

**Department for
International Development
DFID in 2009–10**

Response to the International Development
(Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006

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Foreword by the Secretary of State



This Report provides a summary of the recent contribution of the Department for International Development to delivering the Millennium Development Goals.

While the last decade has seen real global progress in delivering the Millennium Development Goals the scale of the challenge to meet the 2015 targets is enormous. Over a billion people still live on less than a \$1 a day. Each year nearly nine million children die before the age of five and half a million women die during pregnancy or childbirth. There are still 72 million children missing out on primary education and more than 33 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Clearly we must act to right these wrongs and end this terrible waste of human potential. The Coalition Government is committed to delivery of the MDGs and has affirmed its commitment to spend 0.7% of Gross National Income on overseas aid from 2013. This is an exceptional opportunity to deliver more aid to millions of people around the world who are battling against poverty, disease and injustice. However, with this promise comes responsibility – a duty to ensure that for every pound of taxpayers' money we spend, we demonstrate 100 pence of value.

We need radical steps to ensure that our aid achieves all that it can. To this end I have already launched a review of our bilateral and multilateral aid programme. The process will ensure bilateral and multilateral aid will be spent where the need is greatest and in ways that achieve maximum impact. Independent evaluation of British aid is absolutely critical; aid spending decisions should be made on the basis of evidence. We have taken the first steps towards creating a new independent aid watchdog to report independently on the effectiveness of DFID programmes.

Aid transparency is fundamental to improving the effectiveness and value for money of aid. Making information about aid spending easier to access, use and understand means that UK taxpayers and citizens in poorer countries can more easily hold DFID and recipient governments to account for using aid money wisely. The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee will make our aid fully transparent to citizens in both the UK and recipient countries.

Over the last few years I have visited dozens of developing countries and witnessed many examples of DFID's work which has continually broken new ground in international development and often succeeded where others have failed. DFID has become part of Britain's national identity, reflecting our values and strengths overseas. I am proud to be its Secretary of State. Under my stewardship I want the department to do more not less.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew Mitchell". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. There is a small horizontal line under the end of the signature.

Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell

Secretary of State for International Development
July 2010

Key achievements

In 2008-09, DFID's bilateral programme in its 22 priority countries¹:

- Trained over **150,000** teachers
- Built or reconstructed over **9,500** classrooms
- Trained over **70,000** health professionals
- Vaccinated over **4 million** children against measles
- Delivered over **6 million** anti-malarial bednets
- Provided anti-retroviral drugs to over **200,000** people with HIV
- Distributed over **400 million** condoms
- Provided over **2.5 million** people with clean water
- Provided over **2.5 million** people with better sanitation
- Built or upgraded **1,500 km** of road and...
- ...maintained a further **14,500 km**
- Provided new/improved electricity to over **50,000** households
- Assisted over **13 million** people through food security programmes
- Assisted over **3 million** people through social assistance programmes

¹ Figures may vary considerably from last year for a number of reasons. These include: (i) introduction of new programmes or results being achieved through existing programmes, (ii) end of programmes, (iii) availability/unavailability of data and (iv) improved collection of data in 2010 following the first year of collection for the 2009 Annual Report.

Chapter 1: The Department for International Development

Aims and objectives

- 1.1** The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK government's effort to promote international development. DFID's overall aim is to reduce poverty in poorer countries, in particular through achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Millennium Development Goals²

MDG 1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
MDG 2	Achieve universal primary education
MDG 3	Promote gender equality and empower women
MDG 4	Reduce child mortality
MDG 5	Improve maternal health
MDG 6	Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases
MDG 7	Ensure environmental sustainability
MDG 8	Develop a global partnership for development

Legislation

- 1.2** DFID operates under the International Development Act, which came into force in 2002 and establishes the legal basis for UK development assistance. This means the Secretary of State for International Development can provide development assistance for sustainable development and welfare provided they are satisfied this assistance is likely to contribute to poverty reduction.
- 1.3** The 2006 International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act strengthens the accountability of the UK Government in delivering its pledges to help the world's poorest countries and people. The act requires DFID to report annually to Parliament on development

² Further information on the MDGs is available at www.developmentgoals.org.

policies and programmes, the provision of aid to partner countries and the way it is used. This report discharges DFID’s responsibilities under the Act for 2009–10.

- 1.4** The Government is committed to achieving, from 2013, the United Nations (UN) target of spending 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and will enshrine this in law.

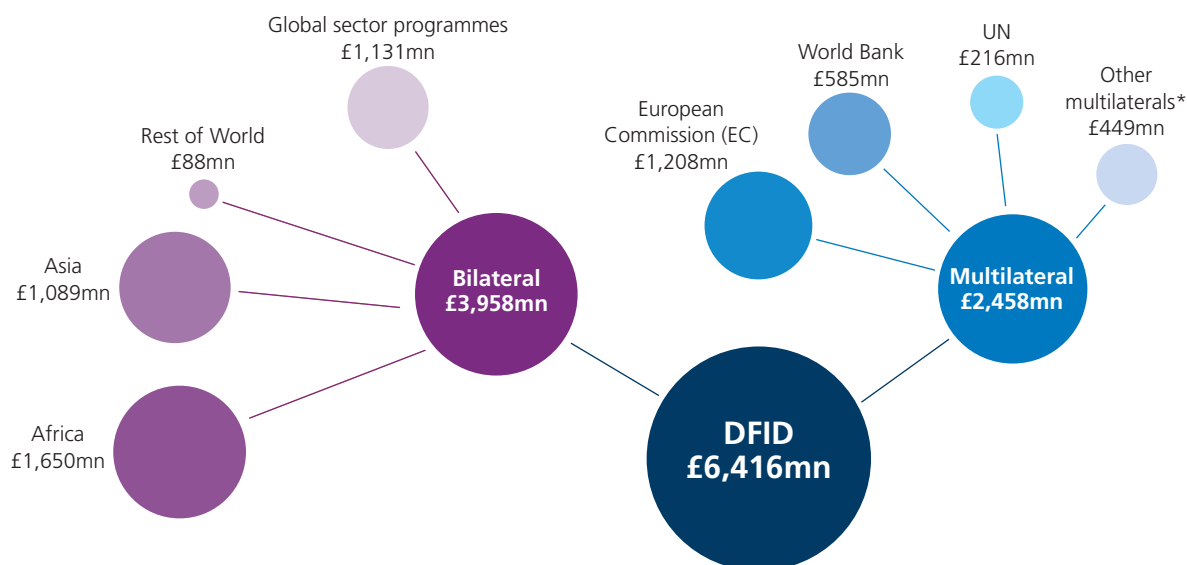
Where DFID works

- 1.5** DFID works from two UK headquarters (HQ) in London and East Kilbride and from offices in 39 countries overseas and provided aid to around 90 in total in 2009–10 (see table A.2, Annex A). In 2009–10, DFID had over 2,500 staff, almost half of whom worked abroad.

Budget

- 1.6** In 2009–10 DFID was directly responsible for £6.7 billion of UK public expenditure. Almost all of this expenditure is classed as Official Development Assistance (ODA) – official financing or other forms of assistance given to developing countries to promote and implement development.
- 1.7** Figure 1 shows DFID’s aid expenditure in 2009–10. £4 billion was spent through DFID’s bilateral programme and £2.5 billion through multilateral organisations, of which the European Commission was the largest recipient.

Figure 1: DFID aid expenditure 2009–10³



*This includes core contributions to the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank and to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Source: See Annex A for more details on DFID aid expenditure statistics.

³ These figures are derived from DFID’s statistical systems and are consistent with those figures reported to the Development Assistance Committee (OECD–DAC).

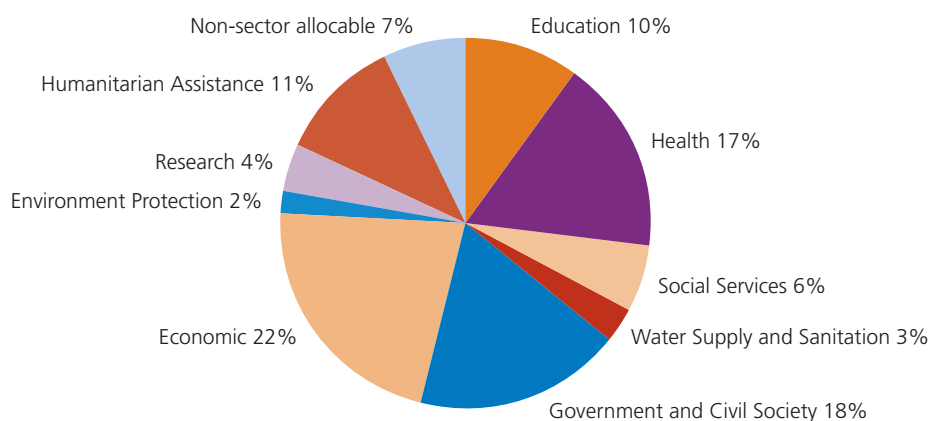
1.8 Of DFID’s country specific bilateral programme in 2009-10, £1.6 billion went to countries in Africa and £1.1 billion to countries in Asia. The top 10 countries receiving bilateral assistance are shown in table 1.

Table 1: Top 10 bilateral aid recipients 2009-10, £ millions

Country	DFID’s bilateral programme 2009-10 (£ million)
India	295.1
Ethiopia	214.3
Bangladesh	148.8
Sudan	145.6
Tanzania	143.6
Pakistan	140.4
Afghanistan	133.4
Nigeria	114.2
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	109.1
Ghana	89.9

1.9 Figure 2 shows the 2009-10 breakdown of DFID’s bilateral programme by sector⁴. The sector receiving the most DFID bilateral funds was economic, followed by government and civil society and then health.

Figure 2: DFID bilateral programme by sector 2009-10



1.10 In total, including spending by other UK government departments, provisional UK ODA in 2009 was £7.365 billion or 0.52% of UK GNI.

1.11 Table 2 below shows the distribution of ODA across UK government departments.

⁴ Every bilateral DFID project is marked with up to eight ‘input sector codes’ that identify where funding will be spent. These sector codes are largely taken from the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System purpose codes.

Table 2: DFID and non-DFID ODA 2008 and 2009, £ millions

	2008	2009
Total DFID ODA	5,445	6,447
Non-DFID ODA	912	918
<i>Of which:</i>		
Conflict Pools ⁵	107	103
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	154	169
Environment Transformation Fund (Department of Energy & Climate Change) ⁶	0	150
CDC Group PLC ⁷ net investments	172	213
Debt Relief (Export Credit Guarantee Department)	280	17
UK (non-DFID) share of EU ODA (estimated)	104	115
Other ⁸	94	152

⁵ From 2009/10 the Conflict Prevention Pool, the Stabilisation Aid Fund and Discretionary Peacekeeping were merged into a single Conflict Pool managed by DFID, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence. Figures shown here exclude DFID contributions already included in DFID spending line.

⁶ UK contributions to the Environment Transformation Fund are managed jointly by DFID and DECC (Department of Energy and Climate Change). Figures shown here exclude identical payment made by DFID already included in DFID spending line.

⁷ Formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation.

⁸ Other contributing organisations: Department for Business Innovation and Skills; Department for Culture, Media and Sport; Department of Energy and Climate Change; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; Department of Health; Department for Work and Pensions; Export Credit and Guarantee Department; Ministry of Defence; Scottish Government.

Chapter 2: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Introduction

- 2.1** This chapter includes a brief assessment of current global status of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also includes the UK's contribution towards the MDGs in 2009-10 and that of multilateral organisations to which the UK contributes.
- 2.2** Figure 3 below provides an overall summary of global progress.

Figure 3: Overview – Global progress towards the MDGs

Key to colour coding in tables: **Dark Green** = target met. **Light Green** = almost met/on target.

Orange = some/negligible progress, insufficient to meet target. **Red** = no change or negative progress.

	Africa		Asia				Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western		Europe	Asia
Progress toward reducing extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	high poverty	high poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	moderate poverty	low poverty	high poverty
Progress toward reducing hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	low hunger	moderate hunger
Progress toward achieving Universal Primary Education	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
Progress toward achieving equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Progress on reducing child mortality	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
Progress on reducing maternal mortality by three quarters	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS	low prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of Malaria ⁹	low risk	high risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	low risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of Tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality
Progress on reversing the loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest cover	medium forest cover	high forest cover	medium forest cover	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Progress on halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Progress on halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage

Source: United Nations 2009 assessment of progress towards the MDGs.

⁹ Assessment for Malaria is taken from UN 2008 assessment of progress towards the MDGs as not included in UN 2009 assessment.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.

Global Progress: On Target. Based on the current trend the developing world as a whole is on track to meet MDG target 1. The proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty¹⁰ fell from 46% in 1990 to 27% in 2005, putting the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 in reach¹¹. However, Sub-Saharan Africa remains off track and on this trend will not meet the 2015 target. In addition, the global economic downturn could result in an estimated 64 million more people living in extreme poverty than anticipated before it¹².

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported growth through its country offices working with country governments to improve countries' economic policies, expand financial services, improve the business environment, improve infrastructure and make markets more competitive. It also established the International Growth Centre (IGC) to give developing countries direct access to expert advice on growth.

DFID gave £715 million in Poverty Reduction Budget Support to its bilateral partners in 2009-10 and has sought to minimise the impact of the crisis on poor households in poor countries through its bilateral programme, including measures to restore economic growth, protecting living standards and social protection, and international influencing. DFID's support included: in Bangladesh a £18.5 million grant to address funding shortfalls from donors guaranteeing that 600,000 of the poorest children could continue to access decent pre-school and primary education; in Pakistan \$2.5 million contribution through the World Bank (WB) for the Benazir Income Support programme benefiting 3.2 million vulnerable families.

DFID worked with international organisations to support developing countries through the crisis, including in the development of the World Bank Rapid Social Response and the Global Trade Liquidity Programme. DFID provided funding for UN Global Impact and Vulnerability Alert System to enable supply of timely data with which to track the impact of the crisis on households in the developing world.

Multilateral contribution: World Bank Rapid Social Response Fund was established to finance immediate interventions targeted at vulnerable groups. The World Bank launched a £1 billion pilot Crisis Response Window in January 2010. 56 of the poorest countries will benefit from these additional resources.

European Union (EU) new emergency fund, Vulnerability FLEX, paid out €160 million by end 2009 to support people hit by the economic crisis. In addition, the EU allocated €456 million to support people affected by high food prices through the two-year €1 billion Food Facility approved in 2008.

Since 2000, World Bank International Development Assistance (IDA) has built or rehabilitated roads benefiting over 75 million people. Regional Development Banks have also supported infrastructure projects in Africa and Asia.

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Global Progress: Lagging. The hunger element of MDG 1 to halve the proportion of people who are undernourished and to halve the proportion of underweight children is off-track. In 1990, 845 million (of a global population of 5.3 billion) went hungry; the current figure is just over a billion (of a population of 6.8 billion)¹³. In 1990, 31% of children under six years were underweight, currently this is 26%¹⁴.

¹⁰ This is based on the new poverty line of \$1.25 which was introduced in August 2008 by the World Bank following an in-depth revision of purchasing power parity data. More information can be found at "Dollar a Day Revisited" by Ravallion, Chen & Sangraula, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4620, May 2008.

¹¹ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

¹² World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 2010.

¹³ The State of Food Insecurity in the World, Food and Agriculture Organization/World Food Program, Rome, October 2009.

¹⁴ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

UK Contribution: In Bangladesh, the Chars Livelihoods Programme which began in 2002 transfers livestock, vegetable seeds, cash for work, micronutrient sprinkles, and other assets to 55,000 families. The proportion of mothers suffering from Chronic Energy Deficiency fell from 50% to 14% and the programme is also reducing the prevalence of stunting among children. In India, DFID's 5-year support to the health and nutrition sectors in the 3 poorest states (Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh) will help to prevent malnutrition in 3.5 million children (0.85 million directly attributable to DFID), and save 43 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).

In 2009-10 DFID launched its first Nutrition Strategy. The strategy identifies six priority countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Nigeria and Zimbabwe and aims to reach 12 million children.

Multilateral Contribution: World Food Programme (WFP) provides food assistance to 90 million people in over 70 countries. In 2009 an independent joint evaluation of DFID's support for improving WFP's efficiency and effectiveness found real enhancements. For example, WFP's Emergency Preparedness Web reduced the death toll in the 2007 Southern Africa floods by 90% while saving up to a million dollars a day from improved targeting, quicker response and reduction in use of helicopters.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Global Progress: Lagging. There has been significant progress against MDG 2. The number of out-of-school primary-aged children has dropped from 106 million in 1999 to 69 million in 2008¹⁵. Currently, 89 per cent of primary school age children in developing regions are enrolled in school. However, the pace is too slow to ensure that, globally, children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015. It is estimated that 56 million children will still be out of school in 2015. Around half the children out of school are in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Millions of children enter school late, drop out early and never complete a full cycle of primary; only 60 per cent of children in Sub-Saharan Africa complete a full cycle¹⁶.

UK Contribution: UK support focuses on the primary level and supports around 5 million children in school. In 2009-10 DFID provided bilateral support to education programmes in over 30 countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, South and West Asia. DFID also supported the Education Fast Track Initiative (FTI). FTI endorsed countries are making progress towards universal primary education at twice the rate of non-FTI countries. DFID also supports education through civil society partnerships, multilateral organisations and UN agencies, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

DFID has helped remove primary school user fees in Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya – more than 1 million extra children enrolling in each country. In India, DFID support has helped get an additional 60 million children into school, including through non-formal approaches for disabled and other hard to reach children.

