 983	-3 709	- 447	-1 173
12	-	-	-	-	558	1 231	- 93	- 875	-2 512
54	28	37	32	-	179	261	231	235	157
2 035	9 484	9 537	-1 903	- 563	6 167	-4 297	2 725	5 380	- 573
282	1 655	1 414	1 221	639	3 591	5 277	2 874	6 473	6 362
1 200	- 506	832	494	2 048	- 181	-2 355	- 799	- 384	-1 054
-	-	-	-	-	-1 867	-4 070	- 52	- 355	-2 804
553	8 335	7 292	-3 617	-3 250	4 623	-3 149	702	- 354	-3 077
6 867	11 337	10 846	- 189	1 399	20 322	17 633	11 423	13 714	4 659
0.59	0.97	1.01	-0.02	0.12	0.57	0.39	0.24	0.32	0.11
3 844	1 999	1 599	1 814	2 532	12 764	15 141	16 300	12 625	12 230
828	90	60	79	91	6 761	7 979	6 882	5 494	5 031
106	44	32	76	42	50	42	42	54	41
2 485	190	103	89	252	6 953	22 877	5 483	7 563	7 360
1 416	-	-	59	-	1 455	1 962	1 179	1 237	760
3 338	330	1 329	118	2 163	2 914	1 142	5 552	3 255	2 793
4 493	1 959	1 616	2 144	2 671	15 189	16 316	17 113	14 186	10 711
1 334	562	538	576	1 166	3 722	5 256	5 533	5 002	4 335
-	102	201	10	620	213	-	372	480	232
1 431	53	191	66	93	8 691	8 384	8 321	6 601	5 014
-	102	201	10	620	186	270	414	446	261
-	102	201	10	620	186	270	414	446	261
-	102	201	10	620	-	270	414	446	261
-	17	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1991-92	1999	Luxembourg 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	40	119	123	139	147
ODA as % of GNI	0.29	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.77
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	24	89	99	107	116
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	24	89	99	107	116
of which: Technical co-operation	1	1	2	5	3
Developmental food aid (a)	1	2	1	1	2
Emergency and distress relief (a)	9	24	10	13	13
Contributions to NGOs	-	2	2	1	2
Administrative costs	-	2	1	1	2
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	16	30	24	32	31
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	16	30	24	32	31
of which: EC	9	16	11	13	14
IDA	3	4	4	4	4
Regional Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	4	6	6	5	2
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)	44	124	129	144	148
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.32	0.69	0.75	0.78	0.78
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	40	119	123	139	147
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	1	2	1	2	2
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	40	124	123	139	141
Bilateral grants, Total	24	93	99	107	110
Debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	-	-	1	-	-
of which: debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	-	1	-	-
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

1991-92	Netherlands				1991-92	New Zealand			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
2 635	3 134	3 135	3 172	3 338	99	134	113	112	122
0.87	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.22
1 818	2 162	2 243	2 224	2 449	78	101	85	85	92
1 904	2 359	2 334	2 392	2 585	78	101	85	85	92
1 012	598	579	634	512	33	53	41	41	36
72	2	2	13	6	-	-	-	-	-
154	400	366	285	212	3	5	3	3	11
-	361	338	310	431	2	5	4	5	7
93	230	210	183	195	8	8	7	7	8
- 87	- 198	- 92	- 167	- 136	-	-	-	-	-
107	- 198	- 92	- 55	- 90	-	-	-	-	-
817	972	892	948	889	21	33	28	27	30
817	972	892	948	889	21	33	28	27	30
249	244	233	194	210	-	-	-	-	-
177	246	197	115	76	6	8	5	4	5
61	58	38	56	72	1	5	4	4	5
68	- 8	38	42	229	-	-	-	-	2
68	- 8	38	42	229	-	-	-	-	2
-	- 200	- 95	- 79	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	192	133	121	229	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
242	278	306	240	257	13	13	12	11	23
953	4 581	3 469	-6 886	-5 310	-	16	17	16	17
1 185	4 103	2 135	2 526	281	-	16	17	16	17
- 25	418	- 290	182	859	-	-	-	-	-
- 351	387	- 646	-1 133	946	-	-	-	-	-
144	- 327	2 270	-8 462	-7 395	-	-	-	-	-
3 899	7 985	6 947	-3 432	-1 487	111	163	142	139	164
1.28	2.02	1.85	-0.89	-0.36	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.30
2 837	3 332	3 226	3 340	3 525	99	134	113	112	122
107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	7	14	45	37	-	-	1	-	1
102	274	133	304	229	-	-	-	-	2
-	82	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	970	501	339	2 003	-	-	-	-	-
2 613	2 788	3 441	3 701	4 815	107	130	120	110	129
1 688	1 835	2 834	2 390	4 436	84	98	92	83	97
124	52	143	134	141	-	-	-	-	-
133	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-
125	159	154	167	344	-	-	-	-	-
125	96	100	163	341	-	-	-	-	-
-	159	154	54	291	-	-	-	-	-
55	130	163	155	83	-	-	-	-	6

	1991-92	1999	Norway 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 225	1 370	1 264	1 346	1 696
ODA as % of GNI	1.15	0.88	0.76	0.80	0.89
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	772	1 007	934	940	1 145
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	769	993	925	938	1 143
of which: Technical co-operation	124	134	109	150	178
Developmental food aid (a)	16	-	-	-	-
Emergency and distress relief (a)	82	244	204	180	252
Contributions to NGOs	42	-	-	-	-
Administrative costs	43	67	64	66	82
2. Development lending and capital	3	14	9	2	2
of which: New development lending	3	3	- 2	- 4	- 5
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	453	363	330	406	551
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	453	363	330	406	551
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	77	53	31	80	73
Regional Development Banks	53	42	49	47	62
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	9	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	9	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	129	168	179	210	452
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	46	522	- 5	- 71	131
1. Direct investment	39	340	- 36	- 131	23
2. Private export credits	7	182	31	60	109
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	1 409	2 060	1 437	1 485	2 279
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	1.32	1.32	0.87	0.88	1.19
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	1 227	1 375	1 270	1 350	1 701
New development lending	5	9	4	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	16	29	17	15	11
Other Official Flows	10	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	44	248	94	124	198
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	1 045	1 515	1 125	1 490	1 653
Bilateral grants, Total	645	1 149	769	1 080	1 088
Debt forgiveness	6	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	6	7	26	5	14
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	30	23	9	21	13
of which: debt forgiveness	30	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	23	9	21	13
Refugees in donor countries	-	56	98	68	124

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

Portugal					Spain				
1991-92	1999	2000	2001	2002	1991-92	1999	2000	2001	2002
249	276	271	268	323	1 390	1 363	1 195	1 737	1 712
0.32	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.26
196	207	179	183	186	930	829	720	1 150	998
81	273	320	166	183	247	653	603	966	769
46	97	90	117	127	159	118	107	185	239
-	-	-	-	-	10	7	4	6	9
-	3	3	2	2	7	68	38	38	32
-	2	1	2	2	10	1	2	6	5
3	5	5	7	7	18	30	49	54	61
115	- 65	- 141	18	3	683	176	117	184	229
-	9	4	16	2	696	188	161	177	229
53	69	92	85	137	460	534	475	588	714
53	69	92	85	137	460	534	475	588	714
42	61	59	69	73	330	367	352	342	416
1	-	13	-	7	49	66	31	98	57
5	-	11	6	44	22	32	19	49	130
32	107	78	- 1	- 1	-	11	3	146	54
32	107	78	- 1	- 1	-	11	3	146	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	107	78	- 1	- 1	-	11	3	146	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	5	-	78	-	-	-	-
11	2 074	4 273	1 503	- 150	-	27 655	22 272	9 640	6 404
11	1 770	4 011	1 273	- 360	-	27 710	22 286	10 160	6 540
-	304	262	230	210	-	- 55	- 14	- 520	- 136
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
292	2 457	4 622	1 775	171	1 468	29 029	23 471	11 523	8 171
0.38	2.28	4.45	1.66	0.14	0.27	4.90	4.25	2.01	1.25
249	352	416	268	323	1 412	1 476	1 388	1 852	1 872
-	11	4	16	2	705	281	310	291	383
-	-	2	-	-	10	14	6	9	15
32	108	79	-	-	-	18	3	146	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
420	323	275	243	220	-	-	-	-	-
130	352	416	268	323	1 663	1 382	1 388	1 852	1 872
50	273	320	166	183	247	653	603	966	769
11	97	164	17	10	-	62	57	382	112
11	11	4	18	3	958	195	310	299	388
1	123	171	17	11	-	73	60	382	118
1	97	164	17	10	-	62	57	382	112
-	49	26	17	11	-	54	17	382	113
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	7	-

	1991-92	1999	Sweden 2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	2 288	1 630	1 799	1 666	1 991
ODA as % of GNI	0.96	0.70	0.80	0.77	0.83
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	1 627	1 146	1 242	1 205	1 250
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	1 618	1 143	1 222	1 185	1 242
of which: Technical co-operation	366	47	70	57	68
Developmental food aid (a)	2	-	-	-	-
Emergency and distress relief (a)	262	271	265	242	302
Contributions to NGOs	127	102	106	85	90
Administrative costs	90	90	83	69	74
2. Development lending and capital	9	3	19	20	8
of which: New development lending	-	-	19	20	9
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	661	484	557	461	741
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	661	484	557	461	741
of which: EC	-	90	83	112	83
IDA	150	105	149	-	359
Regional Development Banks	55	64	67	59	70
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	6	- 1	-	1	2
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	6	- 1	-	1	2
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	6	- 1	-	1	2
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	130	71	26	16	19
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	3	1 192	2 127	1 394	199
1. Direct investment	10	665	871	507	296
2. Private export credits	- 13	527	1 256	888	- 97
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	6	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	2 427	2 892	3 952	3 077	2 211
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	1.02	1.24	1.76	1.42	0.93
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	2 288	1 630	1 799	1 666	1 992
New development lending	-	-	19	20	9
Food aid, Total bilateral	2	10	8	8	12
Other Official Flows	7	6	5	2	4
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	574	1 334	2 238	1 987	1 094
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	2 198	2 154	1 438	1 365	1 675
Bilateral grants, Total	1 616	1 709	1 071	1 058	1 257
Debt forgiveness	5	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	22	10	8
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	9	32	38	44	-
of which: debt forgiveness	9	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	32	38	44	-
Refugees in donor countries	-	80	83	81	138

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

1991-92	Switzerland				1991-92	United Kingdom			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
1 001	984	890	908	939	3 222	3 426	4 501	4 579	4 924
0.41	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.32	0.32	0.31
702	732	627	644	765	1 759	2 249	2 710	2 622	3 506
699	728	608	643	750	1 908	2 067	2 563	2 643	3 384
180	110	100	113	154	818	667	685	773	874
35	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
68	251	146	135	146	87	223	344	257	400
104	35	32	32	39	21	132	169	189	226
20	20	5	18	19	105	243	227	288	279
4	5	20	1	15	- 150	182	146	- 21	121
4	4	- 2	- 6	9	- 113	- 8	15	- 7	- 25
299	252	263	263	174	1 463	1 178	1 792	1 957	1 419
299	252	263	263	174	1 465	1 178	1 790	1 985	1 455
-	-	-	-	-	715	819	975	824	925
33	92	83	83	5	363	-	258	491	-
43	47	62	38	41	52	34	130	81	103
- 2	21	8	6	3	407	- 24	- 72	23	- 4
- 2	21	8	6	3	407	- 24	- 72	23	- 4
-	-	-	-	-	254	40	22	125	97
- 2	21	8	6	3	153	- 64	- 94	- 102	- 101
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	-	159	180	202	409	480	536	327	353
1 986	2 236	997	- 1 252	1 089	3 427	11 416	5 265	4 699	13 547
1 379	1 834	1 134	- 1 107	1 222	4 422	11 618	4 005	8 194	13 940
- 23	402	500	- 144	- 133	- 240	- 104	- 447	- 493	- 1 233
630	-	- 638	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	- 755	- 98	1 706	- 3 001	840
3 134	3 241	2 054	- 158	2 234	7 466	15 299	10 230	9 627	18 820
1.27	1.17	0.80	-0.06	0.75	0.73	1.05	0.72	0.67	1.18
1 005	984	893	913	943	3 412	3 434	4 552	4 727	5 073
8	4	-	-	13	14	-	31	10	6
35	23	18	18	19	45	4	10	23	78
-	21	8	6	3	527	258	178	248	179
-	-	-	-	-	254	40	22	125	97
677	834	873	191	287	1 951	-	-	-	-
970	1 658	906	875	875	3 603	3 434	4 552	4 727	5 073
698	818	654	740	774	1 984	2 067	2 563	2 643	3 384
66	-	-	-	-	64	113	113	374	607
-	-	21	19	10	31	189	195	99	229
87	19	6	-	-	91	113	155	374	607
87	-	-	-	-	91	113	113	374	607
-	19	6	-	-	-	113	155	374	598
-	15	19	20	20	-	-	-	-	-

	United States				
	1991-92	1999	2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	11 486	9 145	9 955	11 429	13 290
ODA as % of GNI	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	8 628	6 848	7 405	8 284	10 570
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	10 370	7 638	8 093	8 954	11 251
of which: Technical co-operation	2 997	3 877	4 316	5 282	6 690
Developmental food aid (a)	963	799	914	673	817
Emergency and distress relief (a)	559	1 603	1 165	1 092	1 382
Contributions to NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative costs	625	688	716	788	727
2. Development lending and capital	-1 742	- 790	- 688	- 670	- 681
of which: New development lending	135	- 620	- 591	-	- 553
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	2 858	2 297	2 550	3 145	2 720
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	2 866	2 310	2 565	3 160	2 731
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	1 501	800	771	773	1 153
Regional Development Banks	301	448	263	213	221
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	265	4 793	562	755	227
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	265	4 793	562	755	227
1. Official export credits (b)	-1 518	451	211	351	- 292
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	1 783	4 342	351	404	518
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	2 742	3 981	4 069	4 569	5 720
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	12 633	32 218	10 666	21 864	5 173
1. Direct investment	12 264	22 724	18 456	24 236	12 928
2. Private export credits	- 374	2 031	3 299	1 130	765
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	2 263	-1 856	- 365	-1 729	- 590
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-1 521	9 319	-10 724	-1 773	-7 930
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	27 124	50 138	25 252	38 618	24 410
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0.47	0.54	0.25	0.38	0.23
<i>For reference:</i>					
GROSS DISBURSEMENTS					
Official Development Assistance (c)	16 381	10 060	10 863	12 309	14 170
New development lending	135	- 1	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	1 467	1 350	1 135	930	1 526
Other Official Flows	2 375	6 582	1 626	1 858	1 640
of which: Official export credits	294	1 424	1 132	1 397	868
Private export credits	4 007	7 994	-	6 329	-
COMMITMENTS					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	15 517	12 459	12 609	12 876	14 857
Bilateral grants, Total	9 761	9 982	9 829	9 406	11 871
Debt forgiveness	1 296	68	21	23	420
Bilateral loans, Total	2 754	157	200	194	254
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	2 671	68	21	39	436
of which: debt forgiveness	2 671	68	21	23	420
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	68	20	28	423
Refugees in donor countries	-	2	451	416	144

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

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

d) Available only from 1998.

Table 14

The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

1991-92	Total DAC Countries				1991-92	EC			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
58 453	53 233	53 749	52 335	58 274	4 162	4 937	4 912	5 961	6 561
0.33	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	-	-	-	-	-
42 817	37 843	36 064	35 024	40 734	3 875	4 911	4 414	5 517	6 263
35 678	33 931	33 040	33 410	39 793	3 826	4 514	4 019	4 810	5 102
12 945	13 036	12 767	13 602	15 452	78	195	211	179	192
1 707	1 045	1 180	1 007	1 086	572	382	320	350	317
2 502	4 414	3 574	3 276	3 869	625	677	519	526	510
928	1 151	1 200	1 137	1 246	122	184	120	144	-
2 314	3 049	3 083	2 964	3 027	-	101	102	139	80
7 139	3 912	3 024	1 613	941	49	397	395	707	1 161
10 554	4 392	3 310	2 536	960	49	397	395	707	1 161
17 513	15 390	17 685	17 311	17 540	287	26	498	444	298
17 534	15 211	17 799	17 289	17 574	287	26	498	444	298
4 350	5 017	4 950	4 946	5 695	-	-	-	-	-
5 505	2 834	3 672	3 599	3 279	-	-	378	313	170
1 503	1 860	2 187	1 491	1 813	-	-	-	-	-
8 097	15 589	-4 326	-1 443	- 45	270	637	427	331	- 241
7 474	14 640	-4 303	- 651	2 401	270	637	427	331	- 241
338	882	-1 185	- 300	-1 223	4	-	-	-	-
7 136	13 758	-3 118	- 352	3 626	266	637	427	331	- 241
622	949	- 23	- 792	-2 446	-	-	-	-	-
5 704	6 715	6 934	7 289	8 765	-	-	-	-	-
29 996	115 999	78 128	49 745	18 899	-	-	-	-	-
25 495	94 314	71 729	66 041	48 844	-	-	-	-	-
884	1 896	7 352	2 736	14	-	-	-	-	-
-1 075	-5 786	-3 369	-4 086	-3 124	-	-	-	-	-
4 692	25 575	2 416	-14 946	-26 835	-	-	-	-	-
102 252	191 536	134 485	107 926	85 893	4 432	5 574	5 339	6 293	6 320
0.58	0.81	0.56	0.45	0.35	-	-	-	-	-
69 787	59 900	59 904	58 576	65 534	4 242	5 264	5 261	6 352	7 129
12 658	9 944	8 454	7 025	6 704	129	725	744	1 099	1 729
2 215	1 767	1 561	1 467	2 094	572	382	320	350	318
19 972	36 181	11 183	12 664	17 336	379	855	608	662	109
6 419	6 681	4 090	4 531	3 039	4	-	-	-	-
20 486	19 180	16 566	16 533	12 719	-	-	-	-	-
72 123	65 127	62 201	61 380	66 213	5 374	7 610	8 371	5 816	6 687
34 966	36 393	35 133	33 849	42 464	4 771	7 099	6 625	4 981	5 761
2 787	2 153	1 862	2 172	4 123	-	-	-	-	-
18 665	11 041	10 166	8 919	7 492	298	395	601	649	699
4 508	2 541	2 224	2 517	5 370	-	-	-	-	-
4 508	2 277	1 989	2 271	4 534	-	-	-	-	-
-	1 976	1 755	1 977	4 560	-	-	-	-	-
499	733	1 361	1 332	1 076	-	-	-	-	-

Net disbursements

	Total	World Bank Group	of which:	Regional Development Banks	of which:		
IDA			African Dev. Bank		Asian Dev. Bank	Inter-American Dev. Bank	
Australia	215	72	71	53	-	53	-
Austria	156	26	26	8	0	8	0
Belgium	360	52	52	24	14	10	-
Canada	504	129	129	97	46	32	1
Denmark	605	64	51	64	37	13	0
Finland	211	31	31	41	26	7	0
France	1 871	244	244	130	78	49	2
Germany	1 997	22	14	199	90	108	1
Greece	169	7	4	10	-	-	-
Ireland	131	18	8	-	-	-	-
Italy	1 326	130	126	46	38	-	2
Japan	2 591	1 123	786	393	57	328	8
Luxembourg	31	5	4	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	889	76	76	72	34	27	6
New Zealand	30	5	5	5	-	5	-
Norway	551	112	73	62	41	7	3
Portugal	137	7	7	44	0	43	-
Spain	714	65	57	130	17	5	23
Sweden	741	359	359	70	42	0	-
Switzerland	174	6	5	41	31	9	1
United Kingdom	1 419	20	- 39	103	60	33	-
United States	2 720	1 158	1 153	210	105	98	18
TOTAL DAC	17 540	3 733	3 240	1 802	717	834	64
<i>of which:</i>							
EU Members	10 755	1 126	1 019	942	436	302	34

a) IMF PRGF.

Table 15

ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations in 2002

\$ million

United Nations Agencies	of which:				of which:		Other Multilateral	of which:		
	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF	UNHCR	EC	EDF		IFAD	IMF ^a	
57	4	20	3	8	-	-	33	1	1	Australia
20	5	2	1	0	98	5	4	-	2	Austria
42	11	-	2	3	208	55	33	3	7	Belgium
171	26	39	43	7	-	-	107	3	9	Canada
232	52	33	30	34	109	109	136	9	3	Denmark
67	12	8	11	7	63	3	8	2	0	Finland
147	15	3	8	8	1 286	561	64	8	22	France
426	24	22	5	7	1 253	358	96	10	4	Germany
21	0	-	0	1	125	18	6	1	-	Greece
41	8	3	5	6	63	9	9	0	1	Ireland
203	18	16	14	11	762	184	184	8	33	Italy
805	140	108	100	139	-	-	270	27	27	Japan
9	1	-	1	1	14	4	4	0	1	Luxembourg
400	92	27	42	44	210	77	132	12	10	Netherlands
11	3	0	1	1	-	-	10	0	-	New Zealand
303	101	28	40	24	-	-	74	-	30	Norway
11	4	0	0	0	73	12	2	0	-	Portugal
61	6	2	2	2	416	82	42	-	24	Spain
225	57	22	31	21	83	5	3	-	-	Sweden
93	33	1	12	9	-	-	35	-	10	Switzerland
318	67	8	26	30	928	199	50	-	17	United Kingdom
988	137	36	134	292	-	-	364	20	-	United States
4 649	816	376	512	655	5 692	1 680	1 664	105	201	TOTAL DAC
										<i>of which:</i>
2 223	371	144	179	175	5 692	1 680	772	52	124	EU Members

Table 16

Capital Subscriptions to Multilateral Organisations^a on a Deposit and an Encashment Basis

Net disbursements

\$ million

	Deposit basis					Encashment basis				
	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	158	10	2	-	133	119	142	-	128	133
Austria	104	19	50	41	34	96	65	60	-	55
Belgium	117	-	-	41	-	-	108	131	111	110
Canada	444	322	233	81	92	-	546	352	275	197
Denmark	148	103	114	86	112	105	115	114	109	100
Finland	78	29	36	35	64	-	38	26	24	28
France	715	374	325	347	382	-	-	-	455	486
Germany	776	568	690	516	304	747	593	548	567	542
Greece	-	-	13	16	19	-	14	13	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	616	499	144	346	220	417	587	193	417	-
Japan	2 106	959	2 436	1 545	844	-	3 208	-	-	698
Luxembourg	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	313	308	235	171	148	-	57	38	53	-
New Zealand	9	13	9	8	10	9	13	12	8	11
Norway	154	96	83	127	174	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	10	1	0	0	4	5	12	10	11	34
Spain	36	70	13	185	139	-	-	-	-	139
Sweden	238	-	202	38	406	-	169	202	150	145
Switzerland	340	-	145	133	41	-	123	99	125	135
United Kingdom	464	54	413	698	108	-	416	428	471	484
United States	2 771	1 374	1 066	1 321	1 477	1 328	1 415	1 457	1 643	1 614
TOTAL DAC	9 601	4 797	6 207	5 737	4 709	..	..	..	..	..
<i>of which:</i>										
EU Members	3 618	2 023	2 235	2 521	1 939	..	..	..	..	..