In 2008/09, DFID bilateral funding to the 22 priority countries trained over 150,000 teachers and built or reconstructed over 9,500 classrooms.

Multilateral Contribution: Since 2000, World Bank, IDA assistance has enabled an additional 91 million children to attend primary school.

The World Bank nearly doubled its spending to the education sector over the past year, from \$1.9 billion in fiscal 2008 to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2009. Almost every education project focuses on improving educational quality, and nearly 90 percent of new projects include support for teacher training, and two-thirds include a component to upgrade or expand the use of learning materials.

An estimated 3.1 million children in declared emergencies were reached in 2008 through specific interventions in education, with UNICEF assistance.

The European Commission has helped bring 300,000 of the poorest children in Bangladesh (over half of them girls) into education, by contributing €27 million between 2006 and 2010 to over 10,000 small, non-governmental organisation (NGO) run schools.

¹⁵ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

¹⁶ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2008.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Global Progress: Lagging. The gender gap in primary school enrolment is closing albeit slowly. In the developing regions as a whole, 96 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 2008, compared with 91 in 1999¹⁷. However, significant disparities remain particularly in West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. At secondary level, in sub-Saharan Africa, there are 79 girls for every 100 boys. In South and West Asia, for every 100 boys there are only 87 and 86 girls respectively¹⁸. Almost two thirds of the estimated 752 million illiterate people in the developing world are women¹⁹.

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, DFID continued to implement its Gender Equality Action Plan, integrating gender equality into all areas of work. In Nigeria, DFID's support for UNICEF's Girls Education Project has increased girls' enrolment (by at least 15%) in six northern Nigerian states.

Multilateral Contribution: The UN General Assembly agreed unanimously in September 2009 to establish a powerful new composite UN gender body.

By mid-2009 the World Bank had increased its gender mainstreaming to cover 59% of its rural projects in Africa. The World Bank have committed to producing a World Development Report on Gender in 2012. By the end of fiscal 2009, the World Bank's Gender Action Plan had helped finance more than 150 activities in over 70 countries. The activities promote investments that better integrate women into the economy by increasing their access to land, labour, credit, and product markets.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds.

Global Progress: Lagging. Progress towards MDG 4 has been significant but not sufficient. The number of deaths among children under five years old reduced from 12.5 million in 1990 to less than 9 million in 2008. The rate of under-five mortality fell from 100 deaths per 1,000 live births to 72 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period²⁰. At the current rate, however, the MDG 4 target will not be met.

UK Contribution: Globally, DFID made significant financial contributions to the UN Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and other international and national civil society groups.

More generally on health, four of DFID's 22 priority countries (Nepal, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Ghana) committed to extend access to health services free at point of delivery. DFID continued its support to the International Health Partnership (IHP+) which seeks to achieve better health results by mobilising donors around single country-led national health strategies. There are now 46 signatories, donors and developing countries, to the IHP+ compared with 21 at launch.

In 2009, DFID reviewed its health portfolio – including work across all three health MDGs (MDG 4, 5 and 6). The portfolio review found considerable evidence that DFID's funding for health is achieving results, that aid is well aligned to where the needs are and that DFID has a strong focus on supporting cost-effective interventions.

In 2008/09, DFID's bilateral programme in 22 priority countries vaccinated over 4 million children against measles.

¹⁷ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

¹⁸ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

¹⁹ UNESCO, Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010, Table 2, p314

²⁰ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2008, UNICEF continued to work with partners in reaching two thirds of children in developing countries to accelerate the scaling up of a package of low-cost, high-impact child survival interventions through support for integrated child health events and routine health services.

United Nations International Drug Purchasing Facility (UNITAID) has lowered the price of children's AIDS treatment by 33% in two years.

Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) has helped vaccinate 257 million children in the world's poorest countries since 2000; thereby averting 5 million future deaths.

World Bank lending for Health, Nutrition and Population was \$2.9 billion in fiscal 2009, a threefold increase over the previous year's commitments. The funds will be used to achieve better health results in low-income countries by strengthening their health systems; boost effective prevention and treatment of communicable diseases; and improve child and maternal health, and hygiene and sanitation.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters.

Target 5.B: Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015.

Global Progress: Lagging. MDG 5 is the most off-target MDG. At the global level the maternal mortality ratio decreased by less than 1 per cent per year between 1990 and 2005, far below the 5.5 per cent annual improvement needed to reach the MDG target²¹. Every year more than half a million women and girls die as a result of complications during pregnancy and childbirth; 99 per cent of these occur in developing countries²². Indeed, just eleven countries account for 65 per cent of all maternal deaths worldwide²³.

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported the development of the Global Consensus for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health which aims to ensure "every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe and every newborn baby and child is healthy". It provides the basis and organisational framework for the emerging UN Secretary General's "Joint effort" to accelerate progress on maternal, newborn and child health.

DFID health sector support to Malawi since 2005, has contributed to saving around 1,000 mothers' and 15,000 children's lives each year. DFID's influence contributed to a shift in Government of India's reproductive and child health programme, which has increased deliveries at health facilities by 30% in two years, averting 6,600 maternal & 79,000 infant deaths.

In 2008-09, DFID's bilateral programme in 22 priority countries trained over 70,000 health professionals and distributed over 400 million condoms preventing unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections including HIV.

Multilateral Contribution: The UN in Rwanda has contributed to reduction in infant mortality rate from 107 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 62 per 1,000 in 2007 through support to providing better care for both mothers and children. This includes enabling health centres to administer important pre-natal tests three months into the pregnancy. UNICEF offers nurses technical support through training and basic materials such as medicine, while other agencies such as World Health Organisation (WHO) contribute to technical reviews.

²¹ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

²² United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009.

²³ Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Niger, Tanzania, India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Pakistan.

MDG 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Target 6.B: To achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS by 2010.

Global Progress: Lagging. The proportion of the world's adult population living with HIV has levelled off; the price of first-line AIDS drugs has fallen; new infections reduced by 30% between 1996 and 2008; and more than 4 million people have access to anti-retroviral treatment (ARV) – a 10-fold increase over five years²⁴. Huge challenges remain, however. More than 33 million people are living with HIV in 2008 and more than 7,000 people become newly infected every-day, with 5 new infections for every two people put on treatment²⁵.

UK Contribution: The UK's contribution in 2009-10 included continued support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and delivery of bilateral HIV/AIDS programmes. In Malawi there has been a rapid scale-up in preventing mother to child transmission; 184,000 HIV+ Malawians are taking antiretrovirals compared with 3,000 in 2004.

In 2008-09, DFID distributed over 400 million condoms and provided anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs to over 215,000 people with HIV.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2009, GFATM provided ARV treatment to 2.5 million people and distributed 1.8 billion condoms.

UNITAID funds Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programmes and has supported the introduction of new child friendly ARV treatments. Over two thirds of the world's children who receive pediatric ARV treatments do so through UNITAID. UNITAID has been instrumental in reducing the price of these medicines by some 60% in the last two years.

Target 6.C: By 2015, to have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major disease.

Global Progress: Lagging. With new methods to estimate global malaria prevalence, evidence of progress in the world's malaria-endemic regions is beginning to emerge. In 2008 there were an estimated 243 million cases, leading to nearly 863,000 deaths, of which 89% occurred in Africa. It is estimated that 384,000 children's lives have been saved in 12 countries, such as Ethiopia, Rwanda and Zambia, between 2000 and 2009 through distribution of mosquito nets and other preventive measures²⁶. More than one third of the 108 malarious countries documented reductions in cases of malaria of over 50% in 2008 compared with 2005²⁷. However, more progress has been seen in non-African countries and in low endemic malaria countries, and much more needs to be done to increase coverage of effective interventions amongst the poorest, vulnerable and marginalised populations and those living in conflict affected and fragile states.

On tuberculosis, globally the world as a whole is on track to achieve this MDG target. Incidence fell to 139 cases per 100,000 people in 2008 after peaking at 143 per 100,000 in 2004²⁸. Despite this progress, tuberculosis still caused the death of 1.8 million people, nearly 5,000 every day, in 2008.²⁹

²⁴ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

²⁵ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

²⁶ World Health Organization. World Malaria Report 2009.

²⁷ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

²⁸ World Health Organisation (2009) *Global Tuberculosis Control- a short update to the 2009 report*.

²⁹ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, DFID contributed £163 million to the GFATM. In 2008-09, DFID delivered over 6.3 million anti-malarial bednets.

DFID provided £40 million to support the pilot phase of the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria (AMFm) which will subsidise the price of quality assured artemisinin combination therapy (ACTs) so they are more affordable and cheaper than monotherapy. Small scale pilots in Kenya and Tanzania found a rapid increase in uptake when subsidised ACTs became available. A larger scale pilot is currently being rolled out in eight countries – Cambodia, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar. With support from DFID, in 2009, Medicines for Malaria Venture/Novartis launched the first easy-to-take ACTs specifically developed for the treatment of children. *Coartem Dispersible* is now in use in 26 African countries and 16 million treatments have been delivered.

DFID continued to support the delivery of the *Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015*, which aims to save 14 million lives and to support work developing better vaccines and tackling drug resistance. In India DFID committed £41.7 million over 2005-2010 to support the Government's Revised National TB Control Programme, helping to avert an estimated 180,000 deaths a year.

In late 2008 UK pledged £100 million over five years to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative's core budget. By the end of 2009-10, polio transmission and re-infection had been stopped across the Horn of Africa, most of West Africa, and the number of cases reported from Nigeria had reduced substantially. In all four countries that have never halted polio transmission – Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan – the geographic areas of persistent polio transmission reduced to the lowest in history. Since January 2009 UK has helped vaccinate 350 million children against polio.

DFID supported civil society and partnerships like Roll Back Malaria, Stop TB and UN organisations including the World Health Organisation and UNICEF.

Multilateral contribution: GFATM provided for 6 million people with active TB and distributed 104 million insecticide treated bednets to prevent malaria. The Global Fund estimates that by the end of 2009 the programmes it supports have saved the lives of 4.9 million people. On the International target for Malaria to provide bed nets to 80% of most at risk population, GFATM provided 58% of the sub Saharan target in 2009.

Since 2000, World Bank IDA assistance has helped provide over 10 million insecticide treated bed nets. To combat malaria, the Bank committed more than \$1 billion in fiscal 2009 for Phase II (2009-12) of its Booster Program for Malaria Control in Africa. The first phase contributed significantly to the provision of bed nets to 72 percent of households in Zambia (up from 5 percent coverage in 2004), more than 90 percent of households in Ethiopia (up from 5 percent in 2004), and the entire under-five population of Benin.

In 2008, UNICEF bought around 4 million diagnostic test kits and over 19 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets for 48 countries.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Global Progress: Lagging. This target is the only non-quantitative target for the MDGs and few of its indicators are routinely measured. The rate of deforestation shows signs of decreasing but is still alarmingly high. A decisive response to climate change is urgently needed. The unparalleled success of the Montreal Protocol shows that action on climate change is within our grasp³⁰.

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, DFID worked at country level, through international organisations and environmental civil society organisations to support better environmental management. This included funding to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its Poverty and Environment Initiative, which supports developing countries take better account of natural resource and environmental assets in national planning processes.

In 2009-10 DFID contributed £35 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF has provided funding to support over 2,400 projects – predominantly in the areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change – in more than 165 developing countries and economies in transition.

In Zimbabwe, DFID has helped rural households improve and sustain their living environment, including through conservation agriculture and agro-forestry – over 60,000 households are now practicing conservation farming and around 750 farmers have been trained in agro-forestry.

Multilateral Contribution: The GEF has invested US\$2.7 billion in climate change mitigation projects and has leveraged US\$17.2 billion in project co-financing, resulting in over 1 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions being avoided. The GEF has supported over 300 forest conservation and management projects (30% in Africa). GEF has allocated approximately US\$1.5 billion to fund over 1,500 protected areas, covering above 300 million hectares and leveraging a \$3.16 billion co-financing from project partners.

Target 7.C: By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Global Progress: Water – on track. The world, except sub-Saharan Africa, is on track to meet the MDG target for improved sources of drinking water and current trends suggest that more than 90% of the global population will use improved drinking water sources by 2015. **Sanitation – lagging.** At current rates, the MDG sanitation target will be missed by 1 billion people. Between 1990 and 2006, the proportion of people without improved sanitation decreased by only 7%. Almost 40 per cent of the world population, some 2.6 billion people lack access to basic sanitation and 1.1 billion practice open defecation and have no facilities at all³¹. If current trends continue, by 2015 there will be 2.7 billion people without access to sanitation and it is estimated that the MDG target for sanitation will not be met in Sub Saharan Africa until the 23rd century³².

UK Contribution: Since March 2008, DFID bilateral programmes have delivered safe water to 2.7 million people in Africa and 3.1 million in South Asia and helped 1.8 million people in Africa and 25.5 million in South Asia gain access to basic sanitation.

DFID support through multilateral organisations increases these numbers to 6.3 million gaining access to safe water and 4.1 million gaining access to basic sanitation. When DFID's humanitarian and disaster response work is factored in, the number of people benefiting from access to safe water and sanitation increases significantly.

DFID supported the Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action. This focuses resources on the most off-track countries for these MDGs. This initiative now has wide international support from developing countries, donors and international civil society.

³⁰ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

³¹ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

³² Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, World Health Organisation and UNICEF 2010.

Multilateral Contribution: Since 2000, World Bank IDA assistance has directly contributed to increasing the numbers with access to water supply by at least 22 million people.

By 2013, the EU Water Facility is expected to have brought access to water to 14 million people and improved sanitation to 3.5 million. It has contributed funding to 175 projects implemented by NGOs, donor agencies and national water ministries. Some €700 million of EU funding has been put towards these projects, most of which have also drawn significant funding from other sources such as the European Investment Bank, EU Member States' agencies and the International Financing Institutions.

Target 7.D: By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Global Progress: Lagging. In 2005, slightly more than one third of the urban population in developing regions lived in slum conditions and the number of slum dwellers continues to increase. Over the past 10 years the share of the urban population living in slums in the developing world has fallen from 39 per cent in 2000 to 33 per cent in 2010³³.

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, DFID provided £2 million to UN-Habitat, the UN lead agency for urban development and shelter. In India, with DFID support, 23 slums across the cities of Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh (MP) now have piped water supply. The municipalities in these cities plan to help an additional 132,000 people in 82 slums by 2011.

Multilateral contribution: Under the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme, 1,300 families were moved from Kibera slum in Nairobi to modern apartments built in partnership between the government of Kenya and UN-HABITAT.

MDG 8: To develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Global Progress: Lagging. Market access for most developing countries is little improved and domestic agricultural subsidies and tariff protection by developed countries continue to discourage agricultural production in developing countries. In addition pressure for protectionist action has increased. However, despite some slippage World Trade Organisation (WTO) members have so far been broadly successful in resisting protectionism. The London Summit reaffirmed the G20 commitment to resist protectionism, extending their pledge to the end of 2010.

UK Contribution: The UK in 2009 continued to press for early conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). DFID disbursed £200 million to the Global Trade Liquidity Programme (GTLP) and argued successfully for it to target low and middle income countries.

DFID, in collaboration with Foreign and Commonwealth Organisation (FCO) colleagues, worked to help ensure that Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) fully reflect the needs and concerns of the Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) countries and provide development opportunities. 27 countries, with a combined population of over 100 million, have now signed up to either an Interim or Full EPA and have secured 100% WTO compatible duty free quota free market access to the EU. In return, ACP countries have committed to gradually (15-25 years) opening up their markets to EU imports, whilst protecting up to 20% of their sensitive products from liberalisation.

In 2009-10, DFID also worked towards the introduction of a number of programmes to facilitate trade across Africa, including, the TradeMark East Africa programme which will promote regional trade and harmonised policies across the five member countries of East African Communities.

³³ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

Multilateral Contribution: In response to the downturn in world trade in 2009, the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) developed the GTLP. The programme is now on track to provide up to \$50 billion of trade finance over 3 years. To date around 35% of total funding disbursed has gone to Africa. The GTLP has helped maintain trade flows and supply chains vital for developing countries therefore protecting jobs and preventing businesses from going bust.

Target 8.B: To address the special needs of the least developed countries by providing more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Global Progress: Lagging. At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, G8 members projected that their commitments (combined with those of other donors) would raise ODA by \$50 billion a year in 2010 and agreed that half of this – \$25 billion, should go to Africa amounting to a doubling of aid to Africa compared to 2004. Overall expected ODA for 2010 is estimated at \$US 108 billion (in 2004 dollars) an increase of \$US 28 billion over the 2004 baseline, with the ODA/GNI ratio rising over the same period from 0.26% to an estimated 0.32%. The shortfall is US\$ 18 billion (in 2004 dollars) against the 2005 commitments, once the effects of reduced GNI are taken into account³⁴. Africa, in particular, is likely to receive only about US\$ 11 billion of the US\$ 25 billion increase envisaged at Gleneagles.

UK Contribution: Provisional UK ODA in 2009 is £7,365 million; equivalent to 0.52 per cent of UK GNI. UK bilateral ODA to Africa was £1,738 million in 2009.

Target 8.D: To deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures and make debt sustainable in the long term.

Global Progress: The target is not explicitly quantified and progress is difficult to measure. Despite remaining challenges, international initiatives have succeeded in reducing substantially the debt burden of many heavily indebted poor countries.

UK Contribution: In 2009-10, Haiti, Central African Republic, Afghanistan and the Republic of Congo reached Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion point and received debt cancellation (US\$1.2 billion, US\$0.2 billion, US\$1.6 billion and US\$1.9 billion respectively). The UK exceeds obligations under the HIPC Initiative, cancelling 100% of debt for qualifying countries.

³⁴ OECD DAC. Development Cooperation Report 2010.

Chapter 3: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in DFID's priority countries

- 3.1** This section focuses on DFID's work in supporting sustainable poverty reduction through development programmes in DFID's priority countries in Africa and Asia, and in line with the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 the effectiveness of DFID's bilateral aid in making progress towards the MDGs in these countries. These priority countries are **DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Cambodia, Vietnam** and **Yemen**.
- 3.2** Progress towards the MDGs is monitored annually through the collaborative efforts of agencies and organisations within the United Nations and international statistical system. Data at a global and regional level are published annually. To monitor progress towards the MDGs at country level DFID has developed its own assessment methodology based on work carried out in 2007 by Oxford Policy Management and is based on the same international data.
- 3.3** Throughout this section the following colour coding is used to describe progress against the specific MDG indicators.

Green	Countries have either "achieved" their target or are on track to achieve their target, i.e. they have a rate of progress above the rate needed to attain the target value by 2015
Amber	Countries have made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they would however reach the goal in at most twice the time, i.e. by 2040. These are rated "off track" and they need to accelerate progress.
Red	Countries made still slower progress, or regressed. They are "seriously off track" .
Grey	Countries lack adequate data to measure progress, e.g. there are insufficient data to monitor the trend reliably.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

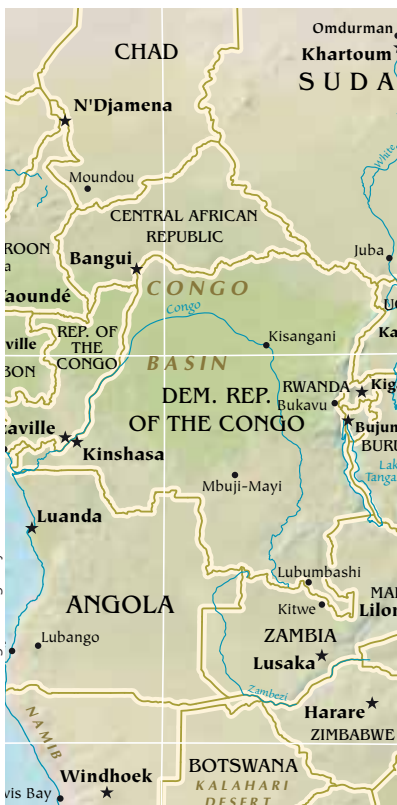
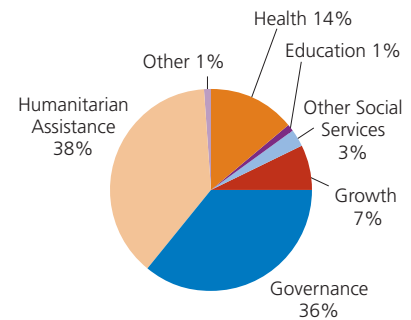
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Grey	Amber	Red	Red	Amber	Red

Decades of misrule and two civil wars have devastated the country. As many as five million people are thought to have died since the start of Congo's civil wars in the late 1990s. The country also suffers acutely from a lack of infrastructure. DRC, a country the size of Western Europe, has less than 2,000 kilometres of useable paved roads, compared with 398,000 km in the UK³⁵. DRC has made major strides towards peace and stability in recent years but still faces enormous challenges to realise its potential as one of the wealthiest countries in Africa.

- Population: 70 million (estimated)
- GNI per capita: approx. \$150
- Human Development Index rank: 177 out of 182

Democratic Republic of Congo: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £109.1 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: It is estimated that around 40 million people live on less than \$1.25 per day.

DFID contribution: DFID has funded £9 million over 3 years for road rehabilitation programmes that have opened over 800 km of rural roads, reducing journey times from days to hours and increasing economic activity, particularly in the agricultural sector. In 2009-10 DFID began a programme of road rehabilitation and maintenance to rehabilitate 1,800 km of roads driving economic growth and improving access to services.

³⁵ World Bank, 2008.

³⁶ Government of the DRC, 2009.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: There are no accurate data on net enrolment for DRC; indications are that this is below 50%³⁶. Less than a quarter of Congolese children finish primary school.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID worked with other partners to develop and support a strategy and action plan for education. The central priority of this strategy is the abolition of primary school fees starting in September 2010. A major project to gather more reliable data for the education sector was also started to enable government to plan the implementation of the education strategy, including school infrastructure and to integrate all teachers on to the payroll and pay them.

MDG 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Accurate data on the ratio of girls to boys in school are not available. However, it is clear from all qualitative reports that less girls than boys enrol in school, they are more likely to drop out and much less likely to complete primary school.

DFID contribution: The cost to families of school fees is the principal barrier to girls' enrolment and completion of basic education. In 2009-10 DFID supported the development of the medium term Interim Education Plan to achieve the priority objective of the new Education Strategy to abolish fees and achieve universal primary education. This should see significant progress towards gender parity. The plan will be appraised for Fast Track Initiative endorsement and this will also focus on girls and other excluded groups.

DFID's Democracy and Accountability programme supported local development planning in two provinces; approximately 25% of local development committee members are women. The project also aims to increase women's engagement in political parties.

The Community Recovery programme has helped communities work together to decide and fund their priority needs. The committees making these decisions are jointly led by women.

DFID's work in the water sector is reducing time spent by women and girls collecting water from distant, often unsafe, water points through the development of efficient, hygienic facilities close to communities.

MDG 4:
Reduce child mortality

Progress: One in seven Congolese children dies before his or her fifth birthday³⁷.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported a subsidised health care programme that will provide essential services to 2.2 million people in twenty health zones in four provinces in DRC. DFID funding is £30 million over 3 years from 2008.

MDG 5:
Improve maternal health

Progress: Nearly 100 Congolese mothers die in childbirth every day because they are unable to afford medical help³⁸.

DFID contribution: The DFID subsidised health care programme will have a direct impact on maternal health. There have already been significant increases. In the 20 health zones covered by the project, 98% of women attended antenatal care in January 2010 compared with 67% in April 2008 and 77% of women gave birth in properly equipped and staffed health facilities in January 2010 compared with 47% in April 2008. DFID contributed £42 million to the UN Humanitarian Pooled Fund which helped treat some 40,000 victims of sexual violence over the last two years.

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

Progress: The last survey data for HIV gives an adult prevalence rate of 1.3%³⁹.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID supported programmes of HIV/AIDS prevention and care and continued to work with the government of DRC to develop a national strategy for tackling HIV/AIDS. DFID's prevention and care programmes reach 22,000 people. DFID provided 3.5 million insecticide-treated bednets through a programme that ended in 2009-10.

MDG 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Less than 50% of the population have access to clean water⁴⁰.

DFID contribution: DFID's programmes have provided water from a protected source for 227,000 people this year. DFID is providing £25 million over 4 years for a project with UNICEF to provide access to clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene education for 3.5 million people. DFID also provided funding of £3.8 million for the provision of water supply and sanitation to the city of Mbuji-Mayi reaching 300,000 people – about 10% of the population.

³⁷ Demographic Health Survey 2007.

³⁸ Demographic Health Survey 2007.

³⁹ Demographic Health Survey 2007.

⁴⁰ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2001.

Ethiopia

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Green

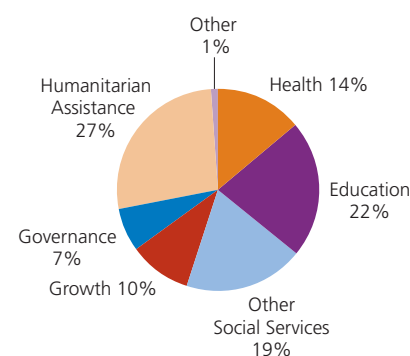
Ethiopia is comparatively stable in the region, and has a capable government that is demonstrably committed to addressing poverty, with a good record of pro-poor spending, sound financial management and relatively little corruption. Further progress is needed on improving democracy and civil and political rights. Ethiopia is still one of the world's poorest countries, with around 14 million food insecure people⁴¹.

DFID's Ethiopia programme focused on improving governance and accountability, investing in health, education and water services, supporting sustainable growth, and providing humanitarian assistance and social protection.

- Population: 73.9 million
- GNI per capita: \$280
- Human Development Index rank: 171 out of 182

Ethiopia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £214.3 million



The International Growth Centre, supported by DFID, has established an office in Ethiopia and is providing expertise on some of the most pressing economic questions related to agriculture, manufacturing, credit and climate change.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net primary education enrolment in Ethiopia is 83%.

DFID contribution: DFID concentrates its efforts on primary and secondary schooling, teacher training and development, making it easier for all Ethiopian children to go to school, and improving the quality of education. The majority of DFID's financing to education goes through the Protection of Basic Services Programme (PBS) which provides additional money for decentralised

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 39% of the population of Ethiopia live below the national poverty line⁴².

DFID contribution: In 2009, the Productive Safety Net Programme, supported by DFID, provided predictable support (wages for public works for the able-bodied, plus transfers to the elderly, child-headed households and those unable to work due to sickness) to nearly 8 million people. Each household received around £90 during the year, enough to cover about 40% of their food needs, helping to keep their children in schools and preventing assets being sold in order to eat⁴³. In 2009-10 DFID committed to a new £203 million five-year programme of support representing about a fifth of the total funding.

⁴¹ Government of Ethiopia, Humanitarian Requirements Document, February 2010.

⁴² World Bank. World Development Indicators 2010.

⁴³ Productive Safety Net Programme Project Appraisal Document, World Bank 2009.



service delivery. This is complemented by a new quality focused programme – General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP). The GEQIP provided all 25,000 primary schools in Ethiopia with an annual capitation grant of around 75p per pupil in late 2009.

Since 2005, DFID support in Ethiopia has helped almost four million more children enrol in primary school and contributed to the salaries of an additional 80,000 teachers. There are 10,000 more schools now than in 2003-04⁴⁴.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In 2008-09 gender parity was 0.93 – a small increase on the previous year⁴⁵.

DFID contribution: DFID support to the PBS and GEQIP is helping Ethiopia address the issue of gender parity in primary education.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Between 2000 and 2005, deaths of children under five in Ethiopia fell from 166 per 1,000 live births to 123⁴⁶. Whilst new data on this indicator won't be available until 2011, there has been a significant expansion of community health services since 2005 which is having a positive impact on the health of children.

DFID contribution: DFID support has helped to train and deploy more than 32,000 village health workers that are providing essential services. This includes teaching mothers about breastfeeding, immunising children, and educating communities about the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea. Between 2002 and 2009 the percentage of children that were fully immunised against killer diseases more than doubled from 32% to 66%⁴⁷.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Ethiopia is off track to meet this MDG. Only around a third of deliveries are currently undertaken with a skilled health care provider and there is limited access to care for emergencies in childbirth. Unsafe abortions are believed to account for around a third of maternal deaths.

DFID contribution: DFID's support has enabled an expansion of health services and health workers in Ethiopia. The current 3 year phase of the PBS programme will reduce the proportion of women in the country dying in childbirth by 10%. In early 2008 DFID began providing direct support to the Ministry of Health to buy critical supplies for health facilities such as contraceptives and equipment to provide emergency obstetric care.

Over the last five years, support from DFID and other donors through an NGO, DKT, has helped reduce unwanted pregnancies and reduce HIV transmission through the distribution of 312 million male condoms; 33 million contraceptives; more than 800,000 emergency contraceptives; and more than 110,000 kits for safe abortion⁴⁸.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: 2.1% of those aged between 15 and 49 years have HIV/ AIDS (2007)⁴⁹; over a million people.

DFID contribution: Ethiopia receives a large amount of money from global and disease-specific funds for HIV/ AIDS. In 2009-10 DFID concentrated its support for HIV and AIDS on improving the delivery of services, and the leadership and management of the response to HIV and AIDS.

Over two thirds of the population of Ethiopia live in malarial areas. In recent years, with the support of DFID, and other donors, the Ministry of Health has distributed over 22 million bednets to vulnerable

households. Testing and treatment for malaria is being rolled out at community level through the village health workers. In recent years there has been an estimated halving of malaria cases and deaths⁵⁰.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: 60% of the population in Ethiopia has access to a safe drinking water supply, up from 35% two years earlier⁵¹. 60% of households now have latrines, an increase from baseline of 37%, but below the target figure of 80% for 2008-09.

DFID contribution: DFID's support of around £75 million a year over 5 years will provide water and sanitation to 3.2 million people and schools in small towns and rural areas⁵².

A joint UK action plan on climate change in Ethiopia has been established by DFID and the FCO to help the country respond to the challenge of climate change and to help the Government to develop a 'climate resilient and carbon neutral economy'.

⁴⁴ Federal Ministry of Education, Ethiopia. Education Statistics Annual Abstract, 2008/09.

⁴⁵ Federal Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Annual Abstract 2008/09.

⁴⁶ Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, 2002 and 2005.

⁴⁷ Federal Ministry of Health, Ethiopia. Annual Performance Report of Health Sector Development Plan III, 2008/09.

⁴⁸ DKT (Ethiopian NGO) Reports 2010.

⁴⁹ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

⁵⁰ Federal Ministry of Health, Ethiopia. Annual Performance Report of Health Sector Development Programme III, 2008/09.

⁵¹ Government of Ethiopia Ministry of Water Resources Annual Report, August 2009.

⁵² Government of Ethiopia Ministry of Water Resources Annual Report, August 2009.

Ghana

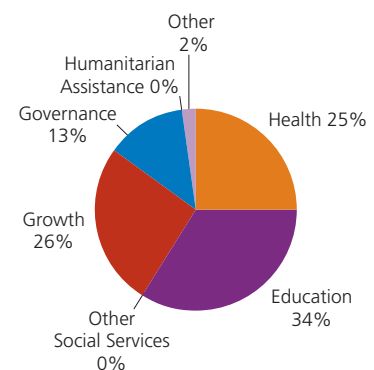
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Green

Economic growth fell from 7.3% in 2008 to around 3.5% in 2009⁵³, largely due to the reduction in public expenditure required to offset a 2008 pre-election increase in government spending. Action by the new government, together with international support including from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, prevented this internal shock from destabilising the economy. Effects of the global economic crisis were also felt, through a drop in international remittances. In 2009 around 85% of DFID aid to Ghana was provided directly to the Government of Ghana in support of its poverty reduction strategy, including funding targeted at improvements in health and education.

- Population: 23.9 million
- GNI per capita: \$700
- Human Development Index rank: 154 out of 182

Ghana: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £89.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Ghana is on track to reach MDG 1, with income poverty having fallen from 52% in 1991 to approximately 28% in 2006⁵⁴. However, significant geographical disparities remain in the distribution of wealth.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported the preparation of a new government development strategy for the north of the country, where poverty levels are highest. DFID also assisted the expansion of a new pilot social welfare scheme – Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). In 2009 the scheme provided approximately 30,000 households in the poorest parts of the country with small cash grants to help purchase

essentials such as food and school books⁵⁵.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Ghana is making steady progress towards MDG 2, with nearly 89% of all children enrolling in primary education (compared with 59% in 2004)⁵⁶.

DFID contribution: In 2009, DFID provided £15 million in budget support towards improving access to and quality of basic education. This includes supporting the Government to provide at least 1 core textbook per primary school child. In 2009, the Government provided 2.2 million new textbooks, when added to the existing stock this means there are now around 3 textbooks per pupil. DFID

⁵³ Statement by the IMF Staff Mission to Ghana, 26 March 2010. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10117.htm

⁵⁴ Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) 2005/6.

⁵⁵ Fourth quarterly report of the Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme 2009.

⁵⁶ Preliminary Education Sector Performance Report, 2009.

continued to support a local NGO to provide life and literacy skills to out of school children in Northern Ghana.

DFID also supported the work of education resource centres EdQual, Create, Recoup. Research conducted by these consortia of UK and Ghanaian universities has helped the Government of Ghana develop a new policy for out of school children as part of its new 10 year Education Strategic Plan (2010-20).

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Ghana has made significant progress towards ensuring all boys and girls enrol in primary education. However, large numbers of girls still drop out of school for a number of poverty-related reasons. Only 9% of Parliamentarians and 6.5% of District Chief Executives in Ghana are women⁵⁷.

DFID contribution: In 2009 DFID supported the Ministry of Education in developing a new Education Strategic Plan that includes initiatives aimed at increasing the numbers of girls enrolling, and staying in school. DFID supported local organisations to address the barriers faced by women who want to play a more active role in political decision-making.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Child mortality is reported to have fallen by 28% over the past 5 years, from 111 per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 80 in 2008⁵⁸.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID provided £8 million in sector budget support to help the government accelerate improvements in child health. DFID and other partners supported the government to ensure that all pregnant women and under-18s have access to free healthcare and that the country's National Health Insurance Scheme is financially sustainable in the longer term.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: The most recent government statistics show an improvement in maternal health over the past 3 years. However, the number of women dying in childbirth is still high at 451/100,000 live births⁵⁹.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 the £8 million DFID provided through the Government of Ghana's budget included support to address the root causes of maternal death. DFID also provided support to a local NGO to improve knowledge and access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, for young women in five districts in Ghana.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Overall HIV/AIDS prevalence in Ghana is stabilising, with a relatively low rate compared with other sub-Saharan African countries. The median HIV prevalence (among pregnant women aged 15-24 years old) was 2.2% in 2008, showing a decrease from the 2007 rate of 2.6%⁶⁰.

DFID contribution: Between 2001 and 2008, the UK was the largest contributor to the national HIV/AIDS response. In 2009-10, DFID contributed £2 million to support the joint donor-funded government's response to HIV/AIDS.