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.

	Gross disbursements						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
AfDF	327	679	624	516	360	464	741
AsDF	501	1 048	1 149	1 114	1 135	1 031	1 168
Caribbean Dev. Bank	30	33	25	33	36	50	113
Council of Europe	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	-	23	11	5	17	44
IBRD	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	3 577	4 896	5 742	6 135	5 468	6 160	6 923
IDB	405	250	610	512	442	545	425
IFAD	354	171	232	231	250	254	250
IMF ^b	309	904	1 938	1 471	1 131	1 683	2 936
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	-	45	38	39	33	35
Total IFIs	5 510	7 981	10 390	10 060	8 865	10 235	12 635
<i>United Nations^c</i>							
UNDP	778	866	604	508	390	282	275
UNFPA	104	149	214	185	133	311	310
UNHCR	392	909	236	253	493	545	633
UNICEF	345	665	484	564	576	600	567
UNRWA	197	307	298	286	301	359	392
UNTA	284	259	282	428	454	410	466
WFP	684	1 455	270	354	357	379	351
Other UN	403	653	134	161	568	574	614
Total UN	3 187	5 263	2 521	2 741	3 272	3 462	3 608
EC	1 615	3 904	5 396	5 238	4 763	5 908	6 831
Global Environment Facility	-	-	76	66	86	101	109
Montreal Protocol Fund	-	-	152	44	56	72	60
Arab Funds	303	461	133	227	215	381	298
Total concessional	10 614	17 610	18 666	18 376	17 257	20 159	23 541
NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
African Dev. Bank	461	1 466	635	723	506	614	679
Asian Dev. Bank	652	1 973	5 623	3 710	2 884	2 850	3 067
Caribbean Dev. Bank	16	24	61	77	65	50	108
Council of Europe	415	548	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	-	428	366	439	548	627
IBRD	10 394	10 243	14 899	13 256	11 778	10 729	8 381
IFC	624	932	1 724	1 596	1 276	1 061	1 409
IDB	1 659	2 420	6 051	7 934	6 662	6 016	5 508
IFAD	-	-	-	40	33	33	20
Total IFIs	14 221	17 606	29 421	27 703	23 643	21 902	19 799
EC	297	386	1 029	855	608	662	109
Arab Funds	93	35	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-concessional	14 611	18 027	30 450	28 559	24 251	22 564	19 908

a) To countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients.

b) IMF Trust Fund and PRGF.

Table 17

Concessional and Non-concessional Flows by Multilateral Organisations^a

\$ million, at current prices and exchange rates

	Net disbursements						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
AfDF	323	653	576	459	300	419	616
AsDF	478	990	1 001	937	927	812	906
Caribbean Dev. Bank	30	25	3	12	20	32	63
Council of Europe	3	- 4	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	-	23	11	5	17	44
IBRD	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	3 428	4 572	4 822	4 509	4 179	4 965	5 407
IDB	202	80	328	223	153	276	166
IFAD	326	98	135	131	143	166	148
IMF ^b	- 363	853	621	208	- 90	49	951
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	-	45	38	38	32	33
Total IFIs	4 430	7 266	7 554	6 528	5 675	6 768	8 334
<i>United Nations^c</i>							
UNDP	778	866	604	508	390	282	275
UNFPA	104	149	214	185	133	311	310
UNHCR	392	909	236	253	493	545	633
UNICEF	345	665	484	564	576	600	567
UNRWA	197	307	298	286	301	359	392
UNTA	284	259	282	428	454	410	466
WFP	684	1 455	270	354	357	379	351
Other UN	403	653	134	161	568	574	614
Total UN	3 187	5 263	2 521	2 741	3 272	3 462	3 608
EC	1 583	3 824	5 124	4 911	4 414	5 517	6 263
Global Environment Facility	-	-	76	66	86	101	109
Montreal Protocol Fund	-	-	152	44	56	72	60
Arab Funds	108	218	- 8	37	35	145	139
Total concessional	9 307	16 572	15 418	14 326	13 537	16 064	18 513
NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
African Dev. Bank	349	1 188	- 197	- 114	- 304	- 5	- 675
Asian Dev. Bank	309	1 424	4 654	2 580	1 049	1 654	- 267
Caribbean Dev. Bank	16	14	44	61	50	31	58
Council of Europe	344	284	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	-	320	218	237	222	92
IBRD	4 906	477	5 746	3 802	2 762	1 759	-6 528
IFC	182	478	678	663	229	22	32
IDB	1 076	1 101	4 112	5 956	4 360	4 104	1 413
IFAD	-	-	- 23	13	5	6	- 5
Total IFIs	7 182	4 967	15 334	13 178	8 388	7 792	-5 880
EC	165	368	846	637	427	331	- 241
Arab Funds	48	- 38	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-concessional	7 395	5 297	16 180	13 815	8 814	8 123	-6 121

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 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.

	Social and administrative infrastructure		Economic infrastructure		Agriculture		Industry and other production	
	1981-1982	2001-2002	1981-1982	2001-2002	1981-1982	2001-2002	1981-1982	2001-2002
Australia	13.0	42.0	4.9	6.0	9.0	9.1	3.2	0.8
Austria	6.5	37.1	60.4	5.3	0.8	0.8	25.5	1.6
Belgium	8.5	38.0	2.9	6.5	3.5	6.8	47.6	1.0
Canada	13.3	30.5	19.5	3.5	18.8	2.2	18.4	2.2
Denmark	20.6	29.3	9.9	8.7	15.7	5.1	26.1	3.6
Finland	19.1	47.6	12.9	2.2	12.0	7.4	31.1	1.6
France	50.7	35.6	13.5	5.2	8.0	5.0	11.5	0.8
Germany	26.3	36.5	30.2	14.7	8.8	3.9	12.4	0.8
Greece	..	81.1	..	3.8	..	0.8	..	1.8
Ireland	-	65.0	-	2.7	-	6.1	-	1.2
Italy	19.6	17.1	14.5	2.2	11.7	2.1	9.2	2.4
Japan	10.7	20.0	37.2	35.6	11.5	11.1	17.3	2.1
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	32.8	26.9	15.1	6.8	20.8	3.5	9.2	0.6
New Zealand	23.6	49.7	24.1	4.3	25.1	2.9	3.1	2.2
Norway	18.2	51.5	20.1	10.2	21.9	4.7	15.7	1.9
Portugal	..	66.5	..	7.9	..	2.7	..	1.2
Spain	..	38.5	..	14.5	..	3.8	..	2.9
Sweden	24.1	35.2	6.5	8.8	13.8	3.2	17.5	0.8
Switzerland	17.9	18.0	7.7	8.9	20.0	4.0	25.8	2.4
United Kingdom	22.0	30.1	16.9	7.1	6.1	5.0	28.9	2.8
United States	16.8	43.7	5.2	4.5	14.4	3.5	12.7	3.3
TOTAL DAC	24.3	33.1	17.9	13.5	11.7	5.6	14.9	2.1

a) On a disbursements basis.

Table 18

Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors

Per cent of total bilateral commitments

Commodity aid and programme assistance		Emergency aid		Other		Memo: Share of total ODA to / through NGO's ^a 2001-2002	
1981-1982	2001-2002	1981-1982	2001-2002	1981-1982	2001-2002		
59.8	5.1	1.2	10.5	9.0	26.4	5.9	Australia
0.7	0.5	0.1	5.6	6.2	49.2	7.6	Austria
2.0	4.2	0.4	4.4	35.1	39.1	11.7	Belgium
11.6	5.4	1.9	13.5	16.6	42.6	9.4	Canada
-	0.3	0.8	13.4	27.0	39.6	9.3	Denmark
0.2	1.7	3.2	13.0	21.5	26.5	8.0	Finland
5.9	5.0	0.6	3.6	9.8	44.9	0.6	France
2.5	0.7	0.5	5.7	19.3	37.7	7.5	Germany
..	0.7	..	5.6	..	6.2	3.2	Greece
-	3.2	-	7.7	100.0	14.2	11.1	Ireland
17.9	8.5	2.3	8.2	24.7	59.4	4.9	Italy
5.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	17.5	29.9	1.7	Japan
..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	Luxembourg
2.9	6.2	1.7	5.8	17.6	50.2	11.4	Netherlands
19.3	4.1	0.9	7.6	4.0	29.2	5.8	New Zealand
4.8	2.8	8.2	11.9	11.0	16.9	11.9	Norway
..	3.9	..	1.1	..	16.7	0.9	Portugal
..	0.6	..	2.9	..	36.8	8.3	Spain
1.4	2.9	14.8	22.1	21.9	26.9	14.1	Sweden
6.3	6.4	7.4	19.8	14.9	40.6	9.5	Switzerland
3.9	3.0	0.3	10.3	22.0	41.6	8.6	United Kingdom
25.5	16.2	1.7	11.9	23.7	17.0	-	United States
11.6	5.9	1.4	7.4	18.2	32.4	5.0	TOTAL DAC

Commitments

	<i>Per cent of bilateral total</i>											
	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Den- mark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan
Social and administrative												
infrastructure	35.5	29.2	35.7	31.3	35.3	53.0	33.5	33.5	81.5	68.9	12.0	23.8
Education ^a	4.0	15.0	12.1	12.3	9.0	10.8	19.5	15.1	7.8	19.4	4.9	10.0
of which: Basic												
education	1.3	0.3	1.0	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	1.6	-	-	0.0	1.1
Health	6.2	1.9	7.2	3.8	6.0	11.8	4.0	3.3	3.1	25.1	1.8	3.3
of which: Basic health	3.2	1.4	4.5	3.1	0.5	5.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	-	0.2	0.8
Population ^b	2.4	0.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2
Water supply and												
sanitation	0.6	2.9	1.8	1.7	3.6	6.8	4.0	4.8	0.7	5.1	0.4	4.0
Government and civil												
society	18.8	7.7	9.7	9.9	9.8	15.9	0.9	5.1	59.9	15.9	0.7	4.0
Other social												
infrastructure/service	3.4	1.5	2.7	2.0	5.0	6.9	4.9	4.2	9.7	2.7	3.7	2.2
Economic infrastructure	1.6	10.2	5.8	2.6	15.0	3.4	3.4	11.1	3.1	2.6	0.8	37.7
Transport and												
communications	0.1	6.5	0.8	0.9	6.7	0.6	1.7	4.3	1.9	2.3	0.6	22.2
Energy	0.4	3.7	0.7	0.3	8.1	2.3	0.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	14.6
Other	1.2	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Production	9.3	2.6	6.9	3.7	9.9	9.5	4.1	4.7	1.8	5.6	2.4	11.6
Agriculture	8.5	0.9	5.9	1.7	6.2	6.8	3.4	3.7	0.8	4.7	1.6	9.6
Industry, mining and												
construction	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	3.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.7
Trade and tourism	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2
Multisector	24.4	3.1	7.7	9.7	7.9	9.2	6.4	10.8	4.9	1.2	5.0	4.5
Programme assistance	8.4	0.3	2.8	3.9	0.4	2.0	5.7	0.8	0.1	5.4	4.6	0.4
Action relating to debt ^c	1.0	41.0	27.2	15.3	2.2	0.0	33.7	26.7	-	0.0	51.4	8.8
Emergency aid	14.9	6.5	3.9	11.1	14.5	12.5	5.9	4.8	6.0	6.3	6.8	1.4
Administrative expenses	4.2	5.5	5.4	9.2	11.5	6.7	4.1	5.3	2.5	7.9	3.1	7.5
Unspecified	0.7	1.5	4.6	13.2	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.3	0.0	2.2	14.0	4.3
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	7.0	0.3	1.8	3.9	0.0	3.3	0.6	2.5	-	2.7	-	0.4

a) Including students and trainees.

b) Population and reproductive health.

c) Including forgiveness of non-ODA debt.

d) Approximate.

e) Including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.

Table 19

Aid by Major Purposes in 2002

Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	United States	TOTAL DAC	Per cent of total Multilateral finance (ODF)			
											Total	EC ^d	World Bank	Regional Dev. Banks ^e
..	24.6	48.4	58.4	76.7	42.8	36.6	17.6	34.9	42.3	33.8	32.6	30.1	25.8	44.4
..	7.1	28.6	11.3	19.3	13.0	6.2	4.5	3.4	2.3	8.7	6.8	3.9	9.9	3.5
..	4.8	2.7	5.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.4	0.3	5.3	2.2
..	3.4	3.5	6.6	4.3	7.3	4.8	4.2	8.7	5.6	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5
..	1.3	1.8	4.1	0.3	5.9	0.6	2.9	3.1	5.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.2
..	1.5	0.4	4.6	-	0.9	3.3	0.3	2.8	10.6	3.5	1.2	2.4	1.6	-
..	2.8	1.3	2.3	0.2	4.5	2.0	2.7	0.5	0.7	2.5	3.2	1.5	3.9	3.2
..	6.5	9.7	24.5	40.7	5.3	13.7	5.6	16.0	8.8	7.8	8.2	12.9	4.2	11.8
..	3.3	4.8	9.0	12.3	11.9	6.7	0.3	3.4	14.3	6.4	10.7	6.4	3.8	23.3
..	6.8	4.6	6.7	4.6	17.8	6.9	10.1	6.4	5.2	12.3	26.3	14.3	23.9	36.1
..	4.0	0.7	0.8	2.7	9.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	0.3	5.9	13.2	7.6	13.4	15.8
..	1.1	0.8	3.4	0.9	4.8	1.4	-	2.1	2.1	4.3	7.6	3.2	7.3	10.2
..	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.1	3.8	3.2	8.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	5.5	3.5	3.1	10.1
..	2.9	4.7	6.3	3.7	7.4	3.1	7.0	7.9	7.1	6.8	8.0	16.1	3.3	11.0
..	2.5	2.6	5.3	2.4	4.3	2.2	3.8	5.4	3.3	4.7	4.3	5.3	2.9	5.7
..	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.9	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.0	2.5	8.3	0.2	3.0
..	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.4	3.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.2	2.3
..	5.0	6.3	9.0	2.1	7.4	11.8	25.3	2.0	8.7	7.4	7.8	9.7	7.1	7.8
..	3.0	5.6	3.4	0.0	0.8	2.3	6.6	0.3	13.6	5.0	19.5	16.1	33.4	0.4
..	3.6	-	1.2	6.3	10.7	0.5	0.1	16.8	4.8	13.0	1.4	0.4	-	4.2
..	3.1	11.9	11.9	0.9	2.8	24.2	19.0	11.1	12.0	7.8	4.9	9.6	6.5	0.0
..	0.1	9.2	-	3.8	5.2	5.8	2.5	7.7	6.3	5.6	0.4	2.1	-	-
..	50.8	9.3	3.0	1.9	5.1	8.8	11.9	12.9	-	8.4	0.4	1.7	-	0.4
..	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
..	0.8	0.6	1.2	-	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.2	15.4	4.8	1.2	5.4	0.5	-

Table 20

Financial Terms of ODA Commitments^a
2001-2002 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
	1991-1992	2001-2002	Bilateral ODA	Total ODA			
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Austria	85.3	93.4	79.2	87.4	60.8	97.0	95.9
Belgium	98.7	99.8	97.2	98.3	78.7	99.7	99.6
Canada	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.8	89.0	100.0	100.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0	97.6	98.6	-	100.0	100.0
Finland	97.7	100.0	97.8	98.7	-	100.0	100.0
France	88.8	97.7	84.2	87.9	55.0	100.0	100.0
Germany	91.9	97.5	82.9	90.4	66.0	99.9	99.9
Greece	..	100.0	99.3	99.7	..	..	..
Ireland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Italy	90.0	99.8	88.8	96.6	87.9	99.8	99.7
Japan	77.1	88.0	43.9	53.3	72.0	98.8	98.2
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	99.1	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	99.5	100.0	99.1	99.4	-	100.0	100.0
Portugal	94.7	97.6	94.8	96.8	44.1	95.3	94.3
Spain	80.6	97.5	64.7	79.0	72.2	97.8	95.3
Sweden	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.4	75.0	99.7	99.7
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.3	-	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	93.9	96.3	43.4	100.0	100.0
United States	98.9	99.9	99.0	99.2	69.2	99.9	99.9
TOTAL DAC	91.0	97.1	82.4	87.4	70.7	99.7	99.5

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 Italy and the United States in 2002.

c) Including imputed multilateral grant element. See note a) to Table 31.

Table 21

DAC Members' Compliance in 2001 and 2002 with the 1978 DAC Terms Recommendations

	ODA commitments ^a \$ 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) 3 years average		
					2001 Norm: 0.18%	2002 Norm: 0.18%	Annually for all LDCs Norm: 90%		for each LDC Norm: 86%
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000-2002 ^d
Australia	956	919	100.0	100.0	0.28	0.24	100.0	100.0	c
Austria	516	441	90.8	96.1	0.28	0.22	100.0	94.4	c
Belgium	871	945	99.6	100.0	0.37	0.38	99.2	100.0	c
Canada	1 558	1 962	100.0	99.9	0.22	0.27	100.0	100.0	c
Denmark	1 477	1 416	100.0	100.0	0.93	0.83	100.0	100.0	c
Finland	446	533	100.0	100.0	0.37	0.41	100.0	100.0	c
France	4 048	5 167	95.5	99.6	0.31	0.36	100.0	100.0	c
Germany	5 989	5 906	95.8	99.4	0.33	0.30	99.6	100.0	c
Greece ^c	202	276	..	..	0.17	0.21	..	..	..
Ireland ^c	276	398	100.0	100.0	0.32	0.40	100.0	100.0	c
Italy	2 130	2 037	99.6	100.0	0.20	0.17	98.4	100.0	c
Japan	13 706	9 889	88.2	87.7	0.32	0.24	97.0	100.0	c
Luxembourg ^c	139	141	100.0	100.0	0.76	0.74	100.0	100.0	c
Netherlands	3 562	4 653	100.0	100.0	0.92	1.13	100.0	100.0	c
New Zealand	110	129	100.0	100.0	0.25	0.24	100.0	100.0	c
Norway	1 469	1 639	100.0	100.0	0.87	0.86	100.0	100.0	c
Portugal ^c	249	311	94.7	100.0	0.23	0.26	89.6	100.0	c
Spain ^c	1 463	1 748	95.1	100.0	0.25	0.27	90.9	100.0	c
Sweden	1 360	1 669	99.8	100.0	0.63	0.70	99.3	100.0	c
Switzerland	875	875	100.0	100.0	0.33	0.29	100.0	100.0	c
United Kingdom ^c	4 352	4 466	100.0	100.0	0.30	0.28	100.0	100.0	c
United States	12 751	14 275	99.7	100.0	0.13	0.14	99.7	100.0	c
TOTAL DAC	58 502	59 794	96.4	97.8	0.25	0.24	99.0	99.9	c

- 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 Italy and the United States in 2002.
c) Gross disbursements.
d) c = compliance, n = non-compliance.

Table 22

Other Terms Parameters^a

Commitments

	Grant share of total ODA (per cent)		Bilateral ODA loans								
			Grant element (per cent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)		Average interest rate (per cent)		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	
Australia	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	76.7	99.9	59.6	63.4	21.6	23.0	8.5	9.4	1.9	1.8	
Belgium	98.0	98.6	78.7	..	29.5	..	10.0	..	0.5	..	
Canada	100.0	99.6	-	89.0	-	37.8	-	13.0	-	0.0	
Denmark	99.0	98.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	99.7	97.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	88.7	87.2	52.4	62.4	20.3	25.0	7.4	9.3	2.5	1.8	
Germany	87.8	93.1	65.4	70.5	37.1	38.3	6.0	6.1	1.9	1.4	
Greece	99.4	100.0	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	
Ireland	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	97.1	96.2	87.9	..	36.5	..	21.8	..	0.5	..	
Japan	51.8	55.3	72.3	71.0	34.1	33.7	9.8	9.7	1.4	1.5	
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	99.7	99.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	93.8	99.3	44.1	..	12.5	..	4.1	..	1.6	..	
Spain	80.1	78.1	72.2	..	27.6	..	9.7	..	1.0	..	
Sweden	99.3	99.5	75.0	..	19.1	..	9.1	..	0.0	..	
Switzerland	97.8	98.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	97.7	94.9	43.4	..	6.0	..	6.0	..	0.0	..	
United States	99.2	99.2	69.2	..	30.0	..	5.0	..	1.0	..	
TOTAL DAC	85.4	89.3	70.2	70.9	33.0	33.6	9.3	9.6	1.5	1.5	

a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.

Table 23

Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2002

Commitments (excluding technical co-operation and administrative costs)

Per cent

	Bilateral ODA				Memo: Reporting Rate ^b
	Untied	Partially Untied	Tied	Total	
Australia	56.7	-	43.3	100.0	100.0
Austria	69.0	-	31.0	100.0	100.0
Belgium	..	..	..	..	Not reported
Canada	61.4	-	38.6	100.0	90.1
Denmark	82.1	-	17.9	100.0	100.0
Finland	82.5	-	17.5	100.0	100.0
France	91.5	5.1	3.4	100.0	100.0
Germany	86.6	-	13.4	100.0	100.0
Greece (a)	13.9	-	86.1	100.0	100.0
Ireland (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Italy	..	..	..	..	Not reported
Japan	82.8	8.1	9.1	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	Not reported
Netherlands	88.6	3.0	8.4	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	76.0	7.7	16.3	100.0	100.0
Norway	99.1	-	0.9	100.0	100.0
Portugal (a)	33.0	0.0	66.9	100.0	100.0
Spain (a)	59.9	0.2	39.9	100.0	99.9
Sweden	78.5	9.1	12.4	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	95.1	-	4.9	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	79.1
United States	..	..	..	..	Not reported
TOTAL DAC	(84.8)	(3.8)	(11.4)	100.0	(79.2)

a) Gross disbursements.

b) Reporting rate is the percentage of bilateral ODA covered by tying status reporting (excluding technical co-operation and administrative costs).