DFID's 5 year programme of Health sector budget support (£8 million in 2009) is helping the Ministry of Health implement its annual work programme, including a malaria control programme focused on promoting the use of insecticide-treated nets, carrying out early diagnosis, and ensuring prompt and effective treatment. This focus has led to the case fatality rate for children under five declining from 2.7 in 2006 to 2.1 in 2008. The proportion of children sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets increased from 21.8% in 2006 to 41.1% in 2008⁶¹.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: 84% of households have access to an improved water source in 2008 compared with just fewer than 70% in 2003⁶².

DFID contribution: As there are a number of donors involved in the water and sanitation sector, DFID has no programme operational in this area.

In 2009-10, DFID continued to provide support to the joint donor and government initiative, Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG), which is addressing issues in forestry reform, mining sector transparency and environmental regulation.

DFID helped the Government of Ghana design and implement effective policies on climate change and environmental governance. The project has so far supported Ghana's successful applications to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Programme, managed by the World Bank. Following the ratification of Ghana's Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union (EU) to tackle illegal trade in timber, Ghana is now working on a tracking system to deliver its first certified legal timber to the EU market in 2010/11.

⁵⁷ Election data from the Electoral Commission, 2009. Data on District Chief Executives supplied by Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF) 2009.

⁵⁸ Annual Progress Report 2008, Ghana National Development Planning Commission, September 2009 (p.132).

⁵⁹ Ghana Health Sector Review, 2009.

⁶⁰ Ghana HIV/AIDS Sentinel Survey, 2008.

⁶¹ Ghana Health Service Annual Reports 2006 & 2008.

⁶² Demographic Health Survey, 2008 and 2003.

Kenya

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Amber	Amber

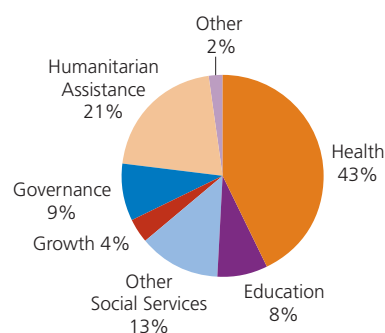
In 2009-10 Kenya's economy began to recover from multiple shocks: electoral violence, droughts, food prices and global downturn. Following growth of 2.6% in 2009, 4% growth is projected for 2010. Higher growth will be needed to keep up with the increasing population.

There has been slow progress on the constitutional, electoral and institutional reform needed to provide better services to Kenyans, improve governance and tackle corruption. DFID has worked closely with the FCO in support of governance reforms, and with other donors to support progress towards the MDGs.

- Population: 38.3 million
- GNI per capita: \$770
- Human Development Index rank: 147 out of 182

Kenya: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009-10

Total spend: £64.2 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: National poverty rates fell from 52% to 46% in the decade to 2006. There are still high levels of income poverty in Kenya, and the gap between the richest and poorest fifth of households widened by 20% in this period⁶³.

DFID contribution: With DFID support, almost 3 million more Kenyans have gained access to banking services since 2006.

The Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme supports fostering of these children and aims to improve their access to healthcare, education and birth registration. Results show a reduction in poverty in beneficiary households of 13% since 2007⁶⁴. This means households have more money to

spend and enables them to hold on to land, and invest in livestock and small businesses. Since 2004, the Government-led programme has expanded with funding from development partners including DFID. Currently the programme provides 3,000 shillings every two months to 71,000 households in 47 districts.

DFID has supported live saving treatment of malnutrition through six international NGOs and two UN agencies in north and eastern Kenya. In 2009-10 DFID funding helped feed over 21,000 malnourished children.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Kenya is provisionally on track to achieve universal primary education by 2015, following the introduction of free primary education in 2003 and the launch of a sector-

⁶³ Kenya Poverty and Inequality Assessment, World Bank, April 2009.

⁶⁴ Oxford Policy Management Impact Evaluation of the Orphaned and Vulnerable Children programme, April 2010.

wide programme in 2005. Enrolments increased from 80% in 2003 to 93% in 2009, although there has been no improvement in the quality of education.

DFID contribution: As a partner in the sector-wide programme, DFID has contributed to the expansion of primary schooling and to improvements in the targeting and use of resources in the sector. In 2009-10 DFID's funding helped train over 2,000 teachers and build or improve over 1,300 school buildings.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: There has been mixed progress on this MDG. Gender parity in primary school enrolment slipped from 99% in 2003 to 98% in 2009. Around 600,000 children remain out of school, of which 327,000 (56%) are girls⁶⁵. Women's participation in wage employment barely changed between 2004 and 2008, at 30%⁶⁶, and women are under-represented in the formal workforce. The percentage of female parliamentarians increased from 8.1% in 2002 to 9.5% in 2008⁶⁷.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported the sector-wide education programme which targets orphaned and vulnerable children – a particular group where the gap between boys and girls is wide.

DFID's Gender and Governance programme aims to improve women's access to services and help women to exercise their rights. The programme advocated for several gender issues, such as affirmative action in senior public service leadership positions, which are now included in Kenya's draft constitution.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Under-five mortality fell by 36% between 2003 and 2008-09, from 115 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births⁶⁸. Infant mortality also decreased 32% from the 2003 rate to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008-09⁶⁹.

DFID contribution: A DFID programme aimed at children under five and expectant mothers promoted the routine use of local health centres, complete immunisation against diseases such as measles and polio, and the distribution of Vitamin A supplements and insecticide-treated bed nets. 77% of children aged 12-23 months are now fully vaccinated, compared with 57% in 2003⁷⁰, and the percentage of children sleeping under bed nets increased from 5% in 2003 to 47% in 2008-09, saving the lives of over 100,000 children.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: 488 women per 100,000⁷¹ die in childbirth in Kenya. Reducing maternal deaths has been difficult to achieve, partly because a high proportion of births take place without a skilled health worker present.

DFID contribution: DFID's Essential Health Services programme has improved health facilities and trained community health workers in the Nyanza province, where 25% of Kenya's maternal deaths occur. The programme has also provided a new motorbike ambulance in the area. Better services and training at the Magunga Health Centre, which serves a community of 40,000 people, has led to a fall in maternal and child deaths in recent months.

DFID's maternal health programme has helped increase the percentage of deliveries by skilled attendants in areas with high maternal mortality, from 20% in 2006 to 32%⁷² in 2010. Over 1 million women have benefited from the programme to date.

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

Progress: HIV prevalence among 15-49 year olds declined from over 10% in the 1990s to 7.4% in 2007, equivalent to about 1.4% of the adult population.

DFID contribution: DFID spent around £8 million in 2009-10 on HIV/ AIDS in Kenya. Since 2002 DFID funds have helped to distribute 199 million condoms and raise awareness that using condoms prevents HIV from 50% to 93% of Kenyans.

DFID's funds have also delivered 16 million Insecticide Treated Nets since 2002 and supported the introduction and roll-out of new malaria treatment.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Chronic water shortages occur in Kenya, especially in urban areas. Access to safe water increased from 41% in 1990 to 57% in 2006. Sanitation coverage improved slightly, from 39% to 42% over the same period.

DFID contribution: Through the sector wide education programme, DFID has helped build over 13,000 toilet facilities since 2005, of which 55% were for girls.

The findings of a DFID-supported economic study on the costs of climate change and potential adaptation and low carbon development options have been fed into the Kenyan National Climate Change Response Strategy.

⁶⁵ Ministry of Education, Education Facts and Figures 2008-09, June 2009.

⁶⁶ Government of Kenya, CEDAW Report, November 2009, pg 89.

⁶⁷ Government of Kenya, CEDAW Report, November 2009.

⁶⁸ Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09.

⁶⁹ Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09.

⁷⁰ Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09.

⁷¹ Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2003.

⁷² DFID 2009 Project Completion Report.

Malawi

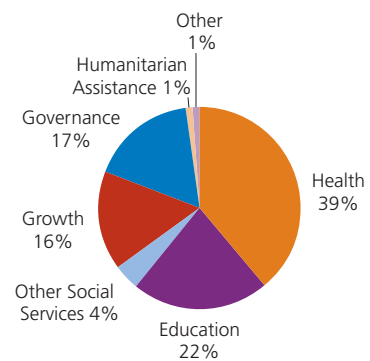
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Red	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Green

Despite the global downturn, Malawi's growth in 2008 reached 9.8% and in 2009 7.6%⁷³, higher than many other African economies. Following successful elections in May 2009, Government maintained its pro-poor spending agenda covering a range of development challenges including roads, food security, education, health, HIV and AIDS, water and irrigation, governance and accountability. The Government of Malawi agreed a new macroeconomic reform programme with the IMF in early 2010 to support continued growth, lower debt and inflation, and encourage private investments.

- Population: 13.1 million
- GNI per capita: \$290
- Human Development Index rank: 161 out of 182

Malawi: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £74.0 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Poverty in Malawi fell from 52% in 2005 to 40% in 2008 against the national poverty line⁷⁴. Prevalence of underweight children has also improved, from 22% in 2004 to 16% in 2008⁷⁵.

DFID contribution: DFID's support has helped 8 million poor people access affordable fertiliser and seed, which boosts food production and rural incomes. Nationwide, Malawi achieved food security in 2008 and 2009.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net enrolment in primary education is 79%, but enrolment continues to increase (by 81,000 in 2009)⁷⁶. However, results are poor, with many children having to repeat years and just 35% completing eight years.

DFID contribution: In early 2010, DFID and other donors launched a new joint programme to support Government plans for radical reform. This included more classrooms, teachers' houses and teachers, as well as policy changes to get more children starting school at the right age, moving up without repeating years and, building on a successful DFID pilot, more funding direct to schools.

⁷³ IMF, February 2010.

⁷⁴ Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistics Office, 2009. These figures will be verified through a nationwide household survey taking place during 2010.

⁷⁵ Demographic Health Survey 2004, Welfare Monitoring Survey 2008.

⁷⁶ Welfare and Monitoring Survey 2008.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: There are already slightly more girls than boys in primary schools in Malawi, but there are fewer than four girls to every five boys in secondary school. Following the May 2009 elections, there are now more women in decision-making positions in Malawi, with 21% of MPs, 26% of the Cabinet and the Vice-President all female.

DFID contribution: DFID's new £50 million Education Reform Programme aims to get more girls into secondary school.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Malawi is well on track to achieve the MDG target on infant mortality although 100 out of every 1,000 children in Malawi still die before the age of five years⁷⁷.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID, with other donors, supported the Malawian Government to improve health services in Malawi. This includes free health care for mothers and children in Government hospitals and an increasing number of Mission hospitals. Between 2004 and 2008, 40,000 children's lives have been saved. In 2009, 89% of children were also protected against measles through vaccinations.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: 807 per 100,000 women die in childbirth. Achieving this MDG will be a huge challenge for Malawi, but maternal death rates have dropped by 28% since 2000, compared to 0-2% for the region.

DFID contribution: By getting more money into the health system, helping pay doctors and nurses and buying essential equipment, DFID has helped to save the lives of 3,200 pregnant women since 2004. Women's access to emergency obstetric care has increased from 2% to 65%. In 2009, 52% of women delivered their babies in centres with expert care compared with 38% in 2007.

DFID recently signed a six-year partnership with Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM), the country's largest family planning organisation which provides over 30% of family planning services. This will help prevent 3 million unintended births, save 33,000 women's lives, and avert 215,000 infant deaths. BLM's programme is cost-effective and equitable, consciously targeting the rural poor, and resulting in more people accessing family planning services (from 29% in 2006 to 41% in 2009). BLM also receives funds from the Ministry of Health in an innovative public-private funding arrangement.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV prevalence is 12% in 15-49 year olds. Malaria and TB have stabilised in spite of the HIV epidemic and are beginning to fall. More than 3 million bed nets have been distributed since 2008⁷⁸.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported a rapid scale-up in the number of designated sites (544) providing Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV; increasing from 7% in 2004 to 100% in 2009. Over 198,000 people living with HIV in Malawi are now taking Anti Retroviral Treatment, two-thirds of those who need them, compared with just 3,000 in 2004. Between 2003 and 2012 DFID will have invested £127 million in health and HIV and AIDS programmes.

DFID is one of a number of partners supporting the Health sector. DFID's commitment of £94 million over a period 6 years has supported programmes including Essential Health Programme (EHP) – including malaria control, treatment and prevention – and the Emergency Human Resource Programme (EHRP).

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Access to water has increased from 40% to 65% and improved sanitation from 46% to 49% since 1990 – 8.5 million people now have access to safe drinking water and 6.5 million to improved sanitation⁷⁹.

DFID contribution: DFID's support enabled 750,000 more people to access safe drinking water by 2009.

DFID has supported the Malawi Government's national strategy on climate change and launched a Joint UK Action Plan with the High Commission and the British Council in September 2009. This focuses on increasing the understanding of climate change in Malawi, helping the country access funding to reduce the risks and impact, and to explore options for renewable energy. DFID has also worked with communities already affected by droughts and flooding, to help them adapt so they are better able to cope with future natural disasters and other risks linked to climate change.

⁷⁷ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

⁷⁸ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

⁷⁹ Joint Sector Review 2008.

Mozambique

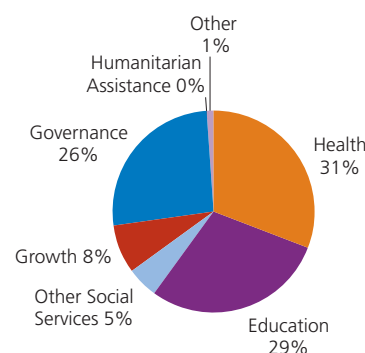
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Amber	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Amber	Red

Since the end of the civil war in 1992 Mozambique has undergone a rapid transformation. Growth has averaged 8% over the last 10 years and poverty fell by 15 percentage points between 1997 and 2003. Reaching the MDGs requires continued government and donor focus on delivery of basic services, strengthening the democratic process and inclusive economic growth.

- Population: 20.5 million
- GNI per capita: \$370
- Human Development Index rank: 172 out of 182

Mozambique: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £67.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Based on 2003 data, 54% of the population lives below the national poverty line⁸⁰. Data show a reduction in the rate of chronic malnutrition in children to 44%⁸¹ from 48%⁸².

DFID contribution: DFID continued to support the government to deliver its cash grants programme for vulnerable households which in 2008 reached a total of 307,467 beneficiaries.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Mozambique is on-track to reach the MDG goal on universal access to primary education. Primary net enrolment rate reached 99.2% in 2008 compared with 94% in 2007⁸³.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported the Education Sector Strategic Plan, which prioritises universal access to basic education. DFID has been actively involved in working groups to improve access to education and improvements in teacher hiring and deployment especially to the rural areas.

⁸⁰ Poverty and Wellbeing in Mozambique 2002-03, based on 2002-03 household budget survey (IAF).

⁸¹ Demographic and Health Survey 2003.

⁸² Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2008.

⁸³ Progress report on the Economic and Sector Plan, 2008 and 2009.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Mozambique is on track to meet gender parity in education. In 2009, primary net enrolment for girls was 96.2% compared with 90.9% in 2008⁸⁴. Although more girls are completing primary education, 48% of girls still do not finish primary school⁸⁴. Issues with quality mean that even among those who have completed primary education some cannot read and write properly.

DFID contribution: Gender equality is a major component of the Education Sector Strategic Plan which DFID has supported through the sector wide dialogue and contributions to the common pool.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Mozambique is off track to meet the goals on child mortality. Under five mortality is 138 per 1,000⁸⁵. Progress has been slow and has reduced in comparison to earlier years.

DFID contribution: With DFID support the percentage of children under 1 year completely vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella, tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, and whooping cough has increased steadily. The coverage rate is currently at 77%, although the national 2009 target of 90% was not met. 64% of children are immunised against measles.

DFID has been involved in the development of a five-year Human Resources in Health Plan to increase the ratio of health workers per population from 1.26 per 1,000 inhabitants to 1.87 by 2015. Early progress data show the number of inhabitants per doctor and health technician is now 13,721 compared with 15,800 in 2008⁸⁶. The number of inhabitants per health worker has reduced to 1,261 compared with 1,310 in 2008⁸⁷.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Mozambique is off track to meet the target to reduce maternal mortality. In 2009, 55%⁸⁸ of births were delivered at health facilities against a 60% target. There has been little change on this indicator for the past three years.

DFID contribution: DFID support has helped increase the number of health workers, especially in least well serviced provinces, and the number of skilled birth attendants and facilities for pregnant women. This includes facilities allowing women to stay a few weeks prior to child birth to avoid complications arising from reaching the health facility too late. The number of centres offering emergency obstetric care per 500,000 population increased from 1.4 in 2008 to 5.9 in 2009 – exceeding the 2012 target⁸⁹.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: There is mixed but generally positive progress with a possibility that this MDG will be met. The HIV prevalence is estimated to have reduced from 16% in 2007 to 15% in 2009 (UNAIDS). All national HIV 2009 targets were met.

DFID contribution: 94 million condoms were distributed nationally, of which 25 million were distributed directly by DFID. DFID support has helped to increase access to anti-retrovirals by adults from 118,937 in 2008 to 170,200 in 2009 and the number of health facilities providing prevention of mother to child treatment (PMTCT) services from 774 in 2008 to 832 in 2009. The number of HIV positive pregnant women benefiting from PMTCT increased to 46% from 32% in 2008⁹⁰.

Malaria remains the largest killer in Mozambique. With DFID's support 51% of pregnant women received at least two doses of intermittent treatment during prenatal visits. In

addition, over 550,000 insecticide-treated bednets were distributed to pregnant women and children under five years of age over a 12-month period between 2007 and 2008. The percentage of under five children who slept under a bednet increased from 10% in 2003 to 42% in 2008⁹¹. This has helped reduce death and disability caused by malaria. In 2008 there were approximately 4.8 million cases and 2,949 deaths compared with approximately 6.1 million cases and 3,889 deaths in 2007.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Access to safe water is improving rapidly in urban areas and slowly in rural areas with 60% and 54% access rates respectively. Safe sanitation is lagging behind with 50% and 40% access rates respectively⁹².

DFID contribution: DFID has worked with government and partners to develop a national rural water and sanitation programme that will accelerate the improvements in rural areas to give a possibility of meeting the MDG targets.

⁸⁴ Progress report on the Economic and Sector Plan, 2008 and 2009.

⁸⁵ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2008.

⁸⁶ Health Partners' Joint Annual Review, 2008 and 2009.

⁸⁷ Health Partners' Joint Annual Review, 2009 and 2010.

⁸⁸ Health Partners' Joint Annual Review, 2010.

⁸⁹ Health Partners' Joint Annual Review, 2009 and 2010.

⁹⁰ Health Partners' Joint Annual Review, 2008 and 2009.

⁹¹ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2008.

⁹² Progress report on the Economic and Sector Plan.

Nigeria

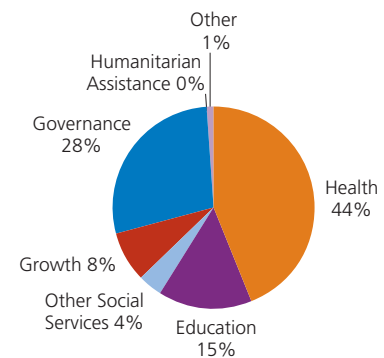
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Red	Red	Amber	Amber	Red	Amber	Red

Nigeria is off track to meet all the MDGs. Northern Nigeria has the world's worst human development indicators outside conflict and post conflict zones. Decades of military rule and mismanagement of oil wealth have undermined Nigerian governance structures. Aid to Nigeria accounts for less than 1% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), so helping Nigeria's government spend its own resources more effectively is critical to reducing poverty. DFID works through a new joint strategy with the Government of Nigeria, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and United States of America Agency for International Development (USAID), helping Nigeria to deliver basic services to all its' people and to support economic growth.

- Population: 151 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,170
- Human Development Index rank: 157 out of 182

Nigeria: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £114.2 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Nigeria is off track to meet this MDG – 65% of the population live on less than \$1.25 per day⁹³.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID promoted the development of employment creating sectors, such as construction, meat and leather. DFID also supported the private sector to push for reforms to cut restrictions hampering the development of viable non-oil businesses.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Only 63% of primary age school children are in school – leaving about eight million out of school, more than any other country.

DFID contribution: DFID's Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria

(ESSPIN) has helped reform the education sector and implement education plans in six states. In 2009-10 ESSPIN implemented an improved national school census to improve the availability of reliable data. DFID support to Jigawa State helped to leverage government funds to utilise increased federal education resources. £10 million of the State's fund were used for classroom construction and furniture in 401 schools to ease chronic problems of overcrowding and dilapidated structures.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: For every 100 boys in school there are 83 girls, but this disguises local disparities and the very low levels of schooling, especially in Northern States. Those who are in school attend for only a short time: 97% of poor Hausa-speaking

⁹³ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

girls have fewer than two years of education⁹⁴.

DFID contribution: Since 2005 DFID has supported the UNICEF Northern Girls Education Project – the project has increased girls’ enrolment (by at least 15%) in six northern Nigerian states. Co-financing is provided by the Nigerian State governments and this model has been replicated in other states. Data from the 2009 school census supported by DFID in Kano State indicates that female primary enrolment has increased by 71,000 (8%) in the past year⁹⁵; gender parity at primary level is increasingly being observed.

There are almost no female teachers in rural areas of Northern Nigeria. In early 2009, DFID began supporting over 700 female teacher trainees. The teachers will be role models for girls, encourage girls’ enrolment, and make schools more inclusive. A further 1,110 trainees are starting their training early in 2010. This scheme has proved very popular and additional places are now being provided using government resources.

Advocacy campaigns have mobilised community leaders, State governments and the media to ban and discourage practices such as early marriage and exclusion from school. In 2009-10 around 1,000 primary school grants were provided to improve school quality: separate toilets, repairs, uniforms and transport subsidies. This initiative will be scaled up in 2010-11.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Under 5 mortality has dropped from 187 to 157 per 1,000⁹⁶ although there are higher mortality figures in the North. The pace of reduction is inadequate to reach the 2015 target.

DFID contribution: DFID supports the reduction of child mortality through routine immunisation and a newborn and child health programme. By the end of 2009, the number of health facilities providing immunisation in supported states increased to 236 from 89 in 2007⁹⁷. The number of children immunised against measles has tripled, from 126,438 in 2008 to 395,477 in 2009⁹⁸. The proportion of children dropping out between the first and third immunisations has decreased from 57% to 21%⁹⁹. The number of cases of measles reduced from 22,250 cases in 2008 to 355 in 2009¹⁰⁰.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality rates in Nigeria are among the worst in the world. The latest figures show a reduction to 545 per 100,000 births with much higher ratios in the North¹⁰¹.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID supported a Maternal, Newborn and Child Health programme in four states which have a population of approximately 16 million. The programme is contributing to infrastructure, drugs and staffing which will provide emergency obstetric care to 75,000 women by the end of 2010. Access to services is being improved on a small scale with 146 women being provided with emergency transport.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The incidence of HIV/ AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis has started to decrease, although reliable data remains an issue. National surveys have shown a decline in HIV prevalence for 15-49 year olds from 5.4% in 1999 to 4.6% in 2008¹⁰²; yet 2.95 million Nigerians are living with

HIV or AIDS and there are 2.23 million AIDS orphans¹⁰³.

DFID contribution: DFID provided 75% of all condoms in Nigeria, 1.2 billion, between 2002 and 2008, during which condom use at first sex rose from 64% to 75%. DFID also helped ensure 27 million more young people received information about HIV and AIDS through the media.

DFID supported the delivery of Nigeria’s National Malaria Control Programme. In 2009, the DFID Programme distributed two million long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) and provided technical assistance enabling the Government of Nigeria to distribute an additional twelve million LLINs. In Kano and Anambra states, where DFID distributed nets, household insecticide treated net ownership increased from less than 10% to 70%. The DFID backed Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria Initiative is working with Nigeria to scale up access to cheap and effective anti-malarial drugs for every Nigerian household free or at highly subsidised prices.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 56% of households had access to an improved source of drinking water and 27% of households had an improved toilet facility¹⁰⁴. Nigeria is off-track to meet the MDG targets on water and sanitation.

DFID contribution: In 2009, DFID completed a 6 year project, which installed around 1,800 boreholes, contributed to the eradication of guinea worm in Nigeria, and increased access to hygienic toilet facilities for over half a million people.

Nigeria is likely to be one of the countries most affected by climate change, with desert encroachment in the North and a heightened risk of flooding along the highly populated coast in the South. In 2009-10, DFID supported the government to develop a strategy for reform of the energy sector, reducing reliance on high carbon diesel generators.

⁹⁴ Education For All Global Monitoring Report, UNESCO 2010.

⁹⁵ 2009 school census supported by DFID in Kano State.

⁹⁶ Nigeria National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2008.

⁹⁷ PRRINN-Maternal, Newborn and Child Health programme monitoring sites.

⁹⁸ State Health Management Information System reports (routine data).

⁹⁹ PRRINN-Maternal, Newborn and Child Health programme baseline and follow up assessments.

¹⁰⁰ State infectious disease surveillance data.

¹⁰¹ Nigeria National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2008.

¹⁰² Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health.

¹⁰³ National Agency for the Control of AIDS, 2008 and Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health, 2008.

¹⁰⁴ Nigeria National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2008.

Rwanda

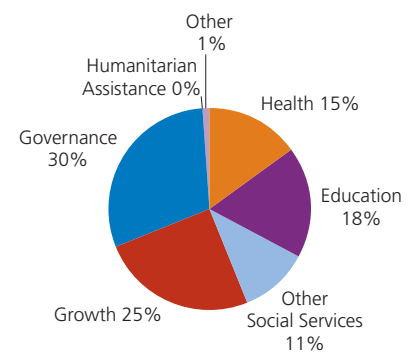
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Current	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Red

Rwanda has made great progress since the devastating genocide of 1994. The long-term average growth rate of 6% accelerated to 11.2% in 2008 as a result of increased agricultural productivity. Growth in 2009, however, averaged 4% as the global financial crisis was felt in Rwanda¹⁰⁵. The economy is generally holding up reasonably well in the face of external shocks as aid flows have remained steady and inflation declined to single digits. The UK is one of the largest donors in Rwanda.

- Population: approximately 10 million
- GNI per capita: \$410
- Human Development Index rank: 167 out of 182

Rwanda: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £52.8 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: National figures show a slight decline in poverty headcount from 60% in 2000 to 57% in 2006¹⁰⁶. According to national data, Rwanda is currently off track to meet this MDG. Continued good rainfall and an increased government focus on the agricultural sector increased agricultural growth by over 15% in 2008¹⁰⁷. It is expected that poverty headcount levels will fall as a result, but full details will be unavailable until the next household survey results appear in 2012.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported key activities to improve economic growth and poverty reduction, such as land tenure regularisation and improving access

by the poor to financial services. DFID is the biggest supporter of Rwanda's national social protection programme, Vision 2020 Umurenge (VUP), which aims to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty. VUP does this through public works, microfinance, and payments to those who are unable to work. So far 113,000 individuals have benefited from this new programme¹⁰⁸. Current targets are to reach approximately 240,000 extremely poor households over the next three years – over 2 million people.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Rwanda appears on track to meet the target for universal primary enrolment based on the long term trend. Primary completion rate

¹⁰⁵ Rwanda Ministry of Economics and Finance.

¹⁰⁶ EICV Household Survey, 2005.

¹⁰⁷ Ministry of Economics and Finance.

¹⁰⁸ Ministry of Local Government.

has increased from 53% in 2008 to 71% in 2010¹⁰⁹.

DFID contribution: DFID has provided support for the increased provision of teachers, textbooks and capitation grants to offset the removal of user fees. DFID has also helped to mobilise additional external resources from four other sector budget support partners and from the Fast Track Initiative. Helping the government remove financial and assessment barriers to the nine years basic education programme has resulted in increases in the primary completion rate.

During 2009, the Government of Rwanda embarked on a major initiative to boost the provision of primary education. The army, police, prison population, local communities, women and youth organisations, and the private sector, were mobilised across the country to build over 3,000 additional classrooms. DFID contributed £4 million to the Ministry of Education to help fund this initiative. The large expansion in the number of classrooms has enabled an additional 176,000 children to access Grade 7 of basic education¹¹⁰.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: The gender parity ratio in primary school is 1.0. The percentage of girls in lower secondary school is 50%, 48% in upper secondary, and 30% at the tertiary level¹¹¹. Rwanda has the highest percentage of women parliamentarians in the world – 56%.

DFID contribution: DFID has mainstreamed action to promote gender equality and empower women throughout all its major development programmes in Rwanda. This includes getting more girls into school, improving maternal health, increasing access to land and credit for women, and more information, statistics and monitoring broken down by sex. Recent increases in girls completing primary school and going onto lower secondary are encouraging. Current efforts are focused on improving

teacher training to increase the quality of education and the reservation of more places at secondary school for girls.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Under five mortality has declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 103 per 1,000 in 2008¹¹².

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID continued to work with other donors to help government to improve health services to reduce the high rate of child mortality in Rwanda. The mass distribution of long-lasting insecticidal bed nets to all children under five years and pregnant women, better access to anti-malaria medicine, the introduction of universal immunisation, and better access to community health-workers, has led to a substantial decline in malaria cases and deaths, and contributed to the drop in infant mortality rates.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: Rwanda is off track to meet this MDG target. Latest available data, 2005, show 750 women in 100,000 die in childbirth¹¹³. However, free ante-natal care for pregnant women has improved maternal and child health over the last three years. The proportion of assisted birth deliveries in clinics increased from 39% in 2005 to 52% in 2008 and the percentage of women between 15 and 49 year using modern contraceptive methods has increased from 10% to 27% in only 3 years¹¹⁴. New data on maternal mortality rates will be available in 2012.

DFID contribution: DFID's support to health in Rwanda is aimed at increasing the proportion of national health funding spent on maternal health services, and encouraging the removal of financial, cultural, geographical and quality barriers to accessing health services.

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

Progress: In 2005, the Demographic and Health Survey provided an overall national HIV prevalence estimate of 3% which has stabilised over the last five years.

DFID contribution: DFID is not engaged in this area in Rwanda, which is well covered by funding and technical support from other donor agencies and from global funds.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: National data sources show that access to clean drinking water is now at 75% and Rwanda is set to achieve the MDG on water¹¹⁵ though Rwanda is assessed as off track to meet MDG targets on both water and sanitation based on international estimates.

DFID contribution: DFID provided funding and associated policy advice to support the Government of Rwanda's strategy for environment and natural resource management, including access to safe water and sanitation, and its commitment to low carbon growth and a 'clean, green future'. DFID provided funds to the World Bank Water & Sanitation Program (WSP). DFID also helped the Government to develop a Climate Change Adaptation, Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Growth Strategy, building on recommendations from a DFID funded economics of Climate Change study.

¹⁰⁹ Rwanda 2010 Education Management Information System report.

¹¹⁰ Rwanda Ministry of Education.

¹¹¹ Education Management Information System, 2010.

¹¹² Demographic Health Survey 2008.

¹¹³ EICV Household Survey, 2005.

¹¹⁴ Health Management Information System, 2009.

¹¹⁵ National data shows Rwanda on track to meet the water MDG though international estimates by WHO and UNICEF suggest access to water has remained around 65% since 1990, so do not assess Rwanda as on track to meet the MDG target for water. Less than half of the population have access to improved sanitation, based on national or international figures.

Sierra Leone

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Amber	Green	Green	Red	Red	Amber	Red

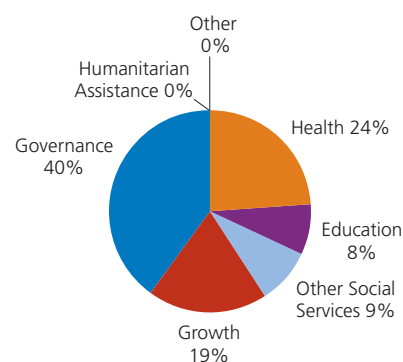
Sierra Leone has made significant progress since the end of an 11 year war in 2002. It saw a peaceful and fair general election in 2007. Recent economic growth has been hampered by the global downturn and declined to 4% in 2009¹¹⁶.

The country is located in a volatile region and remains fragile, with future conflict still a risk. Factors contributing to this are: a lack of delivery in basic health and education services in rural areas; a low domestic revenue base; weak government accountability to citizens and youth unemployment.

- Population: 6 million
- GNI per capita: \$320
- Human Development Index rank: 180 out of 182

Sierra Leone: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £44.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Sierra Leone is currently off-track with around 70% of the population below the national poverty line¹¹⁷.

DFID contribution: During 2009-10, DFID Sierra Leone provided the government with £12.15 million in poverty reduction budget support (PRBS) for a range of poverty reducing expenditure. With DFID's support to the National Revenue Authority, the Government of Sierra Leone launched a new value added tax on 1st January 2010, which will lead to a significant increase in the revenue base, and improved basic services for the poor.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: The net primary school enrolment rate in Sierra Leone is 64%¹¹⁸ however there have been improvements in the ratio of girls to boys in primary education with 91 girls for every 100 boys in school¹¹⁹.

DFID contribution: DFID support contributed a total of £4 million (£2.6 million through PRBS) to the education sector during 2009-10. This has been used to support the Government of Sierra Leone's eight year National Education Strategic Plan which focuses on the delivery of free education.

¹¹⁶ Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Government of Sierra Leone 2010.

¹¹⁷ World Development Indicators, 2008.

¹¹⁸ Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey, 2005.

¹¹⁹ Demographic Health Survey, 2008.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: There are 91 girls to 100 boys attending primary education and Sierra Leone is on target to meet this MDG goal.

DFID contribution: DFID Sierra Leone has a Gender Equality Action Plan which has five main objectives: Reducing mortality rates through increased access to basic health care and increase in attended births; increasing access to water and sanitation for women; increasing the number of women involved in decision making at a national and community level; ensuring the enforcement of gender legislation reducing gender based violence; establishing informed public debate on female genital mutilation; and working closely with DFID partners and NGOs to coordinate and improve efforts to promote gender equality.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Sierra Leone currently has some of the worst child mortality figures in the world; for every 1,000 children born, 89 die before their first birthday, and 140 before their fifth¹²⁰.

DFID contribution: DFID's contribution to health, through PRBS, amounted to £1.3 million in 2009-10 and continued to allow the government to provide basic health services to the people of Sierra Leone. In addition, DFID has committed £16 million over four years to support delivery of the National Reproductive and Child Health plan which directly addresses child and maternal mortality health.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality rates have reduced from 1,800 women dying for every 100,000 live births in 2000 to 857 for every 100,000 live births in 2008¹²¹. However Sierra Leone remains off track to achieve this MDG. In November 2009, President Koroma of Sierra Leone launched the first ever Health Sector Strategic Plan for 2010-2015.