Table 24

Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2002

Commitments (excluding technical co-operation
and administrative costs)

\$ million

	Bilateral ODA				Memo: Technical Co-operation
	Untied	Partially Untied	Tied	Total	
Australia	158	-	121	280	344
Austria	234	-	105	339	95
Belgium	..	..	..	..	291
Canada	627	-	394	1 020	432
Denmark	559	-	122	682	65
Finland	126	-	27	153	137
France	2 708	149	101	2 959	1 590
Germany	2 211	-	342	2 554	1 798
Greece (a)	12	-	71	83	22
Ireland (a)	233	-	-	233	13
Italy	..	..	..	..	156
Japan	5 614	549	620	6 783	1 864
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	3
Netherlands	3 440	117	324	3 882	571
New Zealand	38	4	8	50	38
Norway	887	-	8	895	207
Portugal (a)	17	0	35	52	127
Spain (a)	514	2	342	858	239
Sweden	880	102	139	1 121	71
Switzerland	571	-	29	601	184
United Kingdom (a)	1 946	-	-	1 946	874
United States	..	..	..	..	7 156
TOTAL DAC	(20 776)	(923)	(2 790)	(24 488)	16 276

a) Gross disbursements.

	Net ODA Receipts (\$ million)					GNI/CAP (c) 2001 US\$	Population 2001 million	Current GNI 2001 \$ million	ODA/GNI 2001 per cent
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				
AFRICA									
<i>NORTH OF SAHARA</i>									
Algeria	421	138	201	185	361	1 660	30.84	53 235	0.35
Egypt	1 955	1 582	1 328	1 257	1 286	1 530	65.18	99 547	1.26
Libya (b)	7	7	-	-	-	..	5.41	..	..
Morocco	530	679	419	519	636	1 190	29.17	33 212	1.56
Tunisia	150	253	223	378	475	2 070	9.67	19 049	1.98
North of Sahara Unall.	21	64	36	19	29				
North of Sahara, Total	3 084	2 723	2 207	2 357	2 788	..	140.27	(205 043)	(1.15)
<i>SOUTH OF SAHARA</i>									
Angola	335	388	307	289	421	500	13.51	7 863	3.67
Benin	205	211	239	274	220	380	6.44	2 351	11.65
Botswana	106	61	31	29	38	3 100	1.70	4 921	0.59
Burkina Faso	400	398	336	392	473	2 200	11.55	2 481	15.82
Burundi	67	74	93	137	172	100	6.94	679	20.24
Cameroon	499	435	380	404	632	580	15.20	8 091	5.00
Cape Verde	130	137	94	77	92	1 320	0.45	561	13.78
Central African Rep.	120	118	75	67	60	260	3.77	965	6.89
Chad	168	188	131	187	233	200	7.92	1 587	11.78
Comoros	35	21	19	27	32	380	0.57	223	12.33
Congo, Dem. Rep.	125	132	184	263	807	80	52.35	4 774	5.50
Congo, Rep.	66	142	33	75	420	650	3.10	1 954	3.86
Côte d'Ivoire	967	448	352	170	1 069	640	16.41	10 071	1.68
Djibouti	81	75	71	58	78	890	0.64	589	9.79
Equatorial Guinea	22	20	21	13	20	700	0.47	454	2.76
Eritrea	167	149	176	281	230	160	4.20	684	41.05
Ethiopia	660	643	693	1 116	1 307	100	65.82	6 181	18.05
Gabon	45	48	12	9	72	3 160	1.26	3 753	0.23
Gambia	39	34	49	54	61	320	1.34	383	14.01
Ghana	702	609	600	653	653	290	19.71	5 172	12.62
Guinea	359	238	153	280	250	420	7.58	2 968	9.43
Guinea-Bissau	96	52	80	59	59	160	1.23	183	32.45
Kenya	415	310	512	463	393	350	30.74	11 248	4.12
Lesotho	61	31	37	56	76	530	2.06	981	5.74
Liberia	72	94	68	39	52	140	3.21	443	8.86
Madagascar	481	359	322	366	373	260	15.98	4 545	8.05
Malawi	435	447	446	404	377	160	10.53	1 717	23.54
Mali	347	355	360	354	472	230	11.09	2 514	14.07
Mauritania	165	219	212	268	355	360	2.75	984	27.19
Mauritius	42	42	20	22	24	3 850	1.20	4 538	0.48
Mayotte	104	112	103	120	125	..	0.16	..	..
Mozambique	1 040	805	877	933	2 058	210	18.07	3 314	28.14
Namibia	181	179	153	110	135	1 960	1.79	3 224	3.41
Niger	292	187	211	257	298	180	11.18	1 930	13.32
Nigeria	204	152	185	185	314	290	129.87	38 922	0.47
Rwanda	350	373	322	299	356	240	7.93	1 680	17.77
Sao Tome & Principe	28	28	35	38	26	280	0.15	42	91.40
Senegal	501	535	423	413	449	480	9.77	4 557	9.05
Seychelles	24	13	18	14	8	6 530	0.08	557	2.42
Sierra Leone	106	74	182	345	353	130	5.13	728	47.39
Somalia	80	115	104	150	194	..	9.08	..	..
South Africa	514	541	488	428	657	2 840	43.24	110 475	0.39
St. Helena	16	14	19	15	14	..	0.01	..	..
Sudan	209	243	225	185	351	340	31.69	11 162	1.66
Swaziland	35	29	13	29	25	1 300	1.07	1 282	2.28
Tanzania	1 000	990	1 022	1 271	1 233	..	34.45	9 285	13.69
Togo	128	71	70	44	51	270	4.65	1 234	3.55
Uganda	647	590	819	793	638	260	22.79	5 556	14.28
Zambia	349	624	795	349	641	320	10.28	3 499	9.98
Zimbabwe	261	245	178	164	201	..	12.82	8 811	1.86
South of Sahara Unall.	416	327	345	703	969				
South of Sahara, Total	13 900	12 723	12 693	13 729	18 615	..	673.95	(300 115)	(4.57)
Africa Unspecified	972	643	875	418	882				
AFRICA, TOTAL	17 957	16 088	15 775	16 504	22 285	..	814.22	(505 158)	(3.27)

Table 25

ODA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories

	Net ODA Receipts (\$ million)					GNI/CAP (c) 2001 US\$	Population 2001 million	Current GNI 2001 \$ million	ODA/GNI 2001 per cent
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				
<i>AMERICA</i>									
<i>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA</i>									
Anguilla	3	2	4	4	1	..	0.01	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	10	11	10	9	14	9 150	0.07	641	1.34
Aruba (b)	11	- 7	-	-	-	..	0.09	..	..
Barbados	16	- 2	0	- 1	3	9 750	0.27	2 677	-0.04
Belize	15	46	15	22	22	2 940	0.25	729	2.96
Costa Rica	30	- 8	12	2	5	3 970	3.87	15 587	0.01
Cuba	80	59	44	54	61	..	11.23	..	..
Dominica	19	10	15	20	30	3 280	0.07	240	8.28
Dominican Republic	121	195	62	108	157	2 230	8.51	20 092	0.54
El Salvador	181	184	180	238	233	2 040	6.40	13 473	1.76
Grenada	6	10	17	12	9	3 610	0.10	372	3.10
Guatemala	233	293	264	227	249	1 690	11.68	20 714	1.09
Haiti	407	263	208	171	156	480	8.13	3 746	4.56
Honduras	320	818	450	679	435	910	6.58	6 251	10.87
Jamaica	19	- 22	10	54	24	2 800	2.59	7 295	0.74
Mexico	44	37	- 54	75	136	5 560	99.42	610 055	0.01
Montserrat	66	41	31	33	44	..	0.01	..	..
Netherlands Antilles (b)	129	127	-	-	-	..	0.22	..	..
Nicaragua	603	673	562	931	517	..	5.21	..	..
Panama	22	15	17	28	35	3 920	2.90	11 515	0.24
St. Kitts-Nevis	7	5	4	11	29	6 630	0.05	309	3.43
St. Lucia	6	26	11	16	34	3 950	0.16	624	2.60
St. Vincent and Grenadines	21	16	6	9	5	2 770	0.12	330	2.62
Trinidad & Tobago	14	26	- 2	- 2	- 7	5 950	1.31	8 670	-0.02
Turks & Caicos Islands	6	7	7	7	4	..	0.02	..	..
Virgin Islands (b)	1	3	-	-	-	..	0.02	..	..
West Indies Unall.	30	24	119	121	43	..	..	..	..
N. & C. America Unall.	187	257	229	122	129	..	..	..	..
North & Central America, Total	2 607	3 108	2 219	2 945	2 368	..	169.27	(723 319)	(0.41)
<i>SOUTH AMERICA</i>									
Argentina	84	100	76	151	0	6 950	37.49	260 805	0.06
Bolivia	629	569	475	730	681	950	8.52	7 759	9.41
Brazil	335	187	322	349	376	3 060	172.39	482 814	0.07
Chile	107	70	49	58	- 23	4 600	15.40	64 123	0.09
Colombia	169	302	187	381	441	1 890	43.04	79 475	0.48
Ecuador	179	149	147	173	216	..	12.88	..	..
Guyana	93	79	107	97	65	840	0.77	641	15.20
Paraguay	77	78	82	61	57	1 380	5.39	6 808	0.90
Peru	503	451	401	453	491	1 990	26.35	53 015	0.85
Suriname	59	36	34	23	12	1 810	0.42	692	3.35
Uruguay	25	22	17	15	13	6 000	3.36	19 496	0.08
Venezuela	42	44	77	45	57	4 730	24.63	123 402	0.04
South America Unall.	63	113	379	87	43	..	..	..	..
South America, Total	2 365	2 202	2 354	2 624	2 430	..	350.62	(1 099 030)	(0.24)
America Unspecified	716	736	393	429	314	..	..	..	..
AMERICA, TOTAL	5 688	6 046	4 966	5 998	5 112	..	519.89	(1 822 350)	(0.33)

	Net ODA Receipts (\$ million)					GNI/CAP (c) 2001 US\$	Population 2001 million	Current GNI 2001 \$ million	ODA/GNI 2001 per cent
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				
ASIA									
<i>MIDDLE EAST</i>									
Bahrain	47	4	49	18	71	11 130	0.65	7 603	0.24
Iran	165	162	130	117	116	1 690	64.53	113 009	0.10
Iraq	116	76	101	122	116	..	23.75	..	..
Jordan	411	432	552	433	534	1 750	5.03	8 842	4.89
Lebanon	241	194	200	241	456	4 000	4.38	17 651	1.36
Oman	44	40	46	2	41	7 720	2.48	19 355	0.01
Palestinian Adm. Areas	607	516	637	870	1 616	1 330	3.09	4 527	19.21
Saudi Arabia	25	29	31	27	27	8 460	21.41	185 969	0.01
Syria	155	228	158	155	81	1 040	16.59	18 772	0.83
Yemen	370	458	265	461	584	460	18.05	8 600	5.36
Middle East Unall.	55	245	168	39	80				
Middle East, Total	2 237	2 384	2 337	2 484	3 721	..	159.96	(384 328)	(0.65)
<i>SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA</i>									
Afghanistan	154	143	141	408	1 285	..	27.25	..	..
Armenia	194	209	216	198	293	700	3.09	2 181	9.09
Azerbaijan	120	169	139	232	349	650	8.12	5 351	4.34
Bangladesh	1 158	1 215	1 171	1 030	913	380	133.35	48 635	2.12
Bhutan	56	67	53	61	73	560	0.83	471	12.86
Georgia	209	245	169	300	313	600	5.22	3 219	9.32
India	1 610	1 491	1 485	1 724	1 463	470	1 032.35	478 785	0.36
Kazakhstan	223	175	189	148	188	1 340	14.90	20 937	0.71
Kyrgyz Rep.	240	283	215	189	186	280	4.96	1 460	12.98
Maldives	25	31	19	25	27	2 120	0.28	586	4.26
Myanmar	72	81	107	127	121	..	48.32	..	..
Nepal	402	351	390	394	365	250	23.58	5 781	6.82
Pakistan	1 053	733	703	1 948	2 144	420	141.45	57 775	3.37
Sri Lanka	425	263	276	313	344	870	18.73	16 028	1.95
Tajikistan	161	123	125	170	168	180	6.24	1 026	16.56
Turkmenistan	24	24	32	72	41	950	5.44	5 850	1.23
Uzbekistan	158	155	186	153	189	550	25.07	11 196	1.37
South Asia Unall.	26	229	139	46	121				
South and Central Asia, Total	6 309	5 987	5 756	7 539	8 584	..	1 499.17	(659 283)	(1.14)
<i>FAR EAST ASIA</i>									
Cambodia	337	277	398	420	487	280	12.27	3 292	12.76
China	2 456	2 394	1 732	1 471	1 476	890	1 271.85	1139 853	0.13
Indonesia	1 266	2 125	1 658	1 501	1 308	680	208.98	135 594	1.11
Korea (b)	- 50	- 55	-	-	-	9 490	47.34	426 039	-
Korea, Dem. Rep.	109	201	75	120	267	..	22.38	..	..
Laos	276	295	282	245	278	300	5.40	1 663	14.74
Macao (b)	1	0	-	-	-	14 380	0.44	6 199	-
Malaysia	208	144	45	27	86	3 400	23.80	81 307	0.03
Mongolia	204	222	217	212	208	410	2.42	1 035	20.45
Philippines	618	690	578	577	560	1 030	78.32	75 566	0.76
Thailand	704	1 014	698	281	296	1 960	61.18	113 395	0.25
Timor-Leste	2	153	233	195	220	520	0.75	402	48.50
Viet Nam	1 177	1 429	1 682	1 453	1 277	410	79.53	32 902	4.42
Far East Asia Unall.	64	104	104	29	48				
Far East Asia, Total	7 371	8 994	7 702	6 530	6 510	..	1 814.67	(2 017 248)	(0.32)
Asia Unspecified	195	199	249	327	328				
ASIA, TOTAL	16 113	17 564	16 043	16 880	19 143	..	3 473.80	(3 060 858)	(0.55)

Table 25

ODA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories
(continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (\$ million)					GNI/CAP (c)	Population	Current GNI	ODA/GNI
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002					2001 US$	2001 million	2001 $ million	2001 per cent
EUROPE									
Albania	269	488	319	270	317	1 340	3.16	4 263	6.34
Bosnia and Herzegovina	905	1 040	737	639	587	1 270	4.06	5 051	12.65
Croatia	39	48	66	113	166	4 410	4.38	19 005	0.59
Gibraltar (b)	0	0	-	-	-	..	0.03	..	..
Macedonia/FYROM	105	277	252	248	277	1 700	2.04	3 398	7.30
Malta	22	25	21	2	11	9 200	0.40	3 609	0.05
Moldova	40	107	123	122	142	400	4.27	1 580	7.74
Serbia & Montenegro	108	676	1 135	1 308	1 931	1 240	10.65	11 551	11.32
Slovenia	42	31	61	126	171	9 760	1.99	18 735	0.67
Turkey	29	11	327	167	636	2 420	68.53	143 674	0.12
States Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	106	438	306	139	891				
Europe Unallocated	342	563	390	220	379				
EUROPE, TOTAL	2 007	3 705	3 736	3 353	5 508	..	99.50	(210 866)	(1.59)
OCEANIA									
Cook Islands	8	6	4	5	4	..	0.02	..	..
Fiji	37	35	29	26	34	2 140	0.82	1 680	1.55
French Polynesia (b)	370	352	-	-	-	..	0.24	..	..
Kiribati	17	21	18	12	21	830	0.09	71	17.55
Marshall Islands	50	63	57	74	62	2 270	0.05	122	60.86
Micronesia, Fed. States	80	108	102	138	112	1 950	0.12	242	56.86
Nauru	2	7	4	7	12	..	0.01	..	..
New Caledonia (b)	338	315	-	-	-	..	0.22	..	..
Niue	4	4	3	3	4	..	0.00	..	..
Northern Marianas (b)	0	0	-	-	-	..	0.08	..	..
Palau	89	29	39	34	31	6 780	0.02	136	25.04
Papua New Guinea	362	216	275	203	203	580	5.25	2 805	7.24
Samoa	36	23	27	43	38	1 440	0.17	243	17.73
Solomon Islands	43	40	68	59	26	610	0.43	294	19.98
Tokelau	4	5	4	4	5	..	0.00	..	..
Tonga	25	21	19	20	22	1 490	0.10	137	14.79
Tuvalu	5	7	4	10	12	..	0.01	..	..
Vanuatu	41	37	46	32	28	1 110	0.20	217	14.58
Wallis & Futuna	47	50	52	50	53	..	0.02	..	..
Oceania Unallocated	92	89	65	60	43				
OCEANIA, TOTAL	1 651	1 426	817	781	709	..	7.86	(5 947)	(13.13)
Developing countries unspecified	7 937	7 863	9 049	8 488	9 246				
Developing countries, TOTAL	51 353	52 693	50 386	52 003	62 003	..	4 915.27	(5 605 179)	(0.93)
By Income Group (d)									
LDCs	12 704	12 326	12 450	13 633	17 282	..	673.95	(160 696)	(8.48)
Other LICs	12 691	13 495	11 886	13 332	14 175	..	3 031.47	(1 954 315)	(0.68)
LMICs	12 106	13 216	11 831	12 147	15 175	..	665.71	(961 612)	(1.26)
UMICs	1 863	1 403	1 599	1 656	2 534	..	487.67	(2 073 973)	(0.08)
HICs	64	56	82	127	182	..	2.39	(22 344)	(0.57)
Part I unallocated	11 118	11 455	12 538	11 109	12 655				
MADCTs	808	741	-	-	-	..	54.09	(432 238)	-

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) These countries transferred to Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients on 1 January 2000; as of 2000 aid to these countries is counted as OA (see Table 41).

c) World Bank Atlas basis.

Definition of country categories:

d) *Least developed countries* (LDCs) are the 49 countries in the United Nations list. For details on other income groups see the DAC List of Aid Recipients at the end of this volume. *More advanced developing countries and territories* (MADCTs) comprise countries which transferred to Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients in 2000, as per note b) above.

Source: World Bank, Secretariat estimates. Group totals and averages are calculated on available data only.

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		ODA to HICs	
	1991-1992	2001-2002	1991-1992	2001-2002	1991-1992	2001-2002	1991-1992	2001-2002	1991-1992	2001-2002
Australia	24.3	25.8	28.1	34.7	43.8	36.9	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
Austria	76.5	30.2	43.2	24.4	4.3	37.7	- 24.5	6.4	0.5	1.2
Belgium	49.1	47.6	23.9	21.2	22.5	26.2	4.5	4.3	0.0	0.7
Canada	45.8	34.2	31.3	33.5	19.7	27.8	3.2	4.4	- 0.0	0.1
Denmark	57.5	48.9	27.3	26.0	13.2	20.0	2.0	4.8	0.0	0.3
Finland	47.9	43.8	28.5	24.0	19.8	28.2	3.8	3.5	0.0	0.5
France	40.6	36.2	30.0	23.3	21.9	30.6	7.5	9.3	0.0	0.7
Germany	32.6	31.1	27.6	24.3	33.6	36.3	6.2	7.8	- 0.0	0.6
Greece	..	18.0	..	9.5	..	63.8	..	7.6	..	1.2
Ireland	62.8	67.2	18.1	11.9	16.6	16.5	2.4	3.9	0.0	0.5
Italy	34.7	55.1	19.3	14.2	36.4	24.4	9.5	5.3	0.1	1.0
Japan	18.7	23.9	44.3	50.1	30.0	22.1	7.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	56.8	45.2	14.8	17.4	20.5	32.0	7.8	5.1	-	0.3
Netherlands	43.7	44.5	32.2	26.2	20.2	25.2	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.2
New Zealand	31.0	37.9	13.2	19.6	40.7	35.6	15.1	6.8	-	0.0
Norway	59.5	49.7	23.5	19.4	11.6	25.9	5.3	5.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	96.2	46.8	1.6	34.9	1.7	13.8	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.7
Spain	18.8	18.0	26.7	33.0	32.1	42.8	22.3	5.7	0.0	0.5
Sweden	51.7	46.2	28.3	25.0	16.0	25.2	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.2
Switzerland	46.4	41.7	29.4	25.7	22.3	29.2	1.9	3.2	0.0	0.1
United Kingdom	44.2	39.6	36.9	28.4	12.6	25.7	6.3	5.7	0.0	0.6
United States	27.7	28.7	22.2	28.0	49.7	40.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL DAC	33.6	34.0	30.7	30.4	30.2	30.3	5.4	5.0	0.0	0.3
<i>of which:</i>										
EU Members	40.1	39.0	28.2	24.7	24.8	29.5	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.6

a) Including imputed multilateral ODA. Excluding amounts unspecified by region.