DFID contribution: In an effort to improve the maternal mortality rates, the President of Sierra Leone announced his commitment to offer free health care to pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under five at the UN General Assembly in September 2009. The initiative is anticipated to benefit approximately 230,000 women and nearly one million infants in its first year. DFID has provided significant support for the initiative which was launched on 27 April 2010.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV prevalence in Sierra Leone is 1.5%, with rates of infection increasing from the age of 20, and with more young women being infected than young men¹²². Targeting Sierra Leone's youth is therefore critical for the prevention of HIV transmission.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported the Student Partnership Worldwide (SPW) in Sierra Leone since 2005 to focus on youth exclusion and HIV and AIDS. SPW reaches out to over 160,000 young people per year with life saving messages on HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health.

DFID Sierra Leone also supported a two-year Malaria prevention project implemented by CARE to reduce malaria amongst pregnant women and children under 5 in 18 chiefdoms across three rural districts. This £1.2 million project distributed over 54,000 long-lasting insecticide treated bednets to the target group over a 2 year period

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Only 51% of the population in Sierra Leone have access to improved drinking water sources, whilst just 39% of Sierra Leoneans have access to adequate sanitation facilities¹²³.

DFID contribution: DFID provides £32 million to support implementation of the national water and sanitation policy. This includes

£8.5 million towards UNICEF's Water and Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) programme benefiting 1.5 million people outside of Freetown. In 2009-10, 500 Natural Leaders were trained to roll out community led sanitation initiatives in six out of thirteen Districts in Sierra Leone. 402 communities were declared as becoming hygienically safe and sustaining 'Open Defecation Free' zones.

¹²⁰ Demographic Health Survey, 2008.

¹²¹ Demographic Health Survey 2008.

¹²² Demographic Health Survey 2008.

¹²³ Demographic Health Survey 2008.

Sudan

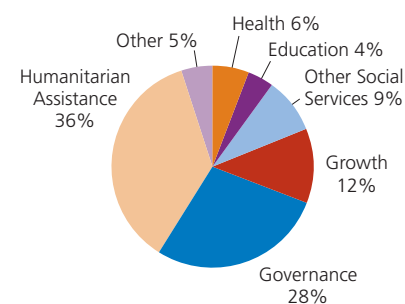
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Grey

Sudan is one of the most challenging development environments in the world. Twenty years of civil war have weakened the social and physical infrastructure. DFID, jointly with the FCO and Ministry of Defence (MoD), aims to support the implementation of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the two major parties in the North and South Sudan. However tensions remain and conflict-affected areas have seen minimal peace dividends. There is still no comprehensive peace agreement in Darfur where the humanitarian situation remains fragile. Development indicators in Southern Sudan are some of the poorest in the world – on a par with Sierra Leone.

- Population: 39 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,130
- Human Development Index rank: 150 out of 182

Sudan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £145.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: There are a lack of data for Sudan, although some data are available for North and South Sudan separately. Sudan's near-middle income status conceals great poverty and inequality, in particular between the relatively wealthy Arab elite in the North and marginalised communities in Darfur, Nuba Mountains, the East and the South. Levels of pro-poor spending have been historically amongst the lowest in Africa. Chronic hunger is a major problem in Southern Sudan. This year the World Food Programme has assessed over 4 million people as food insecure, and 1.5 million as acutely affected. Even when the climate is favourable, a substantial proportion of the population cannot produce or purchase sufficient food.

DFID contribution: DFID's humanitarian programme, of around £50 million in 2009-10, addressed

food security through both NGOs and through the UN-managed Common Humanitarian Fund.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Despite significant gains in primary school enrolment since 2005, particularly in the South, the achievement of universal primary education in Sudan remains a significant challenge.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID support to education was focused mainly in the south and channelled through multi-donor funds. Since 2006, the Basic Services Fund (BSF) (a DFID programme now supported by other donors, including the Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Sweden and the European Union) has funded the building of 37 new primary schools with 12,000 pupils benefiting from new classrooms. Funding through the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) in the South has resulted in 127,000 Primary

Education Teachers' Guides, 2,817,000 textbooks for primary grades 1-4, and 850,000 textbooks for primary grades 5-8 being delivered to Juba.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Gender plays a key role in social exclusion with women having the least access to basic services.

DFID contribution: DFID support has increased women's and girls' access to basic health, education, and water and sanitation across Sudan. In the South, 6,400 women (60% of the total) participated in hygiene and sanitation clubs run under the Basic Services Fund.

DFID has supported the engagement of women in the peace process in Darfur. Support to Femmes Africa Solidarité has resulted in a number of women's consultations taking place and the adoption of a Sudanese Women's Declaration on Darfur. DFID has also supported a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/African Commission on Human Rights to help women take cases of violence to court. In 2009, 11 of the 49 cases handled dealt with rape, with 10 convictions. Since the start of the programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of troops, there has been support provided to the 'women associated with armed forces' to help them address issues around gender-based violence and community perceptions, and to reintegrate as members of the community. To date, 40% of the DDR caseload in the south has been women.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under five mortality rate for Sudan is 109 deaths per 1,000 live births¹²⁴.

DFID contribution: DFID Sudan has continued to address the high rate of child mortality through support to improve health systems and bring services to the communities. This has required a diverse range of interventions.

In 2009-10, DFID contributed £6.1 million to the BSF in Southern Sudan,

which working with NGOs delivers Primary Health Care Clinics and services across the region. In 2009 much of the humanitarian and early recovery assistance provided in Darfur through NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the UN also focused on health service delivery. Successes include the re-opening of 6 primary health clinics in West Darfur, able to provide a range of services and the continued efforts to provide routine childhood vaccinations. Over 20,000 children were reached in vaccination campaigns by one NGO.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality rate is 1,107 deaths per 100,000 live births¹²⁵.

DFID contribution: In addition to support to improve health services, DFID and its partners have undertaken specific measures to reduce maternal mortality in Sudan. This has included the provision of free insecticide treated bed nets targeted at pregnant women and midwifery kits to support 12,500 deliveries. In addition, reproductive health kits, including clean delivery, were distributed to all three states of Darfur. Following the renovation of Juba Teaching Hospital, 100,000 people now have access to hospital services.

DFID has supported the Federal Ministry of Health and the Government of South Sudan to provide free emergency medical care for pregnant women across the country. Under the BSF 13 Primary Health Care Centres and 28 Primary Health Care Units have been constructed reaching 1,728,476 beneficiaries and resulting in 571,274 consultations.

With £3.2 million of support from DFID since 2006, the NGO Medair work in Western Sudan, has included Darfur health, water and sanitation, and hygiene activities. In West Darfur, Medair is providing antenatal care to women living in the Sisi camp, home to more than 5,000 displaced people. The clinic provides women access to trained midwives who can spot the danger signs of difficult births, referring them on to hospital with a life saving impact. Up to May 2009 the safe delivery room in Sisi camp has hosted 165 safe births, attended by trained midwives. Across West Darfur Medair trained midwives have assisted with more than 1,400 safe births.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: 0.8% of adults aged 15 to 49 years have HIV/AIDS¹²⁶.

DFID contribution: DFID and other donors have funded sessions to raise HIV/AIDS awareness at community level in the 15 northern states, and have already reached more than 50,000 people. Mother to child transmission services including testing, counselling and treatment for those testing positive, reached more than 12,000 pregnant women in seven different centres. In South Sudan, DFID support contributed to one million households receiving a long-lasting insecticide treated bed net. By the end of 2011 some six million nets will have been distributed – at least one per household in Southern Sudan.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: 56% of the population have access to improved water source (2006)¹²⁷. Environmental degradation is a major issue in Sudan.

DFID contribution: Up to the end of 2009, the BSF had assisted in the construction of 239 boreholes with water pumps. This has meant access to safe drinking water for 192,000 people. The programme has also assisted in the construction of 1,249 latrines benefiting over 6,000 people.

In October 2009, the 3-year £20 million Sudan Integrated Environment Project was launched, supported by DFID. Implemented by two UN agencies, the programme aims to improve the sustainable and fair management of environmental resources in Sudan. The programme works in Darfur and Southern Sudan specifically on water resource and environmental governance, as well as waste management. Successes already achieved include initiating drought planning in parts of Darfur and a waste management awareness campaign in Juba which mobilised the President of Southern Sudan and 75,000 volunteers to pick up rubbish in the city. The programme will also be building or improving six dams in Darfur which will benefit 300,000 people.

¹²⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

¹²⁵ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

¹²⁶ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

¹²⁷ Sudan Household Health Survey 2006.

Tanzania

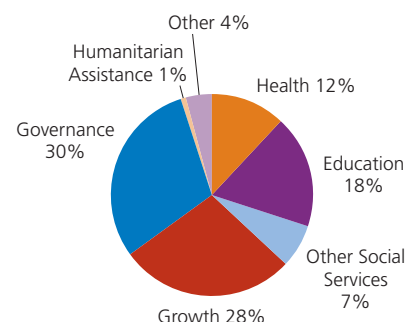
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Red

Tanzania is politically and socially stable. During the last 10 years it has had good levels of economic growth, although recent figures show that this has not led to significant improvements in levels of income poverty. However, increasing government revenues have led to large increases in spending in health and education. The economic crisis has resulted in shortfalls in revenue collection. In 2009-10 the government was faced with a £150 million shortfall. Parts of the country have also experienced drought resulting in the need for food and seed distribution.

- Population: 40 million
- GNI per capita: \$440
- Human Development Index rank: 151 out of 182

Tanzania: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £143.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Income poverty is falling only slowly in Tanzania. The latest figures show that 33% lived below the national poverty line in 2007, down from 36% in 2001¹²⁸.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID continued to work with the Government of Tanzania and local business communities to improve the investment environment and increase access to financial services. In partnership with the Aga Khan Foundation, DFID is funding a programme to boost the incomes of 60,000 households in Lindi and Mtwara – two of the most disadvantaged regions of south eastern Tanzania. In response to an emergency appeal – following the failure of the rains in 2009 – DFID provided emergency seed to 42,500

food-insecure households in Northern Tanzania.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Almost all Tanzania's children of primary school age are enrolled in school. The net primary enrolment rate was 95%¹²⁹ and has been at or above this level for the last five years.

DFID contribution: DFID support through budget support provides primary education for 200,000 children in Tanzania, 49% of which are girls. DFID has also helped spending on education increase five fold to £1 billion since 2004-05. As a result there are now 4 million more children in primary school and 1.2 million more in secondary – with 40% more teachers. More than half of primary school leavers went on to

¹²⁸ Household Budget Survey, National Bureau of Statistics.

¹²⁹ Ministry of Education data, Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST) 2009.

secondary school in 2009 compared with less than a quarter in 2000.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Tanzania has achieved the MDG target on gender equality in primary school. There have been broadly equal numbers of girls and boys in primary school in recent years.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID worked with the Government of Tanzania to improve access to education by girls with different backgrounds especially pregnant school girls. Through this collaboration, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training has now developed new policy guidelines to limit the drop out of girls from school due to pregnancy. This policy will be included within the Education and Training Policy currently under final review and expected to be finalised later in 2010. Statistics from the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training indicate that a total of 28,600 girls could not complete their education due to pregnancy over the period 2004-2008.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Under-five mortality rates are down to 91 per 1,000 live births in 2007-08 from 147 per 1,000 in 1999¹³⁰.

DFID contribution: DFID Tanzania is not directly active in the health sector as other development partners are leading in this area in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration. Around 10% of DFID's budget support (£10 million per year) is channelled by the Government of Tanzania towards health. Progress continues to be made in the prevention and treatment of malaria and infant immunisation. This has resulted in child mortality falling by almost 40% in the last 10 years.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Progress against the maternal mortality target is off-track in Tanzania. Latest data from 2004 show 578 maternal deaths for

every 100,000 live births. New data for 2010, funded by DFID, will be available later in the year.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID continued to support government work on health indirectly through its budget support contribution. In addition DFID also provided resources to the One UN Programme in Tanzania. One component of this is to advocate for increased resources for maternal and newborn health, and support increased demand, access and use of family planning. DFID has provided £100 million to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) globally to provide family planning commodities, of which about £1 million was used to provide commodities to Tanzania. DFID continued to support civil society organisations such as Women's Dignity to understand better how health inequalities are affecting maternal health. This includes the prevention and management of fistula caused by early age pregnancy and extended labour.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS shows signs of declining in both men and women. In 2007-08, 7% of women aged 15 to 49 had HIV compared with 8% in 2003-04. For men the proportion declined to 5% from 6%¹³¹.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID Tanzania worked in the area of HIV/AIDS through support to "Student Partnership Worldwide". This organisation provides over 240 Tanzanian volunteer peer educators to deliver a *Kijana ni Afya* (Youth and Health) programme which provides HIV/AIDS and adolescent sexual and reproductive health interventions to secondary schools in South Western Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government is in the process of delivering insecticide treated bednets to all children under five years old. In addition DFID has assisted the "hang up" campaign to encourage people to sleep under the nets. This has meant that over 5 million children will be protected from malaria.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Tanzania is to date off track to meet the MDG target for water and severely off-track on sanitation. However, there are early signs of improvement since the 2007 Water Sector Development Programme (WSDA) was launched¹³².

DFID contribution: DFID has been active in supporting the development of the national Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP), General Budget Support (GBS) financed the implementation of this from 2007. Since the start of implementation of the WSDP up to 2009, DFID GBS has provided water for 43,700 rural people and 27,600 urban people, and sensitised 34,500 people on sanitation and hygiene. DFID is also providing strategic support to WaterAid – aimed at promoting demand and accountability in the sector. DFID has provided water to 23,000 people and provided improved sanitation to 2,600 people between 2005 and 2010 through support to Water Aid.

¹³⁰ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) surveys, Demographic Health Survey 1999 and 2004/05, and THIS 2007/08.

¹³¹ NBS, HIV/AIDS and Malaria Surveys (THIS).

¹³² Draft report of 2008-09 National Panel Survey, NBS (Unpublished).

Uganda

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Red	Green	Amber	Red	Green	Green

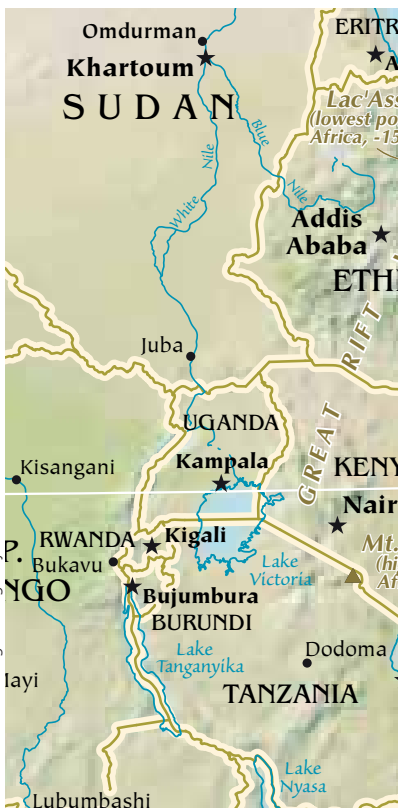
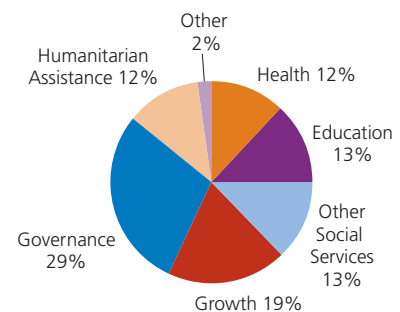
Uganda has weathered the global economic crisis well, with growth averaging 6.5% in 2008/09¹³³. Peace in the north, prospective oil revenues and regional economic integration present good opportunities for continued economic growth.

However, around a third of the population still lives in poverty. Endemic corruption, lack of adequate infrastructure, high population growth and poor social services have restricted the impact of Uganda's growth. Improving the quality of social services, fighting corruption and ensuring free and fair elections in 2011 are critical to Uganda's continued prosperity.

- Population: 30.7 million
- GNI per capita: \$420
- Human Development Index rank: 158 out of 182

Uganda: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £68.0 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Uganda is highly likely to meet MDG 1, as long as economic growth continues to be pro-poor. The proportion of people living below the poverty line declined from 56% in 1992-93 to 31% in 2005-06¹³⁴. However, regional differences in poverty remain, with the highest levels in the north of Uganda at around twice the national average.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID provided £8 million in support of the World Food Programme's emergency operation in Karamoja region to provide food aid to over 1.2 million people affected by drought. DFID's support contributed to keeping the overall rates of acute malnutrition amongst children under five below emergency levels. In Northern

Uganda, the Village Savings Loan Association (VSLA) Scheme, managed by Care Uganda, has enabled over 80,000 poor people to access finance. Since 2008, DFID has spent over £1 million to support VSLA in the north.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: During the past year, primary education enrolment increased by 3.4%, from 7.96 million pupils in 2007-08 to 8.19 million in 2009¹³⁵. The proportion of children who completed primary school rose from 49% to 52%. However, Uganda is still off track to achieve 100% primary school enrolment by 2015.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID supported Uganda's Universal Primary Education programme by channelling funds through the Government

¹³³ Uganda – IMF 6th Review PSI Report 2009.

¹³⁴ Uganda Bureau of Statistics National Housing Survey 2006/06.

¹³⁵ The Education and Sports Annual Performance Report (ESAPR) 2008/09.

of Uganda. The Government has set targets to improve the quality of primary schooling and these are closely monitored as part of a country wide performance monitoring programme involving DFID.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In 2009 Uganda achieved gender parity in primary education enrolment. Over 2 million more girls are now enrolled in primary school each year compared with 1997. For every one girl, there are 1.2 boys enrolling in secondary school each year.