	Sub-Saharan Africa			South and Central Asia			Other Asia and Oceania		
	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002
Australia	8.3	7.4	4.1	6.6	7.4	9.2	83.8	82.8	85.1
Austria	15.6	26.9	32.9	4.4	4.2	7.6	22.3	9.6	11.5
Belgium	55.3	55.1	66.2	3.6	1.6	3.5	12.8	12.8	7.5
Canada	39.9	30.9	36.2	19.1	17.3	15.4	15.9	15.0	12.5
Denmark	60.6	55.1	50.8	20.0	15.6	14.8	6.3	14.2	15.1
Finland	50.4	44.0	42.6	11.6	9.7	14.2	10.7	22.9	14.8
France	55.4	54.0	57.0	2.8	2.1	2.8	19.3	20.4	10.9
Germany	27.1	23.6	23.5	12.5	11.1	13.8	12.3	21.0	16.6
Greece	..	11.0	1.6	..	9.9	10.7	..	0.3	0.2
Ireland	77.4	83.0	81.5	2.5	3.4	5.4	2.9	3.2	2.4
Italy	34.8	43.4	63.9	1.6	1.2	5.2	9.0	2.5	3.6
Japan	10.2	10.6	9.2	17.1	20.1	24.1	51.0	50.5	49.4
Luxembourg	50.7	51.7	43.2	6.4	6.9	8.8	2.9	9.1	13.2
Netherlands	37.0	35.4	45.1	17.8	16.2	15.9	11.7	5.0	11.6
New Zealand	1.8	4.8	7.1	0.7	3.1	6.0	96.5	90.2	82.1
Norway	63.9	52.4	42.4	18.5	14.4	17.3	6.2	7.3	6.3
Portugal	99.9	98.9	58.3	-	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	37.7
Spain	14.4	27.0	13.3	0.3	2.4	3.4	17.9	12.4	9.3
Sweden	55.2	45.0	43.8	11.4	11.4	12.9	10.9	13.2	11.1
Switzerland	42.2	40.8	32.9	19.4	18.2	22.0	9.7	9.2	8.3
United Kingdom	49.5	42.8	46.2	25.4	24.3	24.4	10.5	10.2	6.3
United States	12.4	15.9	24.4	6.5	10.2	19.2	3.4	9.0	8.8
TOTAL DAC	27.2	28.8	29.5	10.6	12.5	16.6	20.0	25.6	21.5
<i>of which:</i>									
EU Members	41.7	41.2	42.8	9.1	8.9	11.5	13.8	15.8	11.4
EC	59.1	42.8	35.9	5.0	9.1	7.4	5.6	5.8	4.9
IFIs ^b	40.5	37.2	42.3	38.0	29.9	32.3	13.8	17.1	12.4
UN Agencies ^c	44.4	38.9	39.0	14.3	16.2	16.1	11.6	12.0	7.6
OVERALL TOTAL	31.9	32.1	33.1	14.1	15.5	18.7	17.8	21.6	17.3

a) Excluding amounts unspecified by region.

b) International financial institutions. Includes IDA, regional banks' soft windows, IFAD and IMF (PRGF).

c) Includes UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNTA.

Table 27

Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies^a

Per cent of total gross disbursements

Middle East and North Africa			Europe			Latin America and Caribbean			
1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	
1.1	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	Australia
25.7	14.8	9.3	27.5	36.0	26.1	4.5	8.5	12.5	Austria
14.5	8.2	4.5	1.3	1.6	7.2	12.5	20.8	11.0	Belgium
8.5	11.7	4.8	0.2	3.5	12.6	16.3	21.5	18.4	Canada
6.0	4.7	3.4	0.0	0.5	5.3	7.0	9.9	10.6	Denmark
13.6	7.0	6.7	5.7	8.8	11.1	8.0	7.6	10.6	Finland
15.7	17.8	20.2	1.3	0.9	3.3	5.5	4.7	5.9	France
26.5	19.4	13.9	11.7	7.7	15.4	9.9	17.0	16.8	Germany
..	14.2	5.0	..	64.4	82.1	..	0.2	0.4	Greece
13.6	2.9	1.9	2.2	4.4	4.7	1.3	3.1	4.0	Ireland
20.4	18.3	11.7	14.5	17.0	8.5	19.7	17.6	7.2	Italy
9.4	6.5	5.4	2.7	1.3	1.3	9.7	11.0	10.6	Japan
19.5	8.8	8.8	5.7	4.4	9.7	14.8	19.2	16.3	Luxembourg
6.2	9.6	4.8	1.8	6.6	8.6	25.6	27.3	13.9	Netherlands
0.2	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	2.8	New Zealand
0.9	8.4	9.6	0.6	8.6	15.5	9.9	8.9	9.0	Norway
0.0	0.2	0.6	-	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	Portugal
22.6	11.8	11.6	0.1	1.3	7.9	44.7	45.1	54.4	Spain
4.3	9.2	5.3	7.0	8.6	10.9	11.3	12.7	16.0	Sweden
10.0	5.3	4.4	3.2	8.2	18.4	15.6	18.2	14.0	Switzerland
5.1	3.4	2.4	1.7	4.9	11.4	7.7	14.3	9.3	United Kingdom
56.9	44.6	17.6	1.6	5.1	10.8	19.2	15.2	19.2	United States
25.0	15.6	10.4	4.0	4.2	8.1	13.2	13.3	14.0	TOTAL DAC
									<i>of which:</i>
17.0	14.3	10.5	6.4	5.5	9.9	11.9	14.4	13.9	EU Members
13.7	18.8	17.7	8.4	11.2	25.0	8.0	12.4	9.1	EC
1.1	2.7	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	6.5	11.2	9.0	IFIs ^b
17.1	18.7	21.0	5.0	3.1	5.5	7.6	11.0	10.7	UN Agencies ^c
20.7	13.7	10.0	3.8	4.4	8.5	11.7	12.7	12.3	OVERALL TOTAL

	Sub-Saharan Africa			South and Central Asia			Other Asia and Oceania		
	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002
Australia	16.8	13.0	9.7	14.4	11.0	14.4	65.2	71.8	71.7
Austria	66.5	27.1	35.7	15.9	3.3	10.7	-8.2	9.7	9.6
Belgium	54.9	54.1	58.4	7.8	5.3	7.1	12.3	11.7	6.7
Canada	43.1	36.8	38.0	21.8	17.1	16.0	14.9	15.0	12.3
Denmark	55.5	52.2	49.6	20.4	16.0	14.4	8.7	13.1	12.5
Finland	51.4	45.1	43.0	15.6	13.8	16.3	12.1	17.6	10.8
France	54.8	49.4	51.8	5.6	4.2	4.8	19.1	21.2	9.2
Germany	33.1	33.6	32.9	14.6	11.9	13.1	11.1	17.9	11.7
Greece	..	24.8	17.3	..	11.1	10.2	..	4.5	2.6
Ireland	65.4	73.3	68.9	9.8	6.4	7.8	6.4	5.0	3.7
Italy	36.3	45.2	56.7	6.4	8.5	10.5	10.3	6.7	2.7
Japan	17.2	18.3	17.9	19.1	21.5	26.2	42.2	35.1	39.6
Luxembourg	50.2	48.3	41.5	10.0	8.9	10.0	4.9	9.6	11.9
Netherlands	41.3	39.3	44.6	19.2	15.8	15.5	11.2	4.7	11.4
New Zealand	7.8	9.2	11.6	5.2	5.7	8.8	84.1	79.8	72.3
Norway	58.5	50.2	43.7	18.8	15.8	19.0	8.6	8.8	7.3
Portugal	97.1	93.3	48.4	0.5	1.4	7.8	0.5	1.1	28.9
Spain	21.1	29.8	20.4	2.7	4.3	6.6	16.8	13.2	6.9
Sweden	52.0	44.3	44.5	14.6	14.3	16.7	11.6	13.2	10.0
Switzerland	42.6	42.5	36.5	20.9	20.0	22.5	10.8	11.1	8.6
United Kingdom	51.0	42.3	41.6	23.9	23.8	22.0	8.6	11.3	6.5
United States	21.9	25.2	30.4	11.6	11.9	20.6	6.4	7.9	9.7
TOTAL DAC	34.3	34.4	35.0	14.0	13.8	17.3	18.7	19.3	16.1
<i>of which:</i>									
EU Members	44.8	42.8	43.2	11.9	11.0	12.7	13.0	14.7	9.2

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.

Table 28

Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors^a

Per cent of total net disbursements

Middle East and North Africa			Europe			Latin America and Caribbean			
1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	1991-1992	1996-1997	2001-2002	
2.1	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	Australia
-93.1	15.0	6.5	99.5	36.4	25.2	19.5	8.5	12.3	Austria
12.6	8.6	7.1	1.4	1.8	10.5	11.0	18.6	10.3	Belgium
7.5	11.2	5.1	0.2	3.4	10.8	12.5	16.5	17.8	Canada
7.4	7.3	6.0	1.3	1.2	7.0	6.7	10.2	10.5	Denmark
8.4	8.6	8.7	4.5	6.1	11.3	7.9	8.7	9.8	Finland
14.2	18.3	18.8	1.5	1.6	8.8	4.9	5.4	6.6	France
21.9	16.5	13.1	9.3	4.1	16.5	10.0	15.9	12.7	Germany
..	16.5	10.4	..	34.4	53.9	..	8.7	5.6	Greece
11.6	5.5	5.7	3.1	4.4	8.1	3.6	5.3	5.9	Ireland
17.8	15.0	10.4	11.9	12.6	13.3	17.2	12.0	6.4	Italy
9.5	8.9	4.6	2.7	1.3	0.9	9.3	14.9	10.8	Japan
16.6	10.4	10.2	5.2	4.4	10.9	13.1	18.5	15.5	Luxembourg
6.4	9.9	6.5	1.9	6.4	9.3	20.0	23.8	12.7	Netherlands
1.2	1.6	2.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.2	4.1	New Zealand
4.1	9.4	9.3	1.4	6.6	11.7	8.7	9.2	9.0	Norway
0.8	1.5	4.5	0.5	0.9	6.8	0.6	1.8	3.4	Portugal
20.7	12.9	10.9	0.9	2.2	11.4	37.8	37.5	43.8	Spain
6.4	9.9	6.8	5.5	6.8	9.2	9.9	11.4	12.7	Sweden
9.9	6.4	5.4	2.4	5.8	14.4	13.5	14.3	12.5	Switzerland
6.7	5.7	6.1	2.1	4.6	14.5	7.6	12.3	9.2	United Kingdom
46.7	39.6	14.7	1.5	3.6	9.8	11.9	11.8	14.8	United States
18.7	15.6	9.9	3.7	3.7	9.5	10.7	13.1	12.2	TOTAL DAC
									<i>of which:</i>
13.9	13.4	10.5	5.4	4.6	12.4	11.0	13.3	11.9	EU Members

	\$ million at 2001 prices and exchange rates						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
DAC BILATERAL							
Australia	35	46	32	29	31	23	24
Austria	25	58	65	49	62	110	112
Belgium	338	203	223	141	192	232	331
Canada	395	378	293	227	174	182	357
Denmark	282	287	364	382	392	406	366
Finland	134	175	58	61	63	69	69
France	1 958	2 579	1 255	1 210	1 192	944	1 960
Germany	1 013	1 140	826	772	755	641	846
Greece	..	..	3	1	2	2	1
Ireland	20	17	83	83	106	126	173
Italy	1 273	521	380	217	261	191	743
Japan	693	952	971	898	845	850	610
Luxembourg	..	11	30	29	45	34	45
Netherlands	584	495	569	404	583	815	835
New Zealand	1	1	3	4	5	5	6
Norway	384	387	383	329	299	277	356
Portugal	..	187	146	119	113	113	88
Spain	9	99	145	140	92	87	148
Sweden	407	436	279	278	333	316	336
Switzerland	201	213	145	149	151	144	162
United Kingdom	556	763	759	730	1 095	1 150	898
United States	1 193	1 282	756	990	1 166	1 376	2 346
TOTAL DAC	9 499	10 230	7 768	7 242	7 957	8 092	10 813
MULTILATERAL ^a							
AfDF	406	603	512	391	276	384	566
EC	1 071	1 739	1 409	1 345	1 095	1 679	1 868
IBRD	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	1 943	1 892	1 797	1 598	1 850	2 330	2 504
IFAD	144	39	51	38	63	71	62
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	-	21	17	18	14	18
UNTA	67	58	58	89	104	72	102
UNICEF	156	245	141	142	160	182	163
UNDP	339	310	233	194	140	127	128
UNHCR	224	271	124	136	183	228	270
WFP	313	840	110	164	184	216	208
Other UN	150	127	69	59	104	170	181
Arab Agencies	86	21	- 1	24	1	84	86
Other Multilateral	9	411	240	21	72	- 48	388
TOTAL MULTILATERAL	4 909	6 557	4 765	4 217	4 251	5 510	6 544
Other Countries ^b	1 061	209	75	116	169	127	335
OVERALL TOTAL	15 469	16 995	12 608	11 575	12 378	13 729	17 691

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.

b) See Table 33 for the list of non-DAC countries for which data are available.

Table 29

Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Donor

	As percentage of donor's ODA						
	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
DAC BILATERAL							
Australia	5.8	7.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.4	3.3
Austria	13.5	53.0	26.3	18.1	23.2	32.2	32.9
Belgium	68.6	44.5	49.3	37.3	40.7	46.2	50.0
Canada	28.3	24.8	23.5	19.2	15.5	15.2	23.7
Denmark	53.2	44.2	41.6	42.2	38.6	39.3	37.6
Finland	54.9	44.6	32.5	28.5	28.7	30.9	29.4
France	47.6	50.4	36.3	34.2	42.7	36.4	58.0
Germany	29.8	26.8	28.9	27.7	28.5	22.4	27.2
Greece	-	-	4.7	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.3
Ireland	57.7	58.1	73.2	60.7	67.2	68.2	71.3
Italy	62.4	28.6	63.6	54.7	69.3	43.1	79.8
Japan	11.6	10.7	11.1	9.5	9.9	11.4	8.7
Luxembourg	-	48.3	44.6	36.7	45.6	31.4	40.8
Netherlands	36.6	29.4	29.7	20.3	25.4	36.6	36.4
New Zealand	0.7	1.3	4.1	5.1	6.0	6.2	6.8
Norway	57.0	50.6	38.2	32.0	32.1	29.5	34.8
Portugal	-	99.9	92.3	63.0	61.9	61.4	51.8
Spain	8	13.6	19.4	18.6	12.7	7.6	16.3
Sweden	46.2	39.9	33.5	29.3	29.7	26.2	29.0
Switzerland	43.8	32.6	25.9	22.7	23.8	22.4	23.1
United Kingdom	33.8	41.5	38.2	34.9	41.5	43.9	27.5
United States	11.3	12.3	11.9	13.8	15.4	16.6	22.4
TOTAL DAC	27.1	24.8	23.4	20.7	22.9	23.1	27.5
MULTILATERAL ^a							
AfDF	97.7	96.6	95.0	92.6	95.2	91.8	95.4
EC	50.6	51.4	32.6	31.3	24.9	30.4	32.2
IBRD	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	43.6	43.3	39.8	38.4	45.9	46.9	48.1
IFAD	34.2	41.8	40.6	31.6	45.6	42.7	43.4
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	-	48.7	48.0	49.1	43.9	55.5
UNTA	18.3	23.4	21.9	22.4	23.9	17.6	22.7
UNICEF	34.9	38.6	31.2	27.2	28.9	30.3	29.8
UNDP	33.5	37.3	41.1	41.4	37.3	45.1	48.3
UNHCR	43.9	31.3	56.1	58.5	38.6	41.9	44.3
WFP	35.3	60.5	43.6	49.9	53.6	56.9	61.7
Other UN	16.4	12.0	11.5	10.1	10.8	13.7	14.3
Arab Agencies	60.1	10.2	13.8	69.9	2.2	58.2	63.8
Other Multilateral	2.1	21.9	11.8	0.2	6.5	- 3.6	17.8
TOTAL MULTILATERAL	40.5	42.1	34.2	18.3	32.3	34.3	37.3
Other Countries ^b	10.0	9.3	10.9	23.5	22.7	14.0	12.9
OVERALL TOTAL	26.8	28.7	26.3	19.8	25.5	26.4	29.7

Table 30

Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Recipient
 \$ million at 2001 prices and exchange rates

	1986-1987 average	1991-1992 average	1999	2000	2001	2002
Angola	185	270	357	300	289	402
Benin	176	249	191	235	274	209
Botswana	166	114	55	30	29	36
Burkina Faso	361	390	358	329	392	448
Burundi	252	265	70	91	137	163
Cameroon	265	545	389	371	404	600
Cape Verde	127	104	123	92	77	88
Central African Rep.	195	162	104	72	67	58
Chad	230	236	169	128	187	221
Comoros	63	51	19	18	27	31
Congo, Dem. Rep.	695	350	120	180	263	766
Congo, Rep.	138	110	126	33	75	403
Côte d'Ivoire	249	615	399	343	170	1012
Djibouti	138	96	66	68	58	75
Equatorial Guinea	51	55	18	21	13	19
Eritrea	0	0	137	174	281	220
Ethiopia	970	1060	595	680	1116	1252
Gabon	101	93	42	12	9	68
Gambia	139	101	31	48	54	59
Ghana	502	716	561	578	653	621
Guinea	258	388	215	149	280	240
Guinea-Bissau	117	102	47	80	59	56
Kenya	650	861	285	494	463	376
Lesotho	127	127	28	36	56	73
Liberia	119	138	91	67	39	50
Madagascar	424	376	325	313	366	356
Malawi	309	539	409	434	404	360
Mali	472	414	324	354	354	450
Mauritania	323	186	194	205	268	334
Mauritius	82	51	37	20	22	22
Mayotte	39	62	96	102	120	117
Mozambique	815	1155	735	864	933	1937
Namibia	20	146	160	149	110	127
Niger	442	342	167	205	257	285
Nigeria	83	252	141	180	185	303
Rwanda	286	327	344	315	299	338
Sao Tome & Principe	22	50	25	35	38	24
Senegal	788	593	476	412	413	430
Seychelles	39	21	12	18	14	7
Sierra Leone	109	109	70	178	345	336
Somalia	700	417	106	103	150	183
South Africa	0	0	495	481	428	616
St. Helena	27	16	13	18	15	13
Sudan	1225	677	232	220	185	336
Swaziland	51	54	26	12	29	24
Tanzania	987	1124	902	978	1271	1164
Togo	191	192	64	68	44	48
Uganda	317	654	543	802	793	603
Zambia	573	888	569	776	349	612
Zimbabwe	337	558	224	168	164	193
South of Sahara Unall.	532	599	290	342	703	929
OVERALL TOTAL	15 469	16 995	11 575	12 378	13 729	17 691

Table 31

Aid from DAC Countries to Least Developed Countries^a

Net disbursements

	1991-1992			2001			2002		
	\$ million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	\$ million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	\$ million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI
Australia	218	21	0.08	175	20	0.05	192	19	0.05
Austria	62	25	0.04	106	20	0.06	170	33	0.08
Belgium	273	32	0.13	295	34	0.13	353	33	0.14
Canada	737	29	0.13	231	15	0.03	349	17	0.05
Denmark	472	36	0.36	540	33	0.34	547	33	0.32
Finland	277	35	0.25	114	29	0.10	154	33	0.12
France	2 148	27	0.17	1 083	26	0.08	1 626	30	0.11
Germany	1 741	24	0.09	1 173	24	0.06	1 332	25	0.07
Greece	..	..	..	22	11	0.02	37	13	0.03
Ireland	24	33	0.06	143	50	0.16	210	53	0.21
Italy	907	24	0.08	487	30	0.04	1 045	45	0.09
Japan	1 764	16	0.05	1 783	18	0.04	1 813	20	0.04
Luxembourg	13	34	0.10	47	34	0.25	58	40	0.30
Netherlands	730	28	0.24	995	31	0.26	1 180	35	0.29
New Zealand	18	18	0.05	29	26	0.07	30	25	0.06
Norway	554	45	0.52	449	33	0.27	625	37	0.33
Portugal	196	79	0.26	119	45	0.11	120	37	0.10
Spain	179	13	0.03	193	11	0.03	252	15	0.04
Sweden	815	36	0.34	458	27	0.21	629	32	0.26
Switzerland	312	31	0.13	257	28	0.10	250	27	0.08
United Kingdom	950	29	0.09	1 647	36	0.12	1 153	23	0.07
United States	2 103	18	0.04	1 673	15	0.02	3 012	23	0.03
TOTAL DAC	14 495	24	0.08	12 019	23	0.05	15 137	26	0.06
<i>of which:</i>									
EU Members	8 788	28	0.12	7 422	28	0.09	8 867	30	0.10

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.