DFID contribution: DFID has had a role in ensuring that Uganda's new National Development Plan addresses gender issues, including keeping girls in school, and creating better opportunities for girls and women. In addition, DFID's work with the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention led to a new Domestic Violence Act being passed by Parliament in November 2009 and signed into law by the President of Uganda in March 2010.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Deaths among children under five decreased from 158 per 1,000 live births in 2001 to 130 per 1,000 in 2007. The numbers of children dying before their first birthday declined from 89 per 1,000 live births to 76 per 1,000 over the same period. Despite these improvements, Uganda is still struggling to meet this MDG target.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID continued to support the government of Uganda to improve the quality of primary health care. Last year, more than 1 million infants were immunised against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, representing 83% of the target population¹³⁶.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Uganda is severely off track towards meeting this MDG. The most recent data suggest that 435 women die per 100,000 live births (2006)¹³⁷; only a slight improvement from 505 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2001.

DFID contribution: Demand for reproductive health services is high in Uganda, with 41% of women preferring to space their pregnancies. However contraceptive use is only 24%, due to inadequate supplies. DFID has continued to work with the UNFPA and USAID to address the shortage.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV prevalence in Uganda has stagnated at around 6% over the past few years. However, the number of new infections is steadily rising with people becoming increasingly complacent due to access to anti-retroviral drugs.

DFID contribution: DFID and other partners support to activities to reduce the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS has included funding to 125 civil society organisations, 6.9 million condoms distributed country wide and 43,056 orphans, vulnerable groups and children receiving access to education, healthcare, food and psycho-socio support¹³⁸.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2009, 65% of the rural population had access to an improved water source. Uganda is on track to provide over 70% of its population with clean drinking water. The MDG target for improved sanitation is severely off track.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 through DFID's funding, WaterAid, working with a number of community based organisations, evaluated water and sanitation services in rural and urban areas.

¹³⁶ 2008/09 Joint Assessment Framework for Uganda.

¹³⁷ Demographic survey which includes health data only take place every four years – the next one is due this year.

¹³⁸ 2008/09 Civil Society Fund Report.

Zambia

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Amber

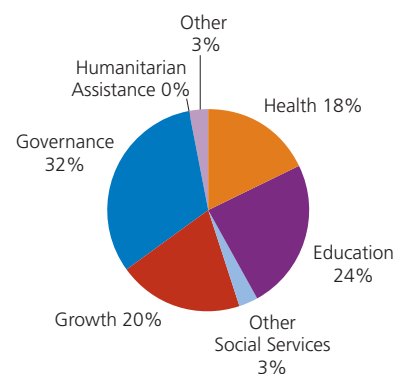
Recovering copper prices and a bumper agricultural harvest mean that Zambia has not been as badly affected by the global economic downturn as originally feared. Zambia's economy grew at 6.3% in 2009¹³⁹ – the highest level for many years.

Ensuring that growth benefits the poor is one of Zambia's biggest challenges, as 59%¹⁴⁰ of the population still lives below the national poverty line. DFID is working alongside other donors to support the Government of Zambia's progress on the MDGs, particularly in the areas of maternal health and extreme poverty which are severely off track.

- Population: 13 million
- GNI per capita: \$950
- Human Development Index rank: 164 out of 182

Zambia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £49.2 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Zambia is off track to meet the target on MDG 1 with 59% of the Zambian population below the national poverty line.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID continued to work with the Zambian Government to tackle extreme poverty and hunger through the implementation of cash grant schemes. These provide small but regular cash grants to the poorest and most vulnerable households, enabling them to increase their real incomes and improve their food security. Based on the success of the pilot DFID in 2009-10 committed a further £38 million to help the government scale up the programme across more

districts in the country with the aim of reaching 69,000 households by 2019.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net primary enrolment rates are currently 95%¹⁴¹.

DFID contribution: DFID is not directly involved in the education sector under the donor division of labour in Zambia but does provide general budget support to improve basic service delivery in education.

¹³⁹ International Monetary Fund, 2010.

¹⁴⁰ Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey, 2006.

¹⁴¹ United Nations Statistics Division MDG country database and MDG Report, 2009.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: With a current gender parity ratio of 0.97 (2007) in basic education (Grade 1-9, ages 5-13) Zambia is on track to achieve total parity in the next few years.

DFID contribution: DFID is working to promote the rights of women and girls in Zambia through its support to the government's budget. In 2009-10 two new gender indicators were secured in the government's performance framework.

The Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF) was launched in 2009 with DFID support of £1.5 million over the next three years. The ZGF provides a grant making facility to Zambian civil society organisations (CSOs) with the aim of strengthening their capacity and improving overall domestic accountability and responsiveness. There are specific gender targets within the ZGF which will ensure that a significant number of women's CSOs are supported, and that there is effective advocacy by civil society on gender inequality and women's empowerment issues.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Zambia is currently on track to meet the MDG target for reducing child mortality, and a further reduction from 119 deaths (2007) to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births is expected by 2012¹⁴².

DFID contribution: DFID's continued provision of budget support has helped the Zambian government to improve the delivery of child health services.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: Zambia is off track to meet the target on MDG 5 with approximately 590 women in 100,000 dying in childbirth¹⁴³.

DFID contribution: DFID has committed £5 million over the next three years to help improve maternal mortality in Zambia. In 2009-10 £800,000 was spent on emergency obstetric equipment so that more mothers are able to deliver safely in health facilities. By 2011 the availability of Emergency Obstetric Care is expected to increase from 40 to all 72 districts in Zambia.

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

Progress: It is expected that HIV prevalence among people aged 15-49 years will decline from 14.3% (2007)¹⁴⁴ to 10.5% (2012).

DFID contribution: DFID is one of the lead donors in the HIV/AIDS sector in Zambia, and committed £2.5 million in 2009-10 for a new programme of support for the next three years¹⁴⁵. The programme will support the National AIDS Council and civil society to help reduce citizen's vulnerability to HIV infection and to the social and economic consequences of HIV/AIDS.

There has been a 60% decrease in malaria in Zambia over the last two years. DFID, through the provision of budget support, is helping to reduce the number of children under 5 dying from malaria.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Zambia is off track to meet the target on MDG 7 with 42% of households without access to an improved water source¹⁴⁶ and 48% of households without access to improved sanitation¹⁴⁷.

DFID contribution: DFID is not directly involved in the environment sector under the donor division of labour in Zambia, but is helping to increase peoples' access to a reliable and safe water source through the provision of general budget support.

¹⁴² Demographic and Health Survey, 2007.

¹⁴³ Demographic and Health Survey, 2007.

¹⁴⁴ Demographic and Health Survey, 2007.

¹⁴⁵ Ministry of Health, 2008.

¹⁴⁶ United Nations Statistics Division MDG country database and MDG Report, 2009.

¹⁴⁷ United Nations Statistics Division MDG country database and MDG Report, 2009.

Zimbabwe

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Green	Red

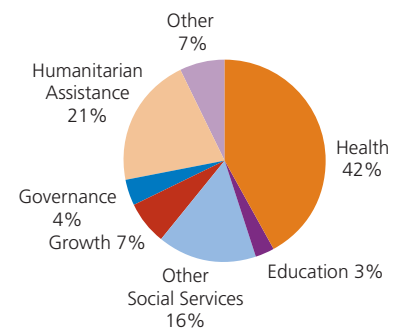
Zimbabwe's journey in 2009 was in many respects remarkable. At the beginning, the country was collapsing with hyperinflation, schools and clinics were shut, there was a cholera epidemic and millions were on food aid. By the end of 2009, inflation was down, public servants were being paid and shops had food. The Inclusive Government largely succeeded in stabilising the economy. However, there was less progress in other keys areas of governance.

DFID has a flexible approach to save livelihoods and build for future growth. Through UN and NGO partners, DFID supported those in greatest need, including humanitarian assistance, protracted relief and basic services.

- Population: approx 11.4 million
- GNI per capita: \$360 (2005)
- Human Development Index rank: not available

Zimbabwe: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009-10

Total spend: £66.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Extreme poverty levels fell in Zimbabwe in 2009 as the economy started to stabilise. While data on the proportion of population below a dollar a day are not available, in 2009-10, a fifth of the population received support to meet their basic food requirements.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID supported the most vulnerable with cash transfers, food aid, agricultural inputs and support to the chronically ill. In 2009, DFID was the lead donor working through 27 NGOs to reach around two million rural people with agricultural inputs and other interventions such as livestock or water point rehabilitation to enable them to reduce their own poverty and dependency. The UK provided £4 million to UN food operations in Zimbabwe in 2009 to help feed

1.6 million people and to pilot innovative cash transfers in place of traditional food aid.

The DFID-led, multi-donor funded, livelihoods programme, Protracted Relief Programme Phase II has supported NGOs to train 10,000 families in micro credit loans and income generating activities.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: 91% of children go to primary school¹⁴⁸. While this indicator is on track in recent years, high staff attrition and poor teacher salaries have disrupted schooling. When children are not in school, parents give financial constraints as the principal reason.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported efforts to get children into school as well as efforts to ensure

¹⁴⁸ Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey 2009.

every child will have a set of basic textbooks, notebooks and pencils.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Gender parity at primary school level is on track.

DFID contribution: DFID's focus under this MDG is to reduce poverty for women and improve their participation in public life. In 2009-10, DFID provided agricultural inputs and small livestock to 225,000 of the most vulnerable female-headed households and trained over 12,000 female-headed households in nutritional gardening, conservation farming, livestock rearing and income-generating activities.

DFID, together with the European Union and Denmark, fund a Gender Support Programme which aims to give women greater power over the decisions that affects their lives. This includes: increased participation of women in political processes and the economy, and increased contribution of women to conflict resolution and national healing. The programme is delivered through 30 NGOs.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Since 1990 there has been a 20% increase in under five mortality with the most recent data showing 94 deaths per 1,000 live births¹⁴⁹; this makes Zimbabwe off track on this MDG.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID helped ensure that clinics had vital medicines and qualified health care workers (including drugs to treat childhood illnesses and diseases). DFID also provided salary incentives to help retain qualified health staff throughout Zimbabwe, which has helped ensure that infants and children receive the care they need when they are sick. Under-nutrition is a cause of child morbidity and mortality and to help tackle this DFID has a large food security programme providing agricultural inputs to households and, as a last resort, in 2009 DFID contributed to the UN to provide food aid.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Zimbabwe is off track to meet this MDG. Nationwide only 60% of births are attended by skilled health personal¹⁵⁰.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported a maternal and newborn health programme since 2006 for a range of interventions to tackle the underlying causes of maternal and neonatal illness and death. Despite considerable health service constraints, the programme has made a difference. For example, DFID has helped maintain the availability of family planning commodities to ensure women are able to choose when to become pregnant. Zimbabwe's women have one of the highest rate of contraceptive use in Africa at 65%¹⁵¹.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV prevalence in Zimbabwe has significantly declined from 24% in the early 2000s to 14% in 2009¹⁵². However, HIV is still a major problem in Zimbabwe causing 1,200 deaths each week.

DFID contribution: DFID support for HIV and AIDS is through a five donor pooled fund, supporting procurement of anti retroviral (ARV) treatment for 58,000 patients in 2009, almost 27% of total national coverage. DFID also supported a behaviour change prevention programme through Population Services International (PSI), co-funded with USAID. This programme supported over 1 million clients to access HIV counselling and testing between May 2006 and December 2009. This accounts for 50% of all counselling and testing in the country. In 2008 and 2009 this programme provided 64% of all male and 54% of all female condoms in Zimbabwe.

DFID co-funds an innovative programme to promote change in people's sexual behaviour. One aspect is a network of more than 500 hair salons in low-income neighbourhoods that promote and sell the female condom Care.

Hair stylists, male barbers, peers of people living with HIV and leaders of commercial sex worker groups, are trained to promote the female condom, demonstrate correct use of the product, discuss common misconceptions and answer client questions. Between 1997 and 2008, annual sales of Care increased from 0.12 million to 3 million and 57% of these were sold through hair salons.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: The most commonly accepted estimate of coverage is 46% of the population having access to improved drinking water and 30% able to access to improved sanitation facilities in 2008¹⁵³.

DFID contribution: DFID continued to work to improve water sources and to promote environmentally friendly agriculture. In 2009-10, DFID helped repair and install new water points for about 400 households. DFID also supported the construction of latrines for about 400 households or schools.

DFID promoted interventions that will help rural households improve and sustain their living environment. This has included: conservation agriculture; small grains and legume rotation; and agro-forestry. Approximately 60,750 households in Zimbabwe are now practicing conservation farming, the majority of which have been supported by DFID. DFID also helped train 750 farmers in agro forestry. These interventions mitigate the effects of climate change by improving access to drought tolerant or short season crops, using natural fertilisers, reducing tree destruction and the increase of carbon 'sinks'.

¹⁴⁹ Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey 2009.

¹⁵⁰ Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey 2009.

¹⁵¹ Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey 2009.

¹⁵² Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Welfare.

¹⁵³ United Nations, World Bank and African Development Bank joint Zimbabwe country assessment 2010.

Afghanistan

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	Red	Grey	Grey

Afghanistan ranks second to last on the UN's Human Development Index¹⁵⁴; with over a third of its people living in poverty¹⁵⁵.

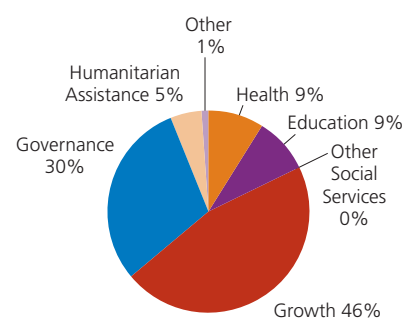
Situated at the crossroads of the Middle East, China and central and southern Asia, Afghanistan, along with Pakistan, is the UK's current foreign policy priority. DFID is working with other UK Government departments, the military and other donors to help the Afghan Government build a stable, prosperous state.

Given the unique situation of Afghanistan, DFID is not focusing on every single MDG area, but tackling some of the bigger cross-cutting issues. DFID is helping the Afghan Government to tackle corruption, raise tax revenue, and create jobs, while also investing large amounts in the agriculture sector, where the majority of Afghans work, and in building vital infrastructure.

- Population: 25 million
- GNI per capita: \$370 (2008)
- Human Development Index rank: 181 out of 182

Afghanistan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £133.4 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Over a third, 36%, of Afghanistan's people live in poverty¹⁵⁶. The drought in 2008 was a real blow to the Afghan economy, with growth only 3% that year. Despite the global economic crisis, economic growth in Afghanistan is due to be 15% in 2010¹⁵⁷. Revenue collection is estimated to be in the region of £0.8 billion this year, (US\$1.2 billion); exceeding the target of £0.72 billion (US\$1.08 billion).

DFID contribution: DFID contributed to this through an award winning tax project, Strengthening Tax

Administration, which started in 2008 and for which DFID provided funding of £11 million. Between 2007 and 2009, £17 million of DFID money helped the UN World Food Programme (WFP) support almost nine million people in Afghanistan with enough to eat.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Afghanistan has made rapid progress on children's education. The proportion of children in primary school has increased from just over a third of children in 2005 to more than half in 2008¹⁵⁸. This is reflected in the sharply rising literacy rates. Literacy

¹⁵⁴ The rest of the international community defined the MDGs against a baseline of 1990. Because of the lack of available information, Afghanistan has defined its MDG contributions as targets from 2020 with baselines of 2002 to 2005.

¹⁵⁵ Human Development report 2009, United Nations Development Programme.

¹⁵⁶ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2007/08, Central Statistics Organisation, Afghanistan.

¹⁵⁷ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2007/08, Central Statistics Organisation, Afghanistan – percentage of people living under the national poverty line.

¹⁵⁸ World Bank Interim Strategy Note, May 2009, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTNM/Resources/305984-1237085035526/5919769-1245293050780/AFIN2009.pdf>

rates in children aged 12-14 – those educated since the fall of the Taliban – are at 63%, compared to an adult literacy rate of 26%.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID support to education in Afghanistan was through financial contribution, £60 million, to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). The ARTF helps pay the salaries of over 160,000 teachers each year.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The number of girls in school is increasing all the time, as are female literacy rates. More than a third of children in school are girls, up from almost none under the Taliban¹⁵⁹. However, the female enrolment rate of just over four in every ten is half that in the rest of South Asia¹⁶⁰.

Women are also gaining greater access to health services, with 70% of health facilities providing some form of delivery care services.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID continued to provide financial support to the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA). MISFA has helped women secure access to an increasing amount of micro credit loans, with over 60% of loans being taken by women. Latest figures show there have been at least 625,000 microfinance loans taken out, of which around 375,000 have been used by women to start businesses and improve their economic position¹⁶¹.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: More children are now reaching their 5th birthday, but under-five mortality rate remains one of the highest in the world at one in six, or 161 per thousand births¹⁶². Today, one third of Afghanistan's one-year-olds are fully vaccinated, up from one in eight in 2005.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID continued its support to the National

Solidarity Programme (NSP) which has helped health clinics across the country, thereby helping reduce child mortality.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: A quarter of births in Afghanistan are now supervised by skilled birth attendants – compared to one in seven in 2005¹⁶³. In 2003, less than one in 25 women visited a health facility during pregnancy. Today over a third of pregnant women do so.

Today there are five times as many trained midwives than in 2002, from less than 500 in 2002 to over 2,000 in 2008¹⁶⁴.