Gross disbursements

		Australia					Austria		
		1991-92		2001-02		1981-82		1991-92	
Papua New Guinea	36.1	Papua New Guinea	24.5	Papua New Guinea	18.2	Algeria	27.6	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	15.4
Indonesia	5.9	Indonesia	7.3	Indonesia	7.0	Lebanon	6.1	China	11.2
Bangladesh	4.1	China	3.8	Timor-Leste	4.0	Malaysia	5.9	Algeria	8.5
Philippines	2.0	Philippines	3.6	Viet Nam	4.0	Philippines	5.5	Turkey	3.6
Fiji	1.8	Thailand	2.8	Philippines	3.4	Egypt	5.3	Iran	3.5
Myanmar	1.5	Fiji	2.2	China	2.9	Jordan	4.2	Egypt	3.1
Thailand	1.4	Malaysia	2.1	Solomon Islands	2.1	Turkey	4.1	Indonesia	2.9
Pakistan	1.4	India	1.6	Bangladesh	2.1	Cyprus	3.1	Malawi	1.8
Sri Lanka	1.4	Samoa	1.0	Cambodia	2.0	Tunisia	2.5	Nicaragua	1.7
Tanzania	1.1	Bangladesh	1.0	Vanuatu	1.1	Iran	2.1	Rwanda	1.7
Malaysia	1.1	Mozambique	1.0	Laos	1.1	Nicaragua	2.0	India	1.2
Solomon Islands	0.9	Solomon Islands	1.0	Thailand	1.1	Indonesia	1.6	Iraq	1.0
Egypt	0.8	Vanuatu	0.9	Afghanistan	1.0	Nigeria	1.5	Albania	0.9
Kenya	0.8	Laos	0.9	India	1.0	Tanzania	1.3	Jordan	0.9
Ethiopia	0.7	Ethiopia	0.8	Nauru	1.0	India	1.3	Thailand	0.9
Total above	61.0	Total above	54.5	Total above	52.0	Total above	74.2	Total above	58.4
Multilateral ODA	27.3	Multilateral ODA	29.1	Multilateral ODA	23.0	Multilateral ODA	29.9	Multilateral ODA	21.2
Unallocated	4.1	Unallocated	7.2	Unallocated	15.8	Unallocated	- 14.5	Unallocated	5.8
Total ODA \$ million	770	Total ODA \$ million	1 032	Total ODA \$ million	931	Total ODA \$ million	239	Total ODA \$ million	590
LDCs	19.2	LDCs	15.6	LDCs	21.9	LDCs	6.0	LDCs	14.7
Other LICs	13.2	Other LICs	23.3	Other LICs	33.0	Other LICs	8.6	Other LICs	27.2
LMICs	64.7	LMICs	55.3	LMICs	43.1	LMICs	59.5	LMICs	49.6
UMICs	2.4	UMICs	4.6	UMICs	2.0	UMICs	21.1	UMICs	5.9
HICs	-	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.1	HICs	0.1
MADCT	0.4	MADCT	1.2	MADCT	-	MADCT	4.7	MADCT	2.4
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	0.1	Europe	0.0	Europe	0.3	Europe	10.9	Europe	27.5
North of Sahara	1.2	North of Sahara	0.9	North of Sahara	0.9	North of Sahara	41.6	North of Sahara	15.9
South of Sahara	8.2	South of Sahara	8.3	South of Sahara	4.1	South of Sahara	8.7	South of Sahara	15.6
N. and C. America	0.1	N. and C. America	0.1	N. and C. America	0.0	N. and C. America	3.4	N. and C. America	3.1
South America	0.0	South America	0.0	South America	0.0	South America	1.6	South America	1.4
Middle East	0.2	Middle East	0.3	Middle East	0.5	Middle East	15.0	Middle East	9.8
S. and C. Asia	13.2	S. and C. Asia	6.6	S. and C. Asia	9.2	S. and C. Asia	2.1	S. and C. Asia	4.4
Far East Asia	17.1	Far East Asia	34.5	Far East Asia	42.0	Far East Asia	16.5	Far East Asia	22.1
Oceania	60.0	Oceania	49.2	Oceania	43.1	Oceania	0.2	Oceania	0.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

Per cent of total ODA

2001-02		1981-82		Belgium 1991-92		2001-02	
Serbia and Montenegro	9.8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	21.1	Rwanda	5.8	Tanzania	4.5
Cameroon	5.4	Rwanda	5.1	Burundi	4.5	Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.2
Bolivia	5.2	Burundi	4.0	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.6	Cameroon	2.9
Egypt	3.8	Indonesia	2.6	Indonesia	2.9	Serbia and Montenegro	2.8
Indonesia	3.2	Morocco	2.2	Algeria	2.5	Côte d'Ivoire	2.4
Tanzania	3.2	India	2.0	Morocco	1.8	Rwanda	1.7
Turkey	2.4	Niger	1.4	Tanzania	1.8	Bolivia	1.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.2	China	1.4	Kenya	1.6	Burkina Faso	1.3
Mozambique	2.1	Tunisia	1.3	Tunisia	1.4	Burundi	1.3
Afghanistan	2.1	Senegal	1.2	Bolivia	1.4	Viet Nam	1.1
China	1.9	Cameroon	1.1	China	1.2	Niger	0.9
Sierra Leone	1.2	Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	Bangladesh	0.8	Sierra Leone	0.8
Ethiopia	1.0	Philippines	0.9	Thailand	0.8	South Africa	0.8
Ghana	1.0	Tanzania	0.8	Ecuador	0.8	Mali	0.8
Uganda	1.0	Turkey	0.8	Senegal	0.7	Senegal	0.8
Total above	45.2	Total above	46.8	Total above	31.8	Total above	27.6
Multilateral ODA	30.9	Multilateral ODA	38.2	Multilateral ODA	37.7	Multilateral ODA	36.3
Unallocated	6.1	Unallocated	4.7	Unallocated	15.1	Unallocated	20.6
Total ODA \$ million	562	Total ODA \$ million	541	Total ODA \$ million	874	Total ODA \$ million	998
LDCs	26.1	LDCs	65.9	LDCs	48.6	LDCs	51.7
Other LICs	25.3	Other LICs	16.0	Other LICs	20.4	Other LICs	21.5
LMICs	42.1	LMICs	14.1	LMICs	25.3	LMICs	24.4
UMICs	5.5	UMICs	3.8	UMICs	5.6	UMICs	2.4
HICs	0.9	HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	0.0
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	-
Total Bilateral	100.0						
Europe	26.1	Europe	1.3	Europe	1.3	Europe	7.2
North of Sahara	6.5	North of Sahara	7.7	North of Sahara	13.0	North of Sahara	2.4
South of Sahara	32.9	South of Sahara	69.0	South of Sahara	55.3	South of Sahara	66.2
N. and C. America	3.3	N. and C. America	1.6	N. and C. America	2.9	N. and C. America	3.1
South America	9.1	South America	4.0	South America	9.6	South America	8.0
Middle East	2.8	Middle East	0.9	Middle East	1.5	Middle East	2.1
S. and C. Asia	7.6	S. and C. Asia	4.7	S. and C. Asia	3.6	S. and C. Asia	3.5
Far East Asia	11.4	Far East Asia	10.6	Far East Asia	12.7	Far East Asia	7.5
Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.0
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Gross disbursements

			Canada						Denmark		
1981-82		1991-92	2001-02		1981-82		1991-92	1981-82		1991-92	
Bangladesh	6.1	Bangladesh	3.9	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	3.5	Tanzania	8.7	Tanzania	6.9		
Pakistan	4.3	China	2.0	Cameroon	2.4	Bangladesh	5.5	Bangladesh	3.6		
India	4.0	Pakistan	1.7	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2	India	4.7	India	2.8		
Kenya	3.1	Indonesia	1.6	Bangladesh	1.7	Kenya	4.5	Uganda	2.6		
Sri Lanka	2.8	Ghana	1.5	India	1.5	Egypt	2.2	Zambia	2.1		
Tanzania	2.6	Egypt	1.4	China	1.5	Mozambique	1.7	Kenya	2.0		
Indonesia	2.0	India	1.3	Afghanistan	1.4	Angola	1.3	Mozambique	1.8		
Egypt	1.8	Tanzania	1.2	Viet Nam	0.9	Zimbabwe	1.3	Egypt	1.7		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.2	Mozambique	1.1	Philippines	0.8	Philippines	1.2	Nicaragua	1.5		
Senegal	1.2	Cameroon	1.1	Indonesia	0.8	China	1.0	Zimbabwe	1.5		
Turkey	1.0	Ethiopia	1.0	Jamaica	0.7	Pakistan	0.9	China	0.9		
Jamaica	1.0	Philippines	1.0	Ghana	0.7	Senegal	0.9	Niger	0.8		
Zambia	1.0	Thailand	1.0	Bolivia	0.7	Cameroon	0.9	Nepal	0.7		
Cameroon	0.9	Zambia	0.9	Haiti	0.6	Indonesia	0.8	Burkina Faso	0.7		
Tunisia	0.9	Zimbabwe	0.9	Mozambique	0.6	Myanmar	0.8	Yemen	0.6		
Total above	33.9	Total above	21.6	Total above	20.2	Total above	36.4	Total above	30.3		
Multilateral ODA	33.7	Multilateral ODA	31.2	Multilateral ODA	23.3	Multilateral ODA	48.0	Multilateral ODA	43.4		
Unallocated	15.1	Unallocated	29.7	Unallocated	38.7	Unallocated	6.0	Unallocated	17.2		
Total ODA \$ million	1 206	Total ODA \$ million	2 594	Total ODA \$ million	1 794	Total ODA \$ million	417	Total ODA \$ million	1 324		
LDCs	39.9	LDCs	40.2	LDCs	30.7	LDCs	53.5	LDCs	60.9		
Other LICs	33.9	Other LICs	31.0	Other LICs	34.5	Other LICs	31.9	Other LICs	25.7		
LMICs	20.5	LMICs	24.0	LMICs	31.7	LMICs	12.2	LMICs	11.9		
UMICs	5.6	UMICs	4.6	UMICs	3.1	UMICs	2.4	UMICs	1.2		
HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	0.1	HICs	-	HICs	-		
MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.1	MADCT	0.3		
Total Bilateral	100.0										
Europe	1.9	Europe	0.2	Europe	12.6	Europe	0.0	Europe	0.0		
North of Sahara	6.1	North of Sahara	5.8	North of Sahara	2.8	North of Sahara	4.7	North of Sahara	4.4		
South of Sahara	38.2	South of Sahara	39.9	South of Sahara	36.2	South of Sahara	54.8	South of Sahara	60.6		
N. and C. America	9.0	N. and C. America	9.6	N. and C. America	11.0	N. and C. America	0.9	N. and C. America	4.6		
South America	4.3	South America	6.7	South America	7.4	South America	1.0	South America	2.4		
Middle East	0.4	Middle East	2.7	Middle East	2.0	Middle East	2.6	Middle East	1.6		
S. and C. Asia	33.6	S. and C. Asia	19.1	S. and C. Asia	15.4	S. and C. Asia	27.0	S. and C. Asia	20.0		
Far East Asia	6.3	Far East Asia	15.2	Far East Asia	12.1	Far East Asia	9.0	Far East Asia	6.3		
Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.7	Oceania	0.4	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	-		
Total Bilateral	100.0										

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02		1981-82		Finland 1991-92		2001-02	
Tanzania	4.1	Tanzania	11.0	Egypt	5.4	Tanzania	3.0
Viet Nam	3.2	Viet Nam	7.2	Tanzania	4.6	Afghanistan	2.8
Uganda	3.1	Zambia	5.3	Zambia	3.5	Mozambique	2.6
Mozambique	3.0	Egypt	3.5	Kenya	3.4	Serbia and Montenegro	2.5
Ghana	2.7	Kenya	3.3	Mozambique	2.9	China	1.6
Bangladesh	2.3	Mozambique	2.8	Nicaragua	2.4	Namibia	1.6
Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.8	Sri Lanka	2.0	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.2	Nicaragua	1.5
Bolivia	1.7	Peru	1.5	Nepal	2.1	Viet Nam	1.4
Zambia	1.6	Somalia	1.3	Viet Nam	1.9	Kenya	1.4
Nicaragua	1.6	Sudan	1.1	Namibia	1.7	Nepal	1.2
Burkina Faso	1.5	Bangladesh	0.9	Bangladesh	1.6	South Africa	1.2
Nepal	1.5	Zimbabwe	0.9	Ethiopia	1.6	Ethiopia	1.1
India	1.4	Nicaragua	0.9	China	1.6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.1
Benin	1.4	Myanmar	0.7	Sri Lanka	1.4	Zambia	1.1
Egypt	1.2	Uganda	0.7	Zimbabwe	1.4	Egypt	1.0
Total above	32.0	Total above	43.1	Total above	37.7	Total above	25.0
Multilateral ODA	35.6	Multilateral ODA	41.0	Multilateral ODA	34.7	Multilateral ODA	43.4
Unallocated	17.3	Unallocated	10.5	Unallocated	16.0	Unallocated	18.5
Total ODA \$ million	1 692	Total ODA \$ million	140	Total ODA \$ million	816	Total ODA \$ million	433
LDCs	48.9	LDCs	54.1	LDCs	43.0	LDCs	44.5
Other LICs	29.5	Other LICs	27.1	Other LICs	24.7	Other LICs	22.3
LMICs	18.9	LMICs	17.1	LMICs	27.4	LMICs	31.4
UMICs	2.8	UMICs	1.6	UMICs	4.4	UMICs	1.8
HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	-
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.1	MADCT	0.4	MADCT	-
Total Bilateral	100.0						
Europe	5.3	Europe	0.2	Europe	5.7	Europe	11.1
North of Sahara	2.6	North of Sahara	7.2	North of Sahara	10.1	North of Sahara	2.7
South of Sahara	50.8	South of Sahara	60.0	South of Sahara	50.4	South of Sahara	42.6
N. and C. America	6.2	N. and C. America	3.2	N. and C. America	6.2	N. and C. America	7.3
South America	4.3	South America	3.3	South America	1.7	South America	3.2
Middle East	0.9	Middle East	1.3	Middle East	3.4	Middle East	4.0
S. and C. Asia	14.8	S. and C. Asia	7.8	S. and C. Asia	11.6	S. and C. Asia	14.2
Far East Asia	15.1	Far East Asia	16.8	Far East Asia	10.6	Far East Asia	14.7
Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Gross disbursements

				France		Germany			
1981-82		1991-92		2001-02		1981-82		1991-92	
French Polynesia	5.2	Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	Côte d'Ivoire	7.3	Turkey	7.0	Egypt	6.8
New Caledonia	5.2	New Caledonia	4.1	Mozambique	4.0	India	5.4	India	4.7
Morocco	3.6	French Polynesia	4.0	Morocco	3.7	Indonesia	4.7	Israel	4.6
Senegal	3.6	Cameroon	3.9	Egypt	3.1	Egypt	2.7	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	3.9
Brazil	3.0	Morocco	3.3	Cameroon	2.4	Bangladesh	2.5	Turkey	3.2
Cameroon	2.8	Senegal	3.2	Senegal	2.3	Brazil	2.1	Indonesia	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	Egypt	2.8	Mayotte	2.1	Tunisia	1.8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.5
Madagascar	2.4	Algeria	2.4	Tunisia	2.0	Israel	1.8	China	2.4
Algeria	2.0	Indonesia	2.0	Indonesia	1.6	Sudan	1.8	Pakistan	1.8
Central African Rep.	2.0	Madagascar	1.9	Algeria	1.4	Pakistan	1.7	Ethiopia	1.5
Egypt	1.9	China	1.7	Mali	1.3	Tanzania	1.6	Zambia	1.4
Tunisia	1.8	Guinea	1.5	China	1.3	Myanmar	1.3	Ghana	1.2
Burkina Faso	1.8	Burkina Faso	1.5	Viet Nam	1.3	Peru	1.2	Jordan	1.1
Niger	1.6	Niger	1.4	Serbia and Montenegro	1.1	Thailand	1.1	Bangladesh	1.0
Gabon	1.5	Tunisia	1.3	Burkina Faso	1.1	Morocco	1.1	Mozambique	1.0
Total above	40.9	Total above	40.1	Total above	36.2	Total above	38.0	Total above	39.9
Multilateral ODA	21.3	Multilateral ODA	21.4	Multilateral ODA	31.6	Multilateral ODA	25.6	Multilateral ODA	27.4
Unallocated	12.5	Unallocated	12.1	Unallocated	12.4	Unallocated	8.0	Unallocated	7.4
Total ODA \$ million	3 174	Total ODA \$ million	8 374	Total ODA \$ million	5 916	Total ODA \$ million	3 583	Total ODA \$ million	8 553
LDCs	36.0	LDCs	33.6	LDCs	32.8	LDCs	29.3	LDCs	24.4
Other LICs	17.1	Other LICs	25.2	Other LICs	29.0	Other LICs	25.7	Other LICs	25.9
LMICs	18.0	LMICs	20.2	LMICs	27.5	LMICs	21.8	LMICs	32.8
UMICs	12.9	UMICs	8.6	UMICs	10.8	UMICs	18.6	UMICs	8.9
HICs	-	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0
MADCT	16.1	MADCT	12.5	MADCT	-	MADCT	4.5	MADCT	8.0
Total Bilateral	100.0								
Europe	1.6	Europe	1.3	Europe	3.3	Europe	13.4	Europe	11.7
North of Sahara	13.3	North of Sahara	13.8	North of Sahara	17.7	North of Sahara	8.5	North of Sahara	12.9
South of Sahara	51.4	South of Sahara	55.4	South of Sahara	57.0	South of Sahara	28.0	South of Sahara	27.1
N. and C. America	2.3	N. and C. America	2.4	N. and C. America	2.2	N. and C. America	3.7	N. and C. America	3.2
South America	6.2	South America	3.1	South America	3.6	South America	9.8	South America	6.6
Middle East	1.8	Middle East	1.9	Middle East	2.5	Middle East	6.5	Middle East	13.6
S. and C. Asia	4.8	S. and C. Asia	2.8	S. and C. Asia	2.8	S. and C. Asia	17.3	S. and C. Asia	12.5
Far East Asia	3.2	Far East Asia	7.8	Far East Asia	9.1	Far East Asia	12.5	Far East Asia	12.0
Oceania	15.4	Oceania	11.5	Oceania	1.8	Oceania	0.4	Oceania	0.3
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02	Greece		
	1981-82	1991-92	2001-02
Serbia and Montenegro 4.9			Macedonia, FYROM 10.4
China 4.5			Serbia and Montenegro 10.0
Bolivia 3.7			Albania 5.7
India 2.4			Bosnia-Herzegovina 3.0
Mozambique 2.2			Afghanistan 2.2
Indonesia 1.9			Armenia 0.8
Turkey 1.9			Palestinian Adm. Areas 0.7
Egypt 1.6			Georgia 0.6
Jordan 1.6			Turkey 0.5
Afghanistan 1.4			Lebanon 0.4
Cameroon 1.2			Syria 0.3
Peru 1.1			India 0.3
Pakistan 1.1			Ethiopia 0.2
Syria 1.0			Egypt 0.1
Brazil 0.9			Moldova 0.1
Total above 31.3			Total above 35.3
Multilateral ODA 33.2	Multilateral ODA -	Multilateral ODA -	Multilateral ODA 60.3
Unallocated 10.7	Unallocated -	Unallocated -	Unallocated 3.2
Total ODA \$ million 6 275	Total ODA \$ million -	Total ODA \$ million -	Total ODA \$ million 239
LDCs 22.0	LDCs -	LDCs -	LDCs 6.9
Other LICs 28.9	Other LICs -	Other LICs -	Other LICs 4.3
LMICs 41.3	LMICs -	LMICs -	LMICs 86.0
UMICs 7.8	UMICs -	UMICs -	UMICs 2.8
HICs 0.0	HICs -	HICs -	HICs 0.1
MADCT -	MADCT -	MADCT -	MADCT -
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral -	Total Bilateral -	Total Bilateral 100.0
Europe 15.4	Europe -	Europe -	Europe 82.1
North of Sahara 5.8	North of Sahara -	North of Sahara -	North of Sahara 0.8
South of Sahara 23.5	South of Sahara -	South of Sahara -	South of Sahara 1.6
N. and C. America 3.8	N. and C. America -	N. and C. America -	N. and C. America 0.2
South America 13.0	South America -	South America -	South America 0.1
Middle East 8.1	Middle East -	Middle East -	Middle East 4.2
S. and C. Asia 13.8	S. and C. Asia -	S. and C. Asia -	S. and C. Asia 10.7
Far East Asia 16.5	Far East Asia -	Far East Asia -	Far East Asia 0.2
Oceania 0.1	Oceania -	Oceania -	Oceania -
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral -	Total Bilateral -	Total Bilateral 100.0

Gross disbursements

		Ireland					Italy		
1981-82		1991-92		2001-02		1981-82		1991-92	
Lesotho	9.4	Tanzania	6.3	Uganda	8.8	Somalia	5.1	Albania	5.5
Tanzania	3.2	Lesotho	5.2	Mozambique	7.0	Malta	3.7	Mozambique	4.9
Zambia	2.7	Zambia	4.7	Ethiopia	6.8	Mozambique	2.3	Tunisia	3.6
Sudan	2.2	Egypt	3.4	Tanzania	6.0	Ethiopia	1.8	China	3.4
Zimbabwe	0.5	Sudan	1.9	Zambia	4.7	Tanzania	1.7	Argentina	3.4
Kenya	0.4	Ethiopia	1.2	Lesotho	3.0	Turkey	1.4	Morocco	3.0
Swaziland	0.4	Somalia	1.0	South Africa	2.4	Sudan	1.1	Egypt	2.9
Rwanda	0.3	Zimbabwe	0.7	Afghanistan	1.6	Egypt	1.1	Tanzania	2.0
Burundi	0.2	Kenya	0.7	Kenya	1.0	Sierra Leone	0.7	Ethiopia	1.6
Bangladesh	0.2	Cambodia	0.6	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.9	Algeria	0.7	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.3
Djibouti	0.1	Bangladesh	0.5	Timor-Leste	0.8	Viet Nam	0.6	Senegal	1.1
Nigeria	0.1	Iran	0.5	Angola	0.8	Lebanon	0.6	Turkey	1.1
India	0.1	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	0.4	Sudan	0.7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.5	Angola	1.0
Sierra Leone	0.1	Uganda	0.3	Zimbabwe	0.6	Nicaragua	0.5	Somalia	1.0
Peru	0.1	Turkey	0.2	India	0.6	Burkina Faso	0.5	Sierra Leone	0.9
Total above	19.9	Total above	27.6	Total above	45.8	Total above	22.4	Total above	36.8
Multilateral ODA	69.7	Multilateral ODA	59.7	Multilateral ODA	34.0	Multilateral ODA	64.8	Multilateral ODA	36.4
Unallocated	9.8	Unallocated	10.0	Unallocated	11.3	Unallocated	5.6	Unallocated	9.5
Total ODA \$ million	37	Total ODA \$ million	71	Total ODA \$ million	342	Total ODA \$ million	769	Total ODA \$ million	3 844
LDCs	90.1	LDCs	75.3	LDCs	80.0	LDCs	54.5	LDCs	32.5
Other LICs	5.9	Other LICs	6.7	Other LICs	8.7	Other LICs	8.6	Other LICs	13.9
LMICs	3.3	LMICs	16.6	LMICs	10.2	LMICs	14.3	LMICs	42.2
UMICs	0.7	UMICs	1.4	UMICs	1.1	UMICs	9.6	UMICs	11.2
HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	12.7	HICs	0.2
MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	0.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	-	Europe	2.2	Europe	4.7	Europe	18.1	Europe	14.5
North of Sahara	-	North of Sahara	11.3	North of Sahara	0.0	North of Sahara	8.8	North of Sahara	18.3
South of Sahara	96.2	South of Sahara	77.4	South of Sahara	81.5	South of Sahara	56.2	South of Sahara	34.8
N. and C. America	0.3	N. and C. America	0.5	N. and C. America	2.2	N. and C. America	3.0	N. and C. America	5.0
South America	1.1	South America	0.8	South America	1.8	South America	4.8	South America	14.7
Middle East	0.2	Middle East	2.3	Middle East	1.8	Middle East	3.3	Middle East	2.1
S. and C. Asia	1.3	S. and C. Asia	2.5	S. and C. Asia	5.4	S. and C. Asia	1.7	S. and C. Asia	1.6
Far East Asia	0.5	Far East Asia	2.8	Far East Asia	2.4	Far East Asia	4.1	Far East Asia	9.0
Oceania	0.2	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02	Japan				
	1981-82		1991-92		2001-02
Mozambique 10.6	Indonesia 11.1	Indonesia 12.1	China 9.7		
Tanzania 3.1	Korea 6.6	Philippines 7.4	India 6.8		
Eritrea 1.5	Thailand 6.0	China 6.8	Thailand 6.1		
Tunisia 1.5	China 5.7	India 6.1	Indonesia 6.0		
Ethiopia 1.5	Philippines 5.6	Thailand 4.2	Philippines 5.4		
Afghanistan 1.2	Bangladesh 5.2	Egypt 2.9	Viet Nam 3.5		
Albania 1.1	Myanmar 3.5	Malaysia 2.4	Bangladesh 2.5		
Cameroon 1.0	Pakistan 3.4	Jordan 2.2	Pakistan 2.1		
Palestinian Adm. Areas 0.9	Malaysia 2.5	Peru 2.0	Sri Lanka 2.0		
Somalia 0.8	Egypt 2.1	Turkey 2.0	Brazil 1.4		
Serbia and Montenegro 0.8	India 2.1	Korea 1.9	Peru 1.4		
Uganda 0.7	Sri Lanka 1.7	Pakistan 1.8	Tanzania 1.3		
China 0.7	Congo, Dem. Rep. 1.4	Bangladesh 1.7	Malaysia 1.2		
Sierra Leone 0.5	Turkey 1.3	Sri Lanka 1.6	Azerbaijan 1.0		
Angola 0.4	Tanzania 1.3	Viet Nam 1.5	Cambodia 0.9		
Total above 26.4	Total above 59.6	Total above 56.6	Total above 51.0		
Multilateral ODA 57.8	Multilateral ODA 22.8	Multilateral ODA 19.0	Multilateral ODA 20.0		
Unallocated 6.9	Unallocated 2.4	Unallocated 5.7	Unallocated 9.0		
Total ODA \$ million 2 173	Total ODA \$ million 3 462	Total ODA \$ million 12 766	Total ODA \$ million 12 427		
LDCs 63.1	LDCs 22.8	LDCs 12.0	LDCs 15.5		
Other LICs 9.8	Other LICs 31.9	Other LICs 43.1	Other LICs 46.0		
LMICs 23.9	LMICs 26.9	LMICs 32.9	LMICs 32.2		
UMICs 3.1	UMICs 8.7	UMICs 9.0	UMICs 6.3		
HICs 0.1	HICs 0.0	HICs 0.0	HICs 0.0		
MADCT -	MADCT 9.6	MADCT 3.1	MADCT -		
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0		
Europe 8.5	Europe 1.8	Europe 2.7	Europe 1.3		
North of Sahara 6.5	North of Sahara 3.9	North of Sahara 4.6	North of Sahara 2.9		
South of Sahara 63.9	South of Sahara 10.1	South of Sahara 10.2	South of Sahara 9.2		
N. and C. America 3.6	N. and C. America 1.6	N. and C. America 3.3	N. and C. America 4.2		
South America 3.6	South America 5.9	South America 6.4	South America 6.4		
Middle East 5.2	Middle East 2.2	Middle East 4.8	Middle East 2.5		
S. and C. Asia 5.2	S. and C. Asia 22.6	S. and C. Asia 17.1	S. and C. Asia 24.1		
Far East Asia 3.3	Far East Asia 51.0	Far East Asia 49.5	Far East Asia 48.0		
Oceania 0.3	Oceania 0.9	Oceania 1.5	Oceania 1.4		
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0		

Gross disbursements

	Luxembourg				Netherlands			
	1981-82	1991-92	2001-02		1981-82	1991-92		
	Cape Verde	4.9	Serbia and Montenegro	5.0	India	7.5	India	4.7
	Chile	2.5	Cape Verde	4.6	Suriname	6.2	Indonesia	4.2
	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.5	El Salvador	3.9	Indonesia	6.2	Netherlands Antilles	3.1
	Rwanda	2.4	Afghanistan	3.8	Netherlands Antilles	4.5	Bangladesh	2.5
	Somalia	2.3	Mali	3.7	Tanzania	4.3	Tanzania	2.0
	Burundi	2.3	Burkina Faso	3.5	Bangladesh	4.2	Mozambique	1.8
	Gambia	1.8	Viet Nam	3.5	Kenya	3.1	Kenya	1.6
	Burkina Faso	1.8	Laos	3.4	Sri Lanka	2.3	Peru	1.5
	Peru	1.7	Nicaragua	2.9	Sudan	2.0	Pakistan	1.4
	Senegal	1.7	Namibia	2.8	Pakistan	2.0	Suriname	1.4
	Namibia	1.6	Niger	2.7	Mozambique	1.6	Sudan	1.4
	Colombia	1.4	Senegal	2.4	Burkina Faso	1.5	Zambia	1.3
	India	1.4	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.3	Nicaragua	1.3	Bolivia	1.1
	Niger	1.3	Rwanda	2.0	Egypt	1.3	Zimbabwe	1.1
	Djibouti	1.1	India	1.7	Peru	1.3	Nicaragua	1.1
	Total above	30.7	Total above	48.2	Total above	49.3	Total above	30.3
Multilateral ODA	Multilateral ODA	41.0	Multilateral ODA	22.0	Multilateral ODA	25.4	Multilateral ODA	28.8
Unallocated	Unallocated	12.0	Unallocated	12.5	Unallocated	8.8	Unallocated	18.8
Total ODA \$ million	Total ODA \$ million	39	Total ODA \$ million	143	Total ODA \$ million	1 524	Total ODA \$ million	2 837
LDCs	LDCs	59.1	LDCs	48.1	LDCs	33.2	LDCs	35.0
Other LICs	Other LICs	7.4	Other LICs	16.3	Other LICs	34.2	Other LICs	32.0
LMICs	LMICs	22.7	LMICs	32.1	LMICs	22.3	LMICs	20.8
UMICs	UMICs	9.4	UMICs	3.4	UMICs	3.2	UMICs	3.6
HICs	HICs	-	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0
MADCT	MADCT	1.3	MADCT	-	MADCT	7.1	MADCT	8.5
Total Bilateral	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	Europe	5.7	Europe	9.7	Europe	1.0	Europe	1.8
North of Sahara	North of Sahara	0.4	North of Sahara	4.8	North of Sahara	2.4	North of Sahara	1.9
South of Sahara	South of Sahara	50.7	South of Sahara	43.2	South of Sahara	30.7	South of Sahara	37.0
N. and C. America	N. and C. America	2.1	N. and C. America	10.8	N. and C. America	11.4	N. and C. America	13.6
South America	South America	12.7	South America	5.5	South America	14.9	South America	12.1
Middle East	Middle East	19.1	Middle East	4.0	Middle East	2.0	Middle East	4.3
S. and C. Asia	S. and C. Asia	6.4	S. and C. Asia	8.8	S. and C. Asia	24.7	S. and C. Asia	17.8
Far East Asia	Far East Asia	2.9	Far East Asia	13.2	Far East Asia	12.7	Far East Asia	11.5
Oceania	Oceania	-	Oceania	-	Oceania	0.2	Oceania	0.2
Total Bilateral	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02	New Zealand						
	1981-82	1991-92	2001-02	2001-02			
Indonesia	3.6	Cook Islands	12.8	Cook Islands	8.4	Papua New Guinea	5.4
India	3.2	Indonesia	7.1	Niue	6.2	Solomon Islands	4.2
Tanzania	3.1	Niue	5.6	Samoa	6.1	Samoa	3.8
Ghana	3.1	Samoa	5.2	Fiji	4.4	Tokelau	3.6
Afghanistan	2.3	Fiji	4.8	Tokelau	4.1	Indonesia	3.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.1	Papua New Guinea	3.7	Papua New Guinea	3.2	Tonga	3.1
Mozambique	2.0	Tonga	3.5	Tonga	3.1	Vanuatu	3.0
Bolivia	2.0	Tokelau	2.4	Indonesia	2.5	Niue	2.8
Serbia and Montenegro	1.7	Thailand	1.8	Vanuatu	2.4	Cook Islands	2.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.3	Philippines	1.7	Solomon Islands	1.9	Fiji	2.0
Bangladesh	1.3	Vanuatu	1.1	Kiribati	1.8	Philippines	1.7
Uganda	1.2	Solomon Islands	0.9	Philippines	1.3	Viet Nam	1.4
Burkina Faso	1.2	Tuvalu	0.6	Tuvalu	1.2	Cambodia	1.4
South Africa	1.2	Tanzania	0.6	Thailand	0.7	Kiribati	1.3
Mali	1.2	Kiribati	0.6	China	0.5	Timor-Leste	1.2
Total above	30.5	Total above	52.3	Total above	47.6	Total above	40.1
Multilateral ODA	26.8	Multilateral ODA	24.9	Multilateral ODA	21.3	Multilateral ODA	24.4
Unallocated	15.8	Unallocated	20.5	Unallocated	28.7	Unallocated	19.6
Total ODA \$ million	3 433	Total ODA \$ million	66	Total ODA \$ million	99	Total ODA \$ million	117
LDCs	42.6	LDCs	17.3	LDCs	28.1	LDCs	36.9
Other LICs	30.3	Other LICs	14.0	Other LICs	7.6	Other LICs	16.4
LMICs	25.4	LMICs	43.9	LMICs	46.2	LMICs	40.3
UMICs	1.7	UMICs	24.4	UMICs	17.6	UMICs	6.4
HICs	0.0	HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	0.0
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.4	MADCT	0.5	MADCT	-
Total Bilateral	100.0						
Europe	8.6	Europe	-	Europe	0.1	Europe	0.0
North of Sahara	1.1	North of Sahara	0.0	North of Sahara	0.0	North of Sahara	0.0
South of Sahara	45.1	South of Sahara	1.4	South of Sahara	1.8	South of Sahara	7.1
N. and C. America	5.7	N. and C. America	0.1	N. and C. America	0.2	N. and C. America	1.0
South America	8.2	South America	0.5	South America	0.4	South America	1.9
Middle East	3.6	Middle East	-	Middle East	0.2	Middle East	2.0
S. and C. Asia	15.9	S. and C. Asia	2.1	S. and C. Asia	0.7	S. and C. Asia	6.0
Far East Asia	11.5	Far East Asia	15.7	Far East Asia	12.0	Far East Asia	20.5
Oceania	0.1	Oceania	80.2	Oceania	84.5	Oceania	61.5
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Gross disbursements

			Norway		Portugal		
			1991-92	2001-02	1981-82	1991-92	
	1981-82						
Tanzania	9.0	Tanzania	6.8	Afghanistan	3.3	Mozambique	52.3
Bangladesh	4.6	Mozambique	5.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.9	Cape Verde	6.1
Kenya	4.3	Zambia	4.2	Tanzania	2.7	Angola	5.9
India	4.0	Bangladesh	3.3	Mozambique	2.3	Guinea-Bissau	5.6
Mozambique	2.8	Nicaragua	2.2	Serbia and Montenegro	1.9	Sao Tome & Principe	4.8
Pakistan	2.6	Ethiopia	2.2	Uganda	1.7	Brazil	0.0
Sri Lanka	2.2	Botswana	2.1	Zambia	1.6	Timor-Leste	0.0
Zambia	2.2	Benin	2.0	Ethiopia	1.5	Namibia	0.0
Sudan	2.2	Zimbabwe	2.0	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.5	Zimbabwe	0.0
Botswana	1.6	India	1.7	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.3	Morocco	0.0
Zimbabwe	1.5	Pakistan	1.4	Angola	1.3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0
Uganda	0.8	Sri Lanka	1.1	Somalia	1.2	Macao	0.0
Philippines	0.8	China	1.1	Bangladesh	1.2	Malawi	0.0
Lebanon	0.7	Namibia	1.0	Sri Lanka	1.2	Senegal	0.0
Madagascar	0.5	Chile	0.7	Sudan	1.2	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
Total above	39.7	Total above	37.6	Total above	26.9	Total above	74.8
Multilateral ODA	42.4	Multilateral ODA	36.9	Multilateral ODA	31.3	Multilateral ODA	21.3
Unallocated	10.7	Unallocated	14.0	Unallocated	19.5	Unallocated	3.9
Total ODA \$ million	513	Total ODA \$ million	1 227	Total ODA \$ million	1 526	Total ODA \$ million	249
LDCs	54.3	LDCs	63.2	LDCs	50.3	LDCs	99.9
Other LICs	30.0	Other LICs	20.5	Other LICs	14.2	Other LICs	0.1
LMICs	10.7	LMICs	9.7	LMICs	31.3	LMICs	0.0
UMICs	5.0	UMICs	6.4	UMICs	4.3	UMICs	0.0
HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	0.0	HICs	-
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0
Total Bilateral	100.0						
Europe	3.2	Europe	0.6	Europe	15.5	Europe	-
North of Sahara	0.4	North of Sahara	0.1	North of Sahara	0.5	North of Sahara	0.0
South of Sahara	57.0	South of Sahara	63.9	South of Sahara	42.4	South of Sahara	99.9
N. and C. America	2.1	N. and C. America	7.2	N. and C. America	6.6	N. and C. America	-
South America	0.8	South America	2.7	South America	2.4	South America	0.1
Middle East	1.4	Middle East	0.8	Middle East	9.1	Middle East	-
S. and C. Asia	29.2	S. and C. Asia	18.5	S. and C. Asia	17.3	S. and C. Asia	-
Far East Asia	4.8	Far East Asia	6.2	Far East Asia	6.3	Far East Asia	0.0
Oceania	1.1	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	-
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02	Spain				
	1981-82	1991-92	2001-02		
Timor-Leste	22.6	China	9.8	Nicaragua	11.4
Mozambique	9.8	Morocco	9.5	El Salvador	2.7
Cape Verde	5.7	Mexico	9.1	China	2.5
Sao Tome & Principe	4.6	Argentina	4.2	Morocco	2.1
Angola	4.5	Algeria	3.5	Ecuador	2.0
Guinea-Bissau	3.4	Angola	2.2	Bolivia	1.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.8	Bolivia	2.0	Peru	1.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.5	Cameroon	1.4	Honduras	1.9
Sierra Leone	0.4	Equatorial Guinea	1.4	Colombia	1.7
Macedonia, FYROM	0.4	Ecuador	1.2	Dominican Republic	1.5
Ethiopia	0.4	Honduras	1.2	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.4
Brazil	0.4	Indonesia	1.1	Côte d'Ivoire	1.4
South Africa	0.4	Peru	1.1	Indonesia	1.3
Namibia	0.2	Uganda	1.0	Serbia and Montenegro	1.3
India	0.2	Nicaragua	0.9	Algeria	1.3
Total above	54.3	Total above	49.8	Total above	36.2
Multilateral ODA	37.5	Multilateral ODA	0.0	Multilateral ODA	34.9
Unallocated	6.9	Unallocated	100.0	Unallocated	9.8
Total ODA \$ million	296	Total ODA \$ million	1 85	Total ODA \$ million	1 862
LDCs	53.9	LDCs	-	LDCs	10.9
Other LICs	41.4	Other LICs	-	Other LICs	36.4
LMICs	3.6	LMICs	-	LMICs	46.3
UMICs	1.1	UMICs	-	UMICs	6.4
HICs	0.0	HICs	-	HICs	0.0
MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	-
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	-	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	1.6	Europe	-	Europe	7.9
North of Sahara	0.4	North of Sahara	-	North of Sahara	8.7
South of Sahara	58.3	South of Sahara	-	South of Sahara	13.3
N. and C. America	0.3	N. and C. America	-	N. and C. America	37.2
South America	0.9	South America	-	South America	17.3
Middle East	0.2	Middle East	-	Middle East	2.9
S. and C. Asia	0.6	S. and C. Asia	-	S. and C. Asia	3.4
Far East Asia	37.7	Far East Asia	-	Far East Asia	9.3
Oceania		Oceania	-	Oceania	0.0
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	-	Total Bilateral	100.0

Gross disbursements

			Sweden			Switzerland			
			1991-92	2001-02		1981-82	1991-92		
1981-82									
Tanzania	7.9	Tanzania	5.2	Tanzania	3.0	India	4.9	India	4.0
Viet Nam	7.2	Mozambique	5.1	Mozambique	2.4	Nepal	4.4	Mozambique	2.3
India	5.4	Zambia	3.7	Nicaragua	1.7	Rwanda	3.4	Indonesia	2.2
Mozambique	4.1	India	2.8	Serbia and Montenegro	1.6	Turkey	3.0	Tanzania	2.1
Zambia	3.0	Nicaragua	2.8	Viet Nam	1.6	Bangladesh	2.9	Peru	1.8
Sri Lanka	2.5	Viet Nam	2.6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.5	Tanzania	2.2	Bangladesh	1.7
Bangladesh	2.4	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.6	Uganda	1.4	Mali	2.1	Madagascar	1.7
Ethiopia	2.0	Zimbabwe	2.2	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.4	Madagascar	2.0	Pakistan	1.6
Angola	1.9	Ethiopia	1.9	South Africa	1.3	Sudan	1.6	Jordan	1.6
Kenya	1.5	Bangladesh	1.8	Afghanistan	1.3	Honduras	1.5	Bolivia	1.6
Botswana	1.5	Angola	1.5	Bangladesh	1.2	Indonesia	1.3	Rwanda	1.5
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	Uganda	1.4	Honduras	1.2	Peru	1.2	China	1.4
Zimbabwe	1.1	Kenya	1.2	Ethiopia	1.1	Senegal	1.2	Nicaragua	1.2
Pakistan	1.0	China	0.9	Zambia	1.0	Kenya	1.2	Nepal	1.2
Laos	1.0	Namibia	0.7	Bolivia	1.0	Lebanon	1.2	Cameroon	1.2
Total above	43.8	Total above	36.4	Total above	22.8	Total above	33.8	Total above	27.1
Multilateral ODA	37.6	Multilateral ODA	29.0	Multilateral ODA	32.9	Multilateral ODA	28.8	Multilateral ODA	29.7
Unallocated	13.2	Unallocated	22.9	Unallocated	28.4	Unallocated	19.6	Unallocated	17.7
Total ODA \$ million	954	Total ODA \$ million	2 280	Total ODA \$ million	1 829	Total ODA \$ million	247	Total ODA \$ million	1 005
LDCs	53.4	LDCs	52.4	LDCs	46.9	LDCs	53.3	LDCs	44.1
Other LICs	34.8	Other LICs	26.5	Other LICs	20.8	Other LICs	23.4	Other LICs	29.1
LMICs	8.1	LMICs	16.4	LMICs	30.4	LMICs	14.0	LMICs	24.2
UMICs	3.7	UMICs	4.4	UMICs	1.8	UMICs	9.0	UMICs	2.1
HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.0
MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	0.4
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	1.0	Europe	7.0	Europe	10.9	Europe	5.8	Europe	3.2
North of Sahara	0.6	North of Sahara	1.5	North of Sahara	0.6	North of Sahara	4.2	North of Sahara	4.5
South of Sahara	54.1	South of Sahara	55.2	South of Sahara	43.8	South of Sahara	43.3	South of Sahara	42.2
N. and C. America	2.7	N. and C. America	7.9	N. and C. America	11.3	N. and C. America	5.7	N. and C. America	7.0
South America	0.4	South America	3.4	South America	4.6	South America	6.1	South America	8.6
Middle East	0.8	Middle East	2.8	Middle East	4.7	Middle East	3.5	Middle East	5.5
S. and C. Asia	22.9	S. and C. Asia	11.4	S. and C. Asia	12.9	S. and C. Asia	26.9	S. and C. Asia	19.4
Far East Asia	17.5	Far East Asia	10.8	Far East Asia	11.1	Far East Asia	4.4	Far East Asia	9.6
Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02	United Kingdom			
	1981-82	1991-92		2001-02
Serbia and Montenegro 3.1	India 10.1	India 5.7	India 5.5	
India 2.5	Sudan 3.1	Bangladesh 3.0	Serbia and Montenegro 4.9	
Mozambique 2.4	Kenya 3.0	Tanzania 2.5	Tanzania 4.0	
Tanzania 2.0	Sri Lanka 2.6	Zambia 2.5	Mozambique 2.4	
Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp. 1.8	Bangladesh 2.5	Zimbabwe 2.3	Bangladesh 2.3	
Burkina Faso 1.5	Tanzania 2.2	Kenya 1.9	Ghana 2.3	
Bosnia-Herzegovina 1.5	Turkey 2.0	Ghana 1.8	Uganda 1.9	
Nepal 1.4	Pakistan 1.9	Malawi 1.5	Afghanistan 1.7	
Bangladesh 1.4	Zimbabwe 1.7	China 1.4	Zambia 1.3	
Bolivia 1.3	Mexico 1.5	Uganda 1.4	Malawi 1.3	
Viet Nam 1.2	Zambia 1.4	Nigeria 1.3	Kenya 1.2	
Afghanistan 1.1	Malawi 1.2	Pakistan 1.3	China 1.2	
China 1.1	Uganda 1.1	Mozambique 1.2	South Africa 1.2	
Peru 1.1	Indonesia 0.8	Indonesia 1.2	Pakistan 1.1	
Pakistan 1.0	Nepal 0.8	Ethiopia 1.1	Sierra Leone 1.1	
Total above 24.6	Total above 36.0	Total above 29.9	Total above 33.3	
Multilateral ODA 23.6	Multilateral ODA 39.5	Multilateral ODA 42.7	Multilateral ODA 35.2	
Unallocated 28.0	Unallocated 9.2	Unallocated 13.0	Unallocated 16.6	
Total ODA \$ million 928	Total ODA \$ million 2 160	Total ODA \$ million 3 399	Total ODA \$ million 4 900	
LDCs 39.3	LDCs 33.0	LDCs 39.8	LDCs 42.0	
Other LICs 23.4	Other LICs 37.1	Other LICs 38.9	Other LICs 30.9	
LMICs 34.5	LMICs 14.7	LMICs 11.5	LMICs 23.2	
UMICs 2.8	UMICs 13.8	UMICs 9.1	UMICs 3.9	
HICs 0.1	HICs 0.0	HICs 0.0	HICs 0.0	
MADCT -	MADCT 1.5	MADCT 0.6	MADCT -	
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	
Europe 18.4	Europe 4.6	Europe 1.7	Europe 11.4	
North of Sahara 1.4	North of Sahara 2.8	North of Sahara 1.8	North of Sahara 0.3	
South of Sahara 32.9	South of Sahara 37.8	South of Sahara 49.5	South of Sahara 46.2	
N. and C. America 5.6	N. and C. America 7.7	N. and C. America 5.0	N. and C. America 4.7	
South America 8.4	South America 2.6	South America 2.7	South America 4.6	
Middle East 3.0	Middle East 1.8	Middle East 3.3	Middle East 2.0	
S. and C. Asia 22.0	S. and C. Asia 35.5	S. and C. Asia 25.4	S. and C. Asia 24.4	
Far East Asia 8.3	Far East Asia 3.3	Far East Asia 8.6	Far East Asia 6.0	
Oceania 0.0	Oceania 3.8	Oceania 1.8	Oceania 0.3	
Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	Total Bilateral 100.0	

Gross disbursements

		United States					TOTAL DAC COUNTRIES		
		1981-82	1991-92	2001-02	1981-82	1991-92			
Egypt	12.1	Egypt	28.9	Egypt	6.9	Egypt	4.5	Egypt	8.9
Israel	10.6	Israel	9.9	Pakistan	3.7	India	3.7	Indonesia	3.5
Turkey	3.3	Nicaragua	2.3	Serbia and Montenegro	2.7	Indonesia	3.4	Israel	2.9
India	2.9	Jamaica	1.9	Colombia	2.5	Israel	3.2	India	2.8
Bangladesh	2.1	Bolivia	1.9	Jordan	1.7	Bangladesh	2.8	China	2.6
Northern Marianas	1.9	Honduras	1.9	Peru	1.4	Turkey	2.4	Philippines	2.1
El Salvador	1.8	Bangladesh	1.7	Afghanistan	1.4	Pakistan	1.8	Bangladesh	1.5
Pakistan	1.8	Philippines	1.6	Indonesia	1.4	Tanzania	1.8	Mozambique	1.5
Indonesia	1.7	El Salvador	1.3	Honduras	1.1	Kenya	1.3	Tanzania	1.3
Sudan	1.3	Iraq	1.0	India	1.0	Philippines	1.2	Turkey	1.2
Jamaica	1.2	Pakistan	1.0	Mozambique	0.9	Sudan	1.2	Thailand	1.2
Kenya	0.9	Turkey	1.0	Ethiopia	0.9	Thailand	1.1	Morocco	1.1
Liberia	0.9	Somalia	1.0	Bolivia	0.9	Sri Lanka	1.1	Pakistan	1.1
Peru	0.8	India	0.9	Georgia	0.9	Papua New Guinea	1.1	Zambia	1.1
Philippines	0.8	Panama	0.9	Micronesia, Fed. States	0.8	Korea	1.0	Nicaragua	1.0
Total above	44.1	Total above	57.3	Total above	28.4	Total above	31.6	Total above	33.8
Multilateral ODA	31.9	Multilateral ODA	17.6	Multilateral ODA	22.2	Multilateral ODA	30.4	Multilateral ODA	25.1
Unallocated	10.4	Unallocated	10.6	Unallocated	24.2	Unallocated	9.4	Unallocated	11.3
Total ODA \$ million	7 548	Total ODA \$ million	16 325	Total ODA \$ million	13 240	Total ODA \$ million	27 535	Total ODA \$ million	69 711
LDCs	17.9	LDCs	12.8	LDCs	22.0	LDCs	29.0	LDCs	23.6
Other LICs	15.2	Other LICs	12.9	Other LICs	24.5	Other LICs	23.7	Other LICs	26.0
LMICs	37.3	LMICs	56.9	LMICs	49.0	LMICs	26.6	LMICs	36.0
UMICs	7.3	UMICs	3.5	UMICs	4.6	UMICs	9.8	UMICs	7.1
HICs	-	HICs	-	HICs	0.0	HICs	0.2	HICs	0.0
MADCT	22.2	MADCT	14.0	MADCT	-	MADCT	10.4	MADCT	7.1
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	6.5	Europe	1.6	Europe	10.8	Europe	5.1	Europe	4.0
North of Sahara	22.1	North of Sahara	40.9	North of Sahara	12.2	North of Sahara	10.9	North of Sahara	17.1
South of Sahara	15.4	South of Sahara	12.4	South of Sahara	24.4	South of Sahara	28.3	South of Sahara	27.2
N. and C. America	11.1	N. and C. America	14.3	N. and C. America	9.3	N. and C. America	5.8	N. and C. America	7.2
South America	2.6	South America	4.9	South America	9.9	South America	5.3	South America	6.1
Middle East	20.6	Middle East	16.0	Middle East	5.4	Middle East	7.5	Middle East	7.9
S. and C. Asia	12.9	S. and C. Asia	6.5	S. and C. Asia	19.2	S. and C. Asia	17.2	S. and C. Asia	10.6
Far East Asia	5.3	Far East Asia	3.2	Far East Asia	6.3	Far East Asia	14.4	Far East Asia	17.2
Oceania	3.4	Oceania	0.3	Oceania	2.5	Oceania	5.5	Oceania	2.9
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid
(continued)
Per cent of total ODA

2001-02		EC					
		1981-82	1991-92		2001-02		
China	3.0	India	9.6	Ethiopia	5.4	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	4.6
India	2.6	Bangladesh	4.7	Egypt	4.3	Serbia and Montenegro	4.6
Indonesia	2.3	Senegal	3.9	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2	Turkey	4.3
Egypt	2.3	Egypt	3.6	Cameroon	3.0	Tunisia	3.9
Serbia and Montenegro	2.1	Sudan	3.4	Turkey	2.9	Morocco	3.4
Mozambique	2.0	Somalia	3.1	Jordan	2.8	South Africa	2.8
Pakistan	1.5	Kenya	2.9	Sudan	2.7	Slovenia	2.3
Tanzania	1.5	Tanzania	2.8	Mozambique	2.3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.3
Philippines	1.5	Ethiopia	2.7	Albania	2.3	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.1
Thailand	1.4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.5	Uganda	2.2	Mauritania	1.9
Viet Nam	1.3	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3	Tanzania	1.9	Egypt	1.9
Bangladesh	1.2	Zambia	2.3	Zambia	1.6	Ethiopia	1.7
Bolivia	1.1	Ghana	2.2	Burundi	1.5	Algeria	1.6
Afghanistan	1.1	Turkey	2.1	Mali	1.4	Mozambique	1.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	Morocco	1.9	Angola	1.4	Afghanistan	1.4
Total above	25.9	Total above	50.0	Total above	38.8	Total above	40.4
Multilateral ODA	28.4	Multilateral ODA	0.0	Multilateral ODA	6.8	Multilateral ODA	5.5
Unallocated	16.2	Unallocated	11.9	Unallocated	13.7	Unallocated	12.6
Total ODA \$ million	62 052	Total ODA \$ million	1 276	Total ODA \$ million	4 191	Total ODA \$ million	6 741
LDCs	27.7	LDCs	53.7	LDCs	47.9	LDCs	30.4
Other LICs	31.7	Other LICs	26.2	Other LICs	18.3	Other LICs	12.4
LMICs	35.1	LMICs	14.8	LMICs	26.3	LMICs	43.6
UMICs	5.5	UMICs	4.3	UMICs	6.1	UMICs	10.7
HICs	0.0	HICs	0.5	HICs	0.1	HICs	3.0
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.5	MADCT	1.3	MADCT	-
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0
Europe	8.1	Europe	3.2	Europe	8.4	Europe	25.0
North of Sahara	6.5	North of Sahara	7.5	North of Sahara	8.6	North of Sahara	12.8
South of Sahara	29.5	South of Sahara	58.6	South of Sahara	59.1	South of Sahara	35.9
N. and C. America	6.5	N. and C. America	3.3	N. and C. America	4.2	N. and C. America	4.6
South America	7.5	South America	1.3	South America	3.8	South America	4.6
Middle East	3.9	Middle East	1.7	Middle East	5.1	Middle East	4.8
S. and C. Asia	16.6	S. and C. Asia	18.9	S. and C. Asia	5.0	S. and C. Asia	7.4
Far East Asia	19.5	Far East Asia	3.0	Far East Asia	3.4	Far East Asia	4.0
Oceania	2.0	Oceania	2.4	Oceania	2.2	Oceania	0.8
Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0	Total Bilateral	100.0

Table 33

ODA from Non-DAC Donors

Net disbursements

\$ million

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
OECD Non-DAC					
Czech Republic	16	15	16	26	45
Iceland	7	8	9	10	13
Korea	183	317	212	265	279
Poland	19	20	29	36	14
Slovak Republic	..	7	6	8	7
Turkey	69	120	82	64	73
Arab countries					
Kuwait	278	147	165	73	20
Saudi Arabia	288	185	295	490	2 478
United Arab Emirates	63	92	150	127	156
Other donors					
Israel ^a	87	114	164	76	114
Other donors ^b	27	0	1	2	3
TOTAL	1 037	1 026	1 128	1 178	3 201
<i>of which: Bilateral</i>					
OECD Non-DAC					
Czech Republic	6	7	6	15	31
Iceland	3	4	4	5	5
Korea	125	131	131	172	207
Poland	14	15	13	31	9
Slovak Republic	..	4	2	3	4
Turkey	45	37	26	19	27
Arab countries					
Kuwait	247	147	164	73	20
Saudi Arabia	123	- 1	129	395	2 146
United Arab Emirates	63	92	150	127	156
Other donors					
Israel ^a	75	100	158	69	107
Other donors ^b	27	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	728	535	784	909	2 711

a) These figures include \$66.8 million in 2000, \$50.1 million in 2001 and \$87.8 million in 2002, 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.

b) Includes Chinese Taipei, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Note: China also provides aid, but does not disclose the amount.

Table 34

Share of Debt Relief in DAC Members' Total Net ODA in 2002

	Net ODA (\$ million)	Net ODA Debt Relief ^(a) (\$ million)	of which: <i>Bilateral</i> (\$ million)	Debt Relief as per cent of Net ODA	Net ODA Debt Relief for HIPC Countries ^(b) (\$ million)	HIPC Debt Relief as per cent of Net ODA
Australia	989	5	5	0.5	1	0.1
Austria	520	166	166	31.9	76	14.7
Belgium	1 072	168	163	15.7	120	11.2
Canada	2 006	264	264	13.2	163	8.1
Denmark	1 643	49	49	3.0	29	1.7
Finland	462	5	0	1.1	5	1.1
France	5 486	1355	1355	24.7	1048	19.1
Germany	5 324	712	707	13.4	195	3.7
Greece	276	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	398	3	0	0.7	3	0.7
Italy	2 332	685	652	29.4	685	29.4
Japan	9 283	556	497	6.0	191	2.1
Luxembourg	147	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3 338	297	297	8.9	255	7.6
New Zealand	122	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	1 696	13	13	0.8	0	0.0
Portugal	323	12	12	3.6	11	3.4
Spain	1 712	143	118	8.4	101	5.9
Sweden	1 991	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	939	15	0	1.6	14	1.5
United Kingdom	4 924	645	598	13.1	190	3.8
United States	13 290	1029	512	7.7	667	5.0
TOTAL DAC	58 274	6 122	5 408	10.5	3 753	6.4

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), except for grants for other action on debt), plus multilateral contributions to the HIPC Initiative.

Table 35

Economic Indicators for DAC Member Countries in 2002

	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	19 800	3.3	2.8	6.3	1.1	-4.0	37.4
Austria	25 400	1.4	1.4	5.3	-0.4	0.4	51.0
Belgium	24 000	0.7	1.7	7.3	0.0	4.7	50.5
Canada	22 800	3.3	1.0	7.6	0.8	2.0	41.4
Denmark	31 700	2.1	0.9	4.5	2.0	2.5	57.5
Finland	25 200	2.2	1.1	9.1	4.2	7.6	54.2
France	24 200	1.3	1.9	9.0	-3.1	2.0	50.3
Germany	24 100	0.2	1.6	8.1	-3.5	2.7	45.0
Greece	12 200	3.8	4.0	10.0	-1.5	-6.4	45.2
Ireland	25 500	6.9	5.4	4.4	-0.2	-0.7	33.3
Italy	20 300	0.4	2.7	9.1	-2.5	-0.6	45.2
Japan	31 900	0.2	-1.7	5.4	-7.1	2.8	31.5
Luxembourg	43 300	1.3	0.6	3.0	2.4	7.2	46.7
Netherlands	25 500	0.2	3.4	2.3	-1.6	1.4	45.9
New Zealand	13 900	4.2	0.2	5.2	2.7	-3.7	41.8
Norway	42 000	1.0	-1.3	4.0	10.9	13.2	58.6
Portugal	11 500	0.4	4.6	5.1	-2.7	-7.1	43.3
Spain	15 800	2.0	4.4	11.4	0.1	-2.4	39.8
Sweden	26 700	1.9	1.3	4.0	1.1	4.1	59.5
Switzerland	40 600	0.2	0.6	3.1	..	9.3	..
United Kingdom	27 000	1.7	3.2	5.2	-1.5	-1.8	39.3
United States	36 400	2.4	1.1	5.8	-3.4	-4.6	32.1
TOTAL DAC	28 800	1.6	2.1	6.9	-2.9	-1.1	37.8

a) GDP deflators.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 2003 and country submissions.

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Australia	79.41	80.95	91.43	110.75	120.12	124.34	127.01	121.23
Austria	52.86	73.66	90.87	94.23	90.46	108.77	109.95	120.97
Belgium	52.81	72.20	87.82	91.21	89.17	108.06	108.77	119.59
Canada	78.00	79.00	86.58	97.45	105.93	110.88	116.25	111.67
Denmark	50.60	69.28	85.81	90.15	87.34	106.97	106.39	115.89
Finland	65.19	83.08	99.87	113.41	117.49	138.96	133.79	121.64
France	58.12	79.26	93.98	97.86	94.34	113.75	113.07	122.89
Germany	54.25	75.92	93.38	97.01	92.74	111.36	110.56	123.33
Greece	48.85	57.48	68.36	76.11	76.16	94.16	98.00	107.58
Ireland	53.05	71.59	81.23	85.86	84.33	97.70	96.76	105.21
Italy	53.62	74.10	90.45	96.22	97.21	120.42	125.14	131.74
Japan	48.16	69.31	80.69	91.70	86.80	84.69	93.87	101.28
Luxembourg	50.16	66.65	79.80	83.30	80.87	97.73	97.36	107.32
Netherlands	54.60	74.15	89.02	92.05	86.77	103.35	103.50	112.61
New Zealand	63.55	77.44	99.14	118.16	113.40	116.86	113.93	107.45
Norway	59.83	68.90	80.84	87.71	87.54	100.29	99.16	102.83
Portugal	39.55	54.63	63.30	68.83	69.70	87.05	94.48	112.76
Spain	49.00	66.01	79.25	89.03	93.62	116.70	122.41	132.58
Sweden	67.82	87.25	102.75	113.06	116.13	137.66	144.60	151.60
Switzerland	49.31	69.45	86.08	90.20	83.17	102.13	104.87	109.88
United Kingdom	48.16	56.73	66.76	77.06	76.14	88.92	94.18	97.45
United States	67.35	68.83	70.90	73.31	76.10	79.07	81.94	83.94
TOTAL DAC	58.86	71.86	82.55	88.62	88.97	97.71	101.38	107.68
EC	49.64	67.57	82.48	88.25	86.37	105.09	107.73	117.68

a) Including the effect of exchange rate changes, i.e. applicable to US dollar figures only.

Table 36

Deflators for Resource Flows from DAC Donors^a (2001 = 100)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	
113.49	123.21	126.89	137.27	132.26	112.20	116.17	108.79	107.97	Australia
117.65	123.11	142.91	138.00	120.75	119.62	115.40	101.24	106.59	Austria
115.69	121.94	140.09	135.04	118.40	118.55	115.25	100.99	107.58	Belgium
106.14	101.41	103.20	105.54	105.17	97.77	99.28	103.19	99.77	Canada
109.46	113.48	131.06	129.81	116.47	116.02	113.36	100.82	106.69	Denmark
97.61	109.05	135.80	128.75	116.26	116.93	111.64	99.34	106.55	Finland
117.68	122.17	138.21	136.78	121.39	121.14	116.65	101.43	107.04	France
120.78	126.13	145.75	140.22	122.48	122.06	117.57	101.43	106.92	Germany
102.35	107.59	123.57	127.68	120.23	116.97	116.38	100.69	109.13	Greece
95.18	98.76	109.12	111.24	109.71	109.47	108.41	97.76	110.40	Ireland
107.32	108.23	112.54	125.09	116.04	116.89	113.44	100.16	108.12	Italy
116.01	126.36	136.56	117.19	105.72	97.62	110.46	114.50	95.39	Japan
105.82	113.13	131.47	127.22	113.83	114.46	113.15	100.61	105.44	Luxembourg
108.59	113.42	131.13	126.30	111.35	111.34	108.49	97.75	108.81	Netherlands
111.20	123.26	139.71	150.11	144.77	118.95	117.37	103.11	110.40	New Zealand
92.13	92.56	106.00	108.27	101.71	94.63	97.65	100.28	111.84	Norway
101.59	105.45	120.78	120.99	110.52	111.54	110.07	98.21	110.09	Portugal
111.53	110.05	124.07	126.40	111.92	112.32	110.38	98.80	109.85	Spain
116.48	120.27	134.48	144.79	129.17	125.03	121.10	110.61	107.75	Sweden
107.35	117.92	137.92	132.38	112.62	112.61	109.40	98.55	108.78	Switzerland
85.52	88.36	93.46	95.44	103.04	107.29	107.44	102.70	107.50	United Kingdom
85.95	87.74	89.65	91.39	93.17	94.32	95.68	97.69	101.14	United States
105.83	110.49	122.83	117.67	109.96	106.74	108.51	103.77	103.82	TOTAL DAC
110.26	115.04	130.09	129.53	117.80	118.50	114.46	100.50	107.83	EC

Table 37

Annual Average Dollar Exchange Rates for DAC Members

1 \$ US =		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	Dollars	1.5923	1.5497	1.7265	1.9354	1.8413
Austria	Schillings	12.3758	12.9149	14.9312	15.3652	-
Belgium	Francs	36.2976	37.8615	43.7727	45.0448	-
Canada	Dollars	1.4835	1.4855	1.4851	1.5484	1.5700
Denmark	Kroner	6.6962	6.9799	8.0880	8.3208	7.8843
Finland	Markkaa	5.3453	5.5804	6.4517	6.6392	-
France	Francs	5.8994	6.1566	7.1178	7.3246	-
Germany	Deutsche Mark	1.7594	1.8357	2.1223	2.1839	-
Greece	Drachmas	295.2708	305.6926	365.4544	380.4920	-
Ireland	Punt	0.7030	0.7392	0.8546	0.8794	-
Italy	Lire	1.7364	1.8173	2.1010	2.1621	-
Japan	Yen	0.1309	0.1139	0.1078	0.1215	0.1252
Luxembourg	Francs	36.2976	37.8615	43.7727	45.0448	-
Netherlands	Guilder	1.9845	2.0683	2.3912	2.4607	-
New Zealand	Dollars	1.8685	1.8917	2.2047	2.3817	2.1633
Norway	Kroner	7.5452	7.7969	8.7967	8.9930	7.9856
Portugal	Escudos	180.1491	188.1650	217.5422	223.8644	-
Spain	Pesetas	149.3790	156.1637	180.5448	185.7918	-
Sweden	Kroner	7.9471	8.2623	9.1606	10.3384	9.7210
Switzerland	Francs	1.4497	1.5027	1.6879	1.6869	1.5568
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	0.6036	0.6181	0.6606	0.6943	0.6665
<i>EC - 12</i>	<i>EURO</i>	<i>0.8941</i>	<i>0.9385</i>	<i>1.0851</i>	<i>1.1166</i>	<i>1.0611</i>

Table 38

Gross National Income and Population of DAC Member Countries

	Gross National Income (\$ billion)				Population (thousands)			
	1991-1992 average	2000	2001	2002	1991-1992 average	2000	2001	2002
Australia	278	370	346	387	17 390	19 230	19 490	19 580
Austria	173	188	187	204	7 850	8 110	8 130	8 030
Belgium	212	229	235	248	10 030	10 250	10 280	10 320
Canada	560	684	705	718	28 205	30 770	31 080	31 490
Denmark	130	157	159	170	5 160	5 340	5 360	5 380
Finland	109	119	120	131	5 035	5 180	5 200	5 210
France	1 260	1 285	1 316	1 439	57 215	58 890	59 190	59 440
Germany	2 033	1 862	1 841	1 987	80 600	82 210	82 310	82 500
Greece	..	112	117	133	..	10 920	10 960	10 950
Ireland	41	79	87	99	3 535	3 790	3 840	3 880
Italy	1 167	1 074	1 083	1 174	56 810	57 190	57 350	57 920
Japan	3 543	4 808	4 245	4 065	124 245	126 930	127 210	127 440
Luxembourg	14	17	18	19	395	440	440	440
Netherlands	304	375	386	412	15 125	15 930	15 990	16 140
New Zealand	39	45	44	55	3 495	3 830	3 850	3 940
Norway	107	165	169	191	4 275	4 490	4 510	4 550
Portugal	77	104	107	119	9 870	10 260	10 340	10 340
Spain	545	552	574	652	38 965	39 930	40 270	41 180
Sweden	238	225	217	239	8 645	8 870	8 900	8 940
Switzerland	246	258	267	297	6 840	7 180	7 230	7 320
United Kingdom	1 021	1 418	1 431	1 595	57 910	58 660	58 790	58 980
United States	5 804	9 929	10 159	10 490	253 565	275 370	285 020	288 370
TOTAL DAC	(17 773)	24 055	23 815	24 825	(794 850)	843 770	855 740	862 340
<i>of which:</i>								
EU Members	(7 195)	7 796	7 879	8 622	(356 835)	375 970	377 350	379 650

Table 39

Net Official Aid Disbursements to Countries on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients

	\$ million					As % of GNI				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	1	3	8	5	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Austria	191	184	187	212	196	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10
Belgium	68	82	74	88	97	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Canada	157	165	165	152	104	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Denmark	118	128	189	181	167	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.10
Finland	82	74	58	61	67	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
France	823	745	1 657	1 334	1 464	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.10
Germany	654	729	647	687	780	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Greece	15	11	12	9	16	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ireland	-	-	18	23	26	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03
Italy	243	92	406	281	..	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	..
Japan	132	67	- 54	84	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Luxembourg	3	3	7	9	10	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05
Netherlands	130	22	306	214	211	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.05
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	52	28	27	32	45	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Portugal	22	28	27	28	33	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Spain	5	13	12	14	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	105	99	122	119	107	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
Switzerland	76	70	58	63	66	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
United Kingdom	435	407	439	461	494	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
United States	2 726	3 521	2 506	1 542	2 313	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
TOTAL DAC	6 040	6 468	6 871	5 597	(6 317)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	(0.03)
<i>of which:</i>										
EU Members	2 895	2 615	4 161	3 719	(3 682)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	(0.04)

Note: For a list of countries on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients in 2002, refer to the end of this volume. See note b) on Table 40 for details of the countries that transferred to Part II in 2000.

	Australia			Austria		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS						
I. Official Aid (OA) (A+B)	8	5	7	187	212	196
OA as % of GNI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.10
A. Bilateral OA	2	2	4	144	161	142
1. Grants	2	2	4	144	161	142
of which: Technical Co-operation	1	1	2	-	-	36
Developmental Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	-	-	-	-0	-	-0
B. Multilateral OA	6	3	4	43	50	55
Grants and Capital Subscriptions	6	3	4	43	50	55
of which: to EC	-	-	-	36	43	48
to EBRD	5	2	3	6	7	7
II. Other Official Flows (OOF)	3	3	13	-	-	-
1. Official Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other	3	3	13	-	-	-
III. Grants by NGOs	-	-	248	8	6	8
IV. Private Flows	1 495	5 100	1 747	2 090	2 453	3 215
1. Direct Investment	591	3 801	572	2 090	2 453	3 215
2. Portfolio Investment	903	1 299	1 174	-	-	-
3. Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total Resource Flows	1 505	5 108	2 015	2 285	2 671	3 420
<i>Memo:</i>						
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-	93

	France			Germany		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS						
I. Official Aid (OA) (A+B)	1 657	1 334	1 464	647	687	780
OA as % of GNI	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.04
A. Bilateral OA	1 084	1 011	1 063	223	245	266
1. Grants	1 001	1 021	1 083	325	317	347
of which: Technical Co-operation	564	554	661	299	274	310
Developmental Food Aid	0	0	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	83	-11	-20	-102	-72	-81
B. Multilateral OA	573	323	401	424	442	514
Grants and Capital Subscriptions	573	323	401	424	442	514
of which: to EC	536	294	372	377	401	462
to EBRD	22	21	23	22	28	31
II. Other Official Flows (OOF)	-34	-75	21	499	3 258	-505
1. Official Export Credits	-	-	-	-5	45	-4
2. Other	-34	-75	21	504	3 213	-500
III. Grants by NGOs	-	-	-	60	90	78
IV. Private Flows	10 393	21 705	4 352	21 901	13 036	10 980
1. Direct Investment	5 221	5 400	1 925	13 098	7 606	7 734
2. Portfolio Investment	5 173	16 615	2 626	9 023	6 165	4 692
3. Export Credits	-	-311	-199	-220	-735	-1 446
V. Total Resource Flows	12 016	22 964	5 837	23 108	17 071	11 333
<i>Memo:</i>						
Debt Forgiveness	189	175	142	-	-	-

Table 40

The Flow of Financial Resources to Part II Countries and Multilateral Organisations

\$ million

Belgium			Canada			Denmark			Finland		
2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
74	88	97	165	152	104	189	181	167	58	61	67
0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
5	5	12	165	152	104	119	113	95	33	32	32
5	5	6	165	152	104	104	101	90	33	31	33
5	3	4	20	17	13	-	-	-	24	20	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	6	-	-	-	15	12	5	-0	1	-1
69	84	85	-	-	-	71	68	72	25	28	35
69	84	85	-	-	-	71	68	72	25	28	35
63	78	79	-	-	-	65	63	67	21	25	31
6	6	6	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	3
12	-16	-24	1 652	-67	-106	67	29	19	-0	-3	-1
-	-	-	1 652	-55	-90	-	-	-	-	-3	-
12	-16	-24	-	-12	-16	67	29	19	-0	-0	-1
10	10	10	55	-	-	13	2	-	-	0	0
-175	-1 252	-2 527	1 199	4 548	5 603	284	565	431	972	1 066	1 043
17	348	-2 497	1 139	4 489	5 534	284	-	431	845	267	390
-188	-1 614	-0	78	59	76	-	565	-	123	787	519
-4	14	-30	-18	0	-7	-	-	-	3	12	134
-78	-1 170	-2 443	3 070	4 633	5 602	554	777	617	1 030	1 124	1 109
-	-	-	118	110	67	-	-	-	-	-	-

\$ million

Greece			Ireland			Italy			Japan		
2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
12	9	16	18	23	26	406	281	..	-54	84	99
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	7	16	1	0	1	213	21	..	-93	25	56
10	7	16	1	0	1	16	22	..	171	138	123
7	5	9	-	-	-	3	4	..	160	129	119
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-1	..	-263	-113	-66
2	2	-	17	23	25	193	260	..	39	59	43
2	2	-	17	23	25	193	260	..	39	59	43
-	-	-	17	23	25	190	236	..	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	0	21	..	39	34	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	196	27	25	492	-651	-896
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-377	20	138
-	-	-	-	-	-	196	27	25	869	-670	-1 034
-	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	..	-	-	-
-	-	216	-	3	-	2 821	-1 030	-199	3 504	3 168	6 150
-	-	216	-	-	-	144	634	197	3 332	5 671	6 182
-	-	-	-	3	-	1 382	-1 652	-469	-271	-3 670	-349
-	-	-	-	-	-	1 296	-12	73	443	1 167	318
12	9	234	18	26	26	3 424	-721	(-173)	3 942	2 602	5 353
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Luxembourg			Netherlands		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS						
I. Official Aid (OA) (A+B)	7	9	10	306	214	211
OA as % of GNI	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.05
A. Bilateral OA	3	3	3	207	96	132
1. Grants	3	3	3	228	103	138
of which: Technical Co-operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developmental Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	-	-	-	-21	-7	-6
B. Multilateral OA	4	6	7	99	117	79
Grants and Capital Subscriptions	4	6	7	99	117	79
of which: to EC	3	5	5	95	96	68
to EBRD	0	0	1	1	1	8
II. Other Official Flows (OOF)	-	-	-	-10	-15	-
1. Official Export Credits	-	-	-	-10	-15	-
2. Other	-	-	-	-	0	-
III. Grants by NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Private Flows	-	-	-	599	3 432	-1 061
1. Direct Investment	-	-	-	2 341	4 656	2 775
2. Portfolio Investment	-	-	-	-2 412	-1 175	-4 066
3. Export Credits	-	-	-	671	-50	230
V. Total Resource Flows	7	9	10	895	3 631	- 850
<i>Memo:</i>						
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sweden			Switzerland		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
NET DISBURSEMENTS						
I. Official Aid (OA) (A+B)	122	119	107	58	63	66
OA as % of GNI	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
A. Bilateral OA	119	113	100	58	55	57
1. Grants	119	113	100	57	53	57
of which: Technical Co-operation	52	44	44	8	9	12
Developmental Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	0	0	-0	1	2	1
B. Multilateral OA	3	6	7	-	7	9
Grants and Capital Subscriptions	3	6	7	-	7	2
of which: to EC	0	-	-	-	-	-
to EBRD	2	5	1	-	5	6
II. Other Official Flows (OOF)	-1	-1	-2	-	1	2
1. Official Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other	-1	-1	-2	-	1	2
III. Grants by NGOs	-	-	-	8	7	9
IV. Private Flows	1 734	295	-1 261	6 460	5 665	1 302
1. Direct Investment	1 902	361	-1 288	6 305	5 661	1 320
2. Portfolio Investment	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	0
3. Export Credits	-168	-66	27	155	4	-17
V. Total Resource Flows	1 855	413	-1 155	6 526	5 735	1 379
<i>Memo:</i>						
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: A substantial part of the increase in private flows to Part II countries is due to the transfer of countries from Part I to Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (for a complete list of countries, please refer to the end of this volume). Totals may not sum due to gaps in reporting.

Table 40

The Flow of Financial Resources to Part II Countries and Multilateral Organisations
(continued)
\$ million

New Zealand			Norway			Portugal			Spain		
2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
0	0	1	27	32	45	27	28	33	12	14	11
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	0	0	27	29	43	0	1	1	12	14	11
0	0	0	27	29	43	0	1	1	12	16	11
0	0	0	-	-	4	0	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-2	-
-	-	0	-	2	2	26	27	32	-	-	-
-	-	0	-	2	2	26	27	32	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	31	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	3	0	-	13	-2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	3	0	-	13	-2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1 294	542	1 084	1 067	384	71	1 747	1 056	206
-	-	-	1 257	550	1 082	1 060	374	57	1 747	1 056	206
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	37	-8	1	7	10	14	-	-	-
0	0	1	1 325	577	1 129	1 093	425	102	1 759	1 070	218
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

\$ million

United Kingdom			United States			TOTAL DAC COUNTRIES			EC		
2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
439	461	494	2 506	1 542	2 313	6 871	5 597	(6 317)	2 808	2 689	3 104
0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	(0.03)	-	-	-
88	87	88	2 461	1 459	2 244	4 882	3 632	4 472	2 802	2 683	3 096
88	87	92	2 435	1 605	2 418	4 945	3 967	4 813	1 569	1 677	1 862
73	75	79	891	1 173	1 457	2 108	2 310	2 774	-	-	251
-	-	-	289	43	27	289	43	27	4	1	1
-0	-0	-4	27	-145	-173	-64	-335	-342	1 232	1 006	1 234
350	374	407	45	83	69	1 989	1 965	1 846	6	7	8
350	374	407	45	83	69	1 989	1 965	1 839	6	7	8
298	315	-	-	-	-	1 727	1 604	1 187	-	-	-
46	37	407	36	56	46	194	233	588	6	7	8
4	-	-	825	-266	-52	3 708	2 240	-1 508	247	269	-249
-	-	-	-107	-160	-226	1 152	-169	-182	-	-	-
4	-	-	932	-106	174	2 556	2 408	-1 326	247	269	-249
7	4	6	2 362	3 031	3 146	2 524	3 151	3 508	-	-	-
-2 921	6 789	8 121	17 015	19 371	4 182	71 481	86 894	43 655	-	-	-
-4 812	9 451	5 350	16 101	15 972	21 372	52 661	68 751	54 774	-	-	-
3 026	-2 528	2 880	503	3 360	-17 120	17 341	18 214	-10 036	-	-	-
-1 135	-135	-110	411	39	-70	1 478	-70	-1 083	-	-	-
-2 470	7 254	8 621	22 708	23 678	9 589	84 584	97 882	(51 972)	3 054	2 959	2 855
-	-	-	-	-	-	308	285	303	-	-	-

Table 41
OA Receipts^a and Selected Indicators for Countries and Territories on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients

	Net OA Receipts (\$ million)					GNI/CAP (c) 2001 US\$	Population 2001 million	Current GNI 2001 \$ million	OA/GNI 2001 per cent
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				
<i>MADCTs</i>									
Aruba (b)	-	-	12	-2	11	..	0.09	..	..
Bahamas	23	12	6	8	5	..	0.31	..	..
Bermuda	1	0	0	0	0	..	0.06	..	..
Brunei	0	1	1	0	-2	..	0.34	..	..
Cayman Islands	0	3	-4	-1	-2	..	0.04	..	..
Chinese Taipei	76	13	10	10	7	13 350	22.34	286 815	0.00
Cyprus	35	53	54	50	50	12 320	0.76	9 097	0.55
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	..	0.00	..	..
French Polynesia (b)	-	-	403	388	418	..	0.24	..	..
Gibraltar (b)	-	-	0	1	0	..	0.03	..	..
Hong Kong, China	7	4	4	4	4	25 780	6.73	168 123	0.00
Israel	1 066	906	800	172	754	..	6.36	..	..
Korea (b)	-	-	-198	-111	-82	9 490	47.34	426 039	-0.03
Kuwait	6	7	3	4	5	18 270	2.04	37 747	0.01
Libya (b)	-	-	15	10	10	..	5.41	..	..
Macao (b)	-	-	1	1	1	14 380	0.44	6 199	0.01
Netherlands Antilles (b)	-	-	177	59	93	..	0.22	..	..
New Caledonia (b)	-	-	350	294	324	..	0.22	..	..
Qatar	1	5	0	1	2	..	0.60	..	..
Singapore	2	-1	1	1	7	21 100	4.13	85 417	0.00
United Arab Emirates	4	4	4	3	4	..	2.98	..	..
Virgin Islands (b)	-	-	5	2	-0	..	0.02	..	..
MADCTs unallocated	-	-	23	25	18				
MADCTs, Total	1 220	1 007	1 666	918	1 627	..	100.70	(1 019 438)	..
<i>CEECs/NIS</i>									
Belarus	39	39	40	39	39	1 300	9.97	12 364	0.32
Bulgaria	239	271	311	346	381	1 670	7.91	13 249	2.61
Czech Republic	449	325	438	314	393	5 320	10.22	55 695	0.56
Estonia	91	84	64	69	69	3 870	1.36	5 243	1.31
Hungary	240	249	252	418	471	4 830	10.19	50 345	0.83
Latvia	98	100	91	106	86	3 260	2.36	7 708	1.38
Lithuania	134	134	99	130	147	3 340	3.48	11 695	1.11
Poland	876	1 186	1 396	966	1 160	4 340	38.64	181 563	0.53
Romania	367	387	432	648	701	1 710	22.41	39 379	1.64
Russia	1 078	1 946	1 565	1 112	1 301	1 750	144.75	300 158	0.37
Slovak Republic	155	319	113	164	189	3 760	5.40	20 146	0.82
Ukraine	465	569	541	519	484	720	49.09	37 342	1.39
CEEC Unallocated	560	363	405	155	162				
NIS Unallocated	992	240	319	273	243				
CEEC/NIS Unalloc.	167	797	253	78	317				
CEEC/NIS Part II Total	5 950	7 009	6 319	5 337	6 144	..	305.80	(734 886)	..
Part II unallocated Total	23	22	36	311	41				
PART II COUNTRIES, TOTAL	7 193	8 038	8 022	6 567	7 812	..	406.50	(1 754 324)	..

a) OA receipts are total net OA 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) These countries transferred to Part II on 1 January 2000; through 1999 aid to these countries is counted as ODA (see Table 25).

c) World Bank Atlas Basis.

Note: More advanced developing countries and territories (MADCTs) comprise countries which transferred to Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients in 1996, 1997 or 2000.

Source: World Bank, Secretariat estimates. Group totals and averages are calculated on available data only.

Technical Notes

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) or OFFICIAL AID (OA).

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. Further details are given in the DAC at Work section of this volume.

DAC LIST OF AID RECIPIENTS: For statistical purposes, the DAC uses a List of Aid Recipients which it revises every three years. The “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below give details of revisions in recent years. From 1 January 2000, Part I of 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 \$760 or less in 1998 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **LMICs:** Lower Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between \$761 and \$3 030 in 1998. 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 \$3 031 and \$9 360 in 1998.
- **HICs:** High-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) more than \$9 360 in 1998.

Part II of the List comprises “Countries in Transition”. These comprise i) more advanced Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union; and ii) more advanced developing countries. See also OFFICIAL AID.

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.

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.

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. 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.

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.

OFFICIAL AID (OA): Flows which meet the conditions of eligibility for inclusion in OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, except that the recipients are on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES).

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA): GRANTS or LOANS to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) that are: undertaken by the official sector; with the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a GRANT ELEMENT of at least 25%).

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 Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE or OFFICIAL AID, 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.

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**, 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 Aid Recipients (see RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES). “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 Aid 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 Aid 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.

SHORT-TERM: Used of 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 (see Table 1 of the Statistical Annex) includes, in addition to ODF, official and private EXPORT CREDITS, and LONG- and SHORT-TERM private transactions (see PRIVATE FLOWS). Total receipts are measured net of AMORTIZATION 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. See also Chapter 3, Box 3.5, which outlines progress with the 2001 Dac Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed 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").

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 (\$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 new System of National Accounts (SNA) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadens the coverage of GNI, 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%. All DAC members are now using the new SNA.

Recipient country coverage

Since 1990, the following entities have been 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); Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan (1993), Palestinian Administered Areas (1994), Moldova (1997). Eritrea, formerly part of Ethiopia, has been treated as a separate country from 1993. The former United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been progressively replaced by its independent successor states, viz. Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands (1992); Palau Islands (1994).

* S. Scott, "Some Aspects of the 1988/89 Aid Budget", in *Quarterly Aid Round-up*, No. 6, AIDAB, Canberra, 1989, pp. 11-18.

Over the same period, the following countries and territories have been removed from the ODA recipient list: Portugal (1991); French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St Pierre and Miquelon (1992), Greece (1994).

From 1993, several CEEC/NIS countries in transition have been included on Part II of a new List of Aid Recipients (the List is given on the next page). Aid to countries on Part II of the List is recorded as “Official Aid”, not as ODA. To avoid overlap, Part II of the new List does not include those CEEC/NIS countries which have been classified as ODA recipients.

From 1996, the following High-Income Countries were transferred from Part I to Part II of the List: Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. From 1997, seven further High-Income Countries were transferred to Part II: Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong (China), and Israel. From 1 January 2000, Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Korea, Libya, Macao, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and Northern Marianas progressed to Part II. In 2001, Senegal transferred to the group of LDCs, and Northern Marianas left the List.

Data on total aid to Part I countries (ODA) and total aid to Part II countries (OA) follow the recipient list for the year in question. However, when a country is added to or removed from an income group in Part I, totals for the groups affected are adjusted retroactively to maximise comparability over time with reference to the current list.

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. 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.

Reporting year

All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

DAC List of Aid Recipients – For 2002 Flows

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)					Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (Official Aid)		
LDCs	Other LICs (per capita GNI < \$760 in 1998)	LMICs (per capita GNI \$761-\$3 030 in 1998)		UMICs (per capita GNI \$3 031-\$9 360 in 1998)	HICs (per capita GNI > \$9 360 in 1998) ¹	CEECs/NIS	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
Afghanistan	* Armenia	* Albania	Palestinian	Botswana	Malta ¹	* Belarus	● Aruba
Angola	* Azerbaijan	Algeria	Administered	Brazil	Slovenia ¹	* Bulgaria	Bahamas
Bangladesh	Cameroon	Belize	Areas	Chile		* Czech	● Bermuda
Benin	China	Bolivia	Papua New	Cook Islands		Republic	Brunei
Bhutan	Congo, Rep.	Bosnia and	Guinea	Croatia		* Estonia	● Cayman Islands
Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Herzegovina	Paraguay	Gabon		* Hungary	Chinese Taipei
Burundi	Ghana	Colombia	Peru	Grenada		* Latvia	Cyprus
Cambodia	Honduras	Costa Rica	Philippines	Lebanon		* Lithuania	● Falkland Islands
Cape Verde	India	Cuba	Serbia and	Malaysia		* Poland	● French
Central African	Indonesia	Dominica	Montenegro	Mauritius		* Romania	Polynesia
Republic	Kenya	Dominican	South Africa	● Mayotte		* Russia	● Gibraltar
Chad	Korea, Dem. Rep.	Republic	Sri Lanka	Mexico		* Slovak	● Hong Kong,
Comoros	* Kyrgyz Rep.	Ecuador	St Vincent and	Nauru		Republic	China
Congo, Dem. Rep.	* Moldova	Egypt	Grenadines	Palau Islands		* Ukraine	Israel
Djibouti	Mongolia	El Salvador	Suriname	Panama			Korea
Equatorial Guinea	Nicaragua	Fiji	Swaziland	● St Helena			Kuwait
Eritrea	Nigeria	* Georgia	Syria	St Lucia			Libya
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Guatemala	Thailand	Trinidad and			● Macao
Gambia	* Tajikistan	Guyana	● Tokelau	Tobago			● Netherlands
Guinea	Timor-Leste	Iran	Tonga	Turkey			Antilles
Guinea-Bissau	* Turkmenistan	Iraq	Tunisia	Uruguay			● New Caledonia
Haiti	Viet Nam	Jamaica	* Uzbekistan	Venezuela			Qatar
Kiribati	Zimbabwe	Jordan	● Wallis				Singapore
Laos		* Kazakhstan	and Futuna				United Arab
Lesotho		Macedonia		Threshold for			Emirates
Liberia		(former		World Bank Loan			● Virgin Islands
Madagascar		Yugoslav		Eligibility			(UK)
Malawi		Republic)		(\$5 280 in 1998)			
Maldives		Marshall Islands		● Anguilla			
Mali		Micronesia,		Antigua			
Mauritania		Federated		and Barbuda			
Mozambique		States		Argentina			
Myanmar		Morocco		Bahrain			
Nepal		Namibia		Barbados			
Niger		Niue		● Montserrat			
Rwanda				Oman			
Samoa				Saudi Arabia			
São Tomé and				Seychelles			
Príncipe				St Kitts and Nevis			
Senegal				● Turks and			
Sierra Leone				Caicos Islands			
Solomon Islands							
Somalia							
Sudan							
Tanzania							
Togo							
Tuvalu							
Uganda							
Vanuatu							
Yemen							
Zambia							

* Central and Eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS)

● Territory

1. These countries and territories transfer to Part II on 1 January 2003.

As of July 2002, the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** are : Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

Source: OECD.

List of Acronyms*

ACP	AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES
AfDB	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AfDF	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
AsDB	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AsDF	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
ASEAN	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS
BIS	BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS
CCA	COMMON COUNTRY ASSESSMENT
CDF	COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
CDM	CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (Kyoto Protocol)
CEC	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
CEECs	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
CGIAR	CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
CPE	COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION
CPIA	COUNTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT
CRS	CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (of the DAC)
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
DAC	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
DDR	DOHA DEVELOPMENT ROUND
DCD	DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE (OECD)
EBRD	EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
EC	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
ECA	ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
EDF	EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
EU	EUROPEAN UNION
FDI	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT
GNI	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
HIPCs	HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES
HPI	HUMAN POVERTY INDEX
IBRD	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
ICTs	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES
IDA	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
IDB	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

* This list is not exhaustive. See also Chapter 4 of this Report for country-specific acronyms.

IFAD	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
IFC	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
IRTA	INVESTMENT-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
ITC	INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE
JCLA	JOINT COUNTRY LEARNING ASSESSMENTS
LDCs	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
MDBs	MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS
MDGs	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
NEPAD	NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
NIS	NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (of the former Soviet Union)
NSSDs	NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
ODA	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
ODF	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE
OECD	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OOF	OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS
PDGG	PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE
PRGF	POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH FACILITY (IMF)
PRSP	POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER/PROGRAMME
RBM	RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT
SAF	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY
SDR	SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHT
SNA	SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
SPA	STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA
SPS	SECTOR PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SSA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
SWAPs	SECTOR-WIDE APPROACHES
TC	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
TRPM	TRADE POLICY AND REVIEW MECHANISM (WTO)
TRTA	TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNCED	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, RIO DE JANEIRO, 1992
UNCTAD	UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
UNDAF	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNEP	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION
UNFCCC	UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
UNFPA	UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

UNHCR	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
USD	UNITED STATES DOLLAR
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION
WSSD	WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Johannesburg, 2002)
WTO	WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

OECD PUBLICATIONS, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16
PRINTED IN FRANCE
(43 2004 31 1 P) ISBN 92-64-01961-8 - No. 53337 2004