DFID contribution: DFID has contributed over £9 million (2003 to 2009) to health services through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) which has helped make improvements in health services.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV prevalence in Afghanistan is estimated to be less than 0.1%, concentrated among a small group of intravenous drug users (estimated at 19,000 – 30,000 people). Serious incidences of malaria have declined following the distribution of 1 million bednets and the training of 2,400 health workers in detection and treatment of the disease.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID contributed £60 million to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund of which an estimated £3.6 million went to the health sector to support health worker salaries. DFID also provided core funding to the World Bank, WHO, GFATM, GAVI, and other UN agencies, all working in Afghanistan.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Just over one quarter of the population has access to safe drinking water and only one in twenty has access to adequate sanitation facilities¹⁶⁵.

DFID contribution: DFID has provided support to Helmand in the provision of water and sanitation, reaching over 400,000 people since 2006. DFID also supported the rehabilitation of a 4.5 MW power plant and UN Habitat's urban regeneration and governance project in Lashkar Gar.

Climate change is projected to have a significant impact on food production potential and water availability in the long term.

¹⁵⁹ See figures from NRVA 2007/8 compared to NRVA 2005, Central Statistics Organisation, Afghanistan.

¹⁶⁰ Ministry of Education, Education Management Information System (EMIS) Department.

¹⁶¹ Global Monitoring report on MDG Progress, 2008, World Bank.

¹⁶² MISFA website, URL (consulted March 2010) <http://www.misfa.org.af/>

¹⁶³ NRVA 2007-2008.

¹⁶⁴ UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2009, Maternal and Newborn Health.

¹⁶⁵ NRVA 2007-2008.

Bangladesh

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Red

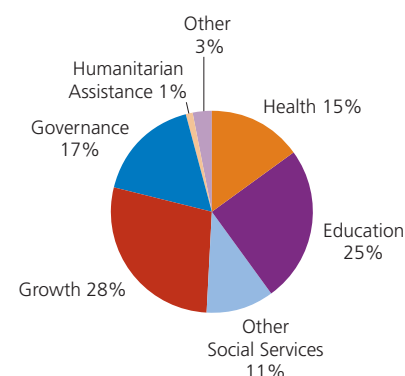
Approximately 40% of the population of Bangladesh (56 million people) remains poor¹⁶⁶. The economy continues to weather the global economic crisis with growth rates of 5-6% but exports had a poor first half financial year 2009-10 and significant risks remain. Confrontational politics and poor governance are at the heart of the development challenge.

UK support is helping Bangladesh to reduce poverty and adapt to climate change. It is also building social services and social protection, creating jobs and income, and improving governance. Addressing gender inequality and working more effectively with government and other donors are priorities across DFID's programmes.

- Population: 158.7 million (2007)
- GNI per capita: \$520
- Human Development Index rank: 148 out of 182

Bangladesh: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009-10

Total spend: £148.8 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Bangladesh is on track to meet this MDG; but levels of hunger and malnutrition remain high.

DFID contribution: The UK is spending £145 million over 9 years (2004-05 to 2013-14) to help address extreme poverty, potentially benefiting up to 5.5 million people. In 2009-10, UK support helped create more than 800,000 person days of employment during periods of seasonal hunger and provided more than 150,000 people with cash stipends and social transfers. 100,000 extremely poor households also received productive assets like cattle, goats or seeds through UK supported programmes.

The DFID funded Chars Livelihoods Programme aims to improve the livelihoods of 1 million extremely poor and vulnerable island chars dwellers. The programme transfers

livestock, vegetable seeds, cash for work, micronutrient sprinkles, and other assets to 55,000 core families. Families have more vegetables to eat and some are drinking milk and eating eggs for the first time; girls and pregnant women are taking folic acid and iron. Awareness raising is leading to behavioural change in health, hygiene and diet. The proportion of mothers who are suffering from Chronic Energy Deficiency fell from 50% to 14% and the prevalence of stunting among children has reduced.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: On track on enrolment (currently 93%), but completion rates are low: only 55% of children reach Grade 5. Poor quality schools, materials, curriculum and teaching are the main problem. Education for children with disabilities and

¹⁶⁶ Bangladesh Household Integrated Economic Survey 2005.

from ethnic minority groups is also neglected.

DFID contribution: In 2008-09, UK support helped construct 2,500 classrooms, and hire and train over 50,000 teachers. In 2009, over 77 million copies of textbooks were distributed and the report of the first National Student Assessment was published¹⁶⁷. The UK is also leading the reform of teacher training to help enhance teacher competence and improve quality.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Progress remains mixed. While there has been some success (for example, gender parity in primary school enrolment) women continue to have limited access to jobs, assets, political influence, justice, nutrition and health care.

DFID contribution: 4,780,127 girls have received DFID funded primary school education in 2009-10. A further 543,355 out of schools girls received non-formal education through DFID funded programmes. Also 50% of government primary education teachers are now women due to a woman friendly recruitment policy.

In 2009-10, DFID support helped to ensure continuing gender parity in primary schools, reductions in maternal mortality, and better livelihoods for women. It is also helping to advance their rights. For example, over the last year advocacy organisations supported by the UK successfully lobbied for the development of draft domestic violence legislation, due to be discussed by Cabinet.

NGOs supported by the UK funded Manusher Jono Foundation aim to change societal attitudes towards women, prevent violence and ensure justice. So far they have reached over 5 million people, among them 100,000 community leaders who have become vocal champions on women's rights. DFID's support has also benefited thousands of widows, acid attack victims, and poor women locked in difficult land, inheritance and marital disputes.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Bangladesh is on track to reach MDG 4; 88% of children are now fully vaccinated against prevalent diseases.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, UK support helped ensure an additional 20 million children were immunised, and over 400,000 received treatment and advice through government health services¹⁶⁸. The UK-supported Urban Primary Health care programme helped vaccinate or treat approximately 1.2 million children under five in urban areas¹⁶⁹.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: The maternal death rate in Bangladesh remains amongst the highest in the world at 320 per 100,000 live births (2007), and the country remains off track for meeting the MDG 5 target of 143 by 2015.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID continued to work closely with government, the United Nations and NGOs to accelerate improvements in maternal and neonatal health care. In 2009-10, UK support helped provide tetanus immunisation to 83% of pregnant women, antenatal care to 700,000, and assistance during child birth to almost 450,000. In the urban areas a total of 6.8 million people benefited from an Urban Primary Health Care Programme.

A UK supported initiative is helping to improve maternal health in some of the poorest parts of Bangladesh. The "Accelerating Progress towards Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity Reduction in Bangladesh" project, implemented by three UN partners, is renovating hospital facilities; ensuring the availability of drugs and equipment, and training of health workers. Early signs of impact include a 5 percentage point increase in the number of women with access to skilled professional help during delivery, and a 4 percentage point increase in the number of complicated deliveries that receive professional support. Up to 24,000 newborn deaths will be averted over the five-year project period.

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

Progress: Prevalence of HIV and AIDS has remained at a low level – less than 1% among most-at-risk groups such as intravenous drug users.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID continued its support to building government health systems to prevent disease, improve quality of care, and deliver additional services. This has helped increase detection of tuberculosis cases from 46% in 2004 to 73% in 2009. Since May 2007, nearly 200,000 malaria cases have been detected, and over 119,000 treated¹⁷⁰.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Access to safe water is still not enjoyed by 34 million people, and safe sanitation by 90 million.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, UK support helped 577,000 people gain access to drinking water, and 6.4 million to access better sanitation facilities. DFID supported sanitation, hygiene education and water supply programme will increase access to 30 million people by 2011.

Climate change is a major environmental challenge for Bangladesh. The UK is providing £75 million over 5 years to help the country build resilience and adapt to the effects of climate change, encourage low carbon growth and promote further political commitment and engagement. In 2009-10, UK support helped protect approximately 1.7 million people from the impacts of floods and cyclones. This included improving early warning systems, protecting villages from high flood waters, providing shelters in cyclone affected districts, and kits to families affected by Cyclone Aila. The Chars Livelihoods Programme is helping the extreme poor- especially women – build livelihoods that are more resilient to climate change. In the past four years, 66,000 homes on sand islands were raised onto earth platforms, protecting more than 400,000 people and their possessions from severe monsoon floods.

¹⁶⁷ Quarterly Progress Report October-December 2009. Programme Liaison Unit, Second Primary Education development Programme, February 2010.

¹⁶⁸ Health Bulletin 2009, Bangladesh Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

¹⁶⁹ Aide memoire, Joint Review Mission UPHCP, 2010, Asian Development Bank.

¹⁷⁰ BRAC internal report, Dhaka, 2009.

India

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Amber	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Green	Green

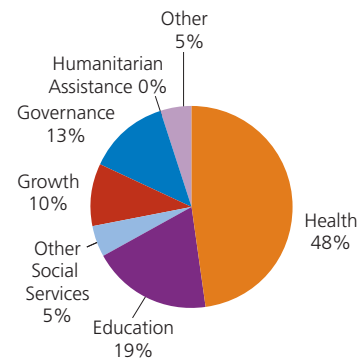
India is the world's largest democracy and 12th largest economy – but GDP per capita is ranked at 136th in world. India is critical to global success on the MDGs, and has over one-third of the world's poor. The Indian Government is committed to reducing poverty, but poverty remains stubbornly persistent in some Indian states: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & Uttar Pradesh are home to nearly a fifth of the world's poor. India has weathered the global financial crisis well, growing at 6.7% in 2009,¹⁷¹ and a projected 8.8% in 2010.

DFID's India Country Plan (2008-2015) focuses support for inclusive growth, healthcare, education and governance reform.

- Population: 1.16 billion
- GNI per capita: \$1,070
- Human Development Index rank: 134 out of 182

India: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £295.1 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: The proportion of people in poverty has fallen from 49% in 1995 to 42% in 2005. However, high levels of poverty remain: 456 million Indians live on less than \$1.25 a day¹⁷². The targets on hunger and malnutrition remain off-track. In 2005-06, 43% of children aged under 5 were underweight¹⁷³ and 48% were stunted¹⁷⁴.

DFID contribution: DFID's micro-finance programmes have helped 11.2 million people (mainly women) gain access to micro-credit since 1997. DFID's rural programmes have helped raise over 2 million people out of poverty since 2000. Nutrition remains an urgent and high policy priority in India and DFID are providing over £650 million to multi-sectoral health, sanitation and nutrition

¹⁷¹ IMF, 2009-10.

¹⁷² World Development Indicators Database, 2010.

¹⁷³ Government of India National Sample Survey Organization, 1987 and 2005.

¹⁷⁴ Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06).

¹⁷⁵ DISE Data, 2008/9.

programmes over 2005-2015 to help tackle chronic malnutrition, and reduce infant and maternal mortality. DFID state programmes are addressing under-nutrition in pregnant women and in children below two years of age; with new programmes in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa aiming to rehabilitate 3.5 million under-nourished children.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: India has almost universalised education for 6 to 14 year olds. Net primary school enrolment is 98.6%¹⁷⁵.

DFID contribution: Since 2003-04 DFID has supported the Government of India's flagship national elementary education programme, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), which aims to ensure

that all children are able to access quality elementary education. With DFID support, the elementary education system in India has grown from 750,000 schools to over 1.25 million in seven years, with 1 million new classrooms built and close to 1 million new teachers recruited. Equity targets for the enrolment of girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes¹⁷⁶ have been achieved.

Tamil Nadu, one of the States receiving support from DFID to deliver SSA, has brought all children into school (less than 1% of 6 to 14 year olds remain out of school¹⁷⁷) and succeeded in keeping 97% of them there until they complete primary school¹⁷⁸. Independent studies report attendance rates at above 90%¹⁷⁹.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: India is on-track to meet gender parity in primary education but disparities in secondary education remain high with the ratio of girls to boys currently at 0.71. India is off-track to meet other aspects of this MDG on women's equality and empowerment.

DFID contribution: Since 2007 DFID has supported the Government of India's Education for Women's Equality programme (Mahila Samakhya), which educates and builds the capacity and confidence of women and girls to demand better services. In the last year almost 3,000 girls have been mainstreamed into formal schools, over 2,000 women have been elected to local government, and women's courts have dealt with close to 5,000 cases, including domestic violence¹⁸⁰.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: India accounts for almost one-fifth of all child deaths globally. Although India is unlikely to meet the MDG target by 2015 there has been progress. The under 5 mortality rate is 74 per 1000 live births down from 109 in 1990¹⁸¹. India's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has decreased from 58/1000 live births in 2005 to 53/1000 in 2008. A one percentage point IMR decline

in India corresponds to 25,000 lives/infants saved¹⁸².

DFID contribution: In the last three years, DFID's support has helped over 45% of all health facilities to provide 24 hour care. In 2009, skills of over 290,000 health providers have been enhanced. DFID's new comprehensive health and nutrition support in Bihar (£110 million) and continuing support to similar programmes in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, will help to accelerate reductions in infant mortality.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: India accounts for almost one fifth of all maternal deaths globally. Maternal mortality rates are currently estimated at 450/100,000 down from 570/100,000 in 1990¹⁸³. Progress in maternal health is too slow to meet the MDG target (145 per 100,000 live births). However, births attended by skilled health staff in India have increased from 33% in 1992 to 53% in 2007. Substantial progress has been made during the last two years largely through conditional cash transfer schemes to incentivise births in health facilities.

DFID contribution: DFID contributes to reducing maternal mortality through the key national and state health programmes. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme (DFID contribution \$148 million) has trained community-based health workers to play a crucial role in promoting safer delivery in health institutions under the new safe motherhood scheme (Janani Surakya Yojana – JSY). The JSY scheme has reached over 5 million women in the last two years and been successful in creating demand for institutional deliveries. For instance, in the DFID supported states of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, deliveries in health facilities have nearly doubled, between 2005-06 and 2008-09, from around 850,000 to over 1,650,000 respectively.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Progress on combating HIV/ AIDS, TB and other diseases remains

on-track, while progress on malaria has been slower.

DFID contribution: DFID support has helped the Government of India's National AIDS Control Programme to expand its coverage to most at risk population groups. The programme is providing free anti-retroviral treatments (ARVs) to over 270,000 people with advanced HIV infection.

DFID committed £41.7 million over five years (2005-2010) to support the Government's Revised National TB Control Programme. This support is helping to avert an estimated 180,000 deaths a year. Through funding to the Clinton Foundation, DFID is supporting Indian pharmaceutical companies to provide low-cost medicines for malaria. Three Indian companies have now been pre-qualified by the World Health Organisation to manufacture malaria drugs.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: India is on-track to meet the water MDG target but off-track on sanitation. Over 88% of households India report access to improved water supply, and 29% have improved sanitation facilities¹⁸⁴.

DFID contribution: DFID has a £217 million portfolio of urban programmes in India that promotes better water and sanitation to the poor. In 2009-10, DFID helped 390,000 slum dwellers access improved water and sanitation services, and another 4 million poor people in rural areas get improved sanitation services.

DFID's rural livelihood programmes are helping communities adapt to drought through better management and conservation of land and water resource. Climate resilience and disaster coping capacity has been improved for 1.04 million small and marginal farmers through diversifying livelihoods, increasing asset base and improving water resources management.

¹⁷⁶ Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are groups recognised by the Constitution of India representing over 24% of Indian population. These groups have historically been marginalized socially, economically and politically.

¹⁷⁷ Social & Rural Research Institute, All India Survey of Out of School Children, 2009.

¹⁷⁸ Government of India, DISE Data, 2008/9.

¹⁷⁹ Pratham, Annual Status of Education Report, 2009.

¹⁸⁰ Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Data, 2009.

¹⁸¹ Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 2005-06.

¹⁸² Estimates from Government of India, Sample Registration System.

¹⁸³ United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009.

¹⁸⁴ Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06).

Nepal

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Green

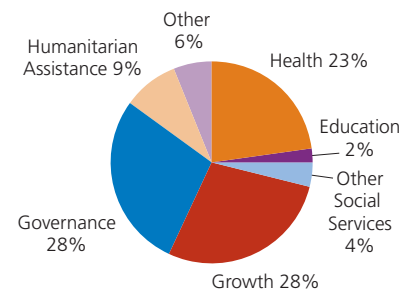
Nepal is going through a historic process of transition. The Maoists resigned from government in May 2009 and the Communist Party Nepal – United Marxist Leninist took charge of the 19th government since 1990. The peace process continues to be fragile, particularly with the recent death of the former Prime Minister.

Nepal is the 15th poorest country in the world and one of the most unequal countries in Asia. Despite positive poverty reduction trends over the past decade Nepal lags behind other countries in the region due to its political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and failure to adopt more liberal economic policies which have restricted inclusive growth. DFID Nepal's country business plan priorities are support to the peace process, growth and jobs, governance, basic services and climate change.

- Population: 28 million
- GNI per capita: \$400
- Human Development Index rank: 144 out of 182

Nepal: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £66.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Poverty levels fell from 42% to 31% between 1995-96 and 2003-04¹⁸⁵. However, over 8 million people still live below the national poverty line and almost 50% of Nepal's children are malnourished¹⁸⁶.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 a DFID supported roads programme created 1.8 million days of employment for 17,800 people, 42% of them women. In addition the employment fund helped 11,500 people gain employment, doubling and in some cases trebling their incomes. They also received income generating training, allowing 60% of workers to pay off their debts and 75% to double their incomes from selling cash crops made possible by the road. The programme in 2009-

10 brought roads four hours nearer to 200,000 people increasing their access to food, jobs and markets. The programme also reduced food insecurity.

The DFID Forestry Programme helped 350,000 people gain access to forest resources and generate 2.6 million person days of paid employment. DFID supported World Food Programme initiatives improved short term food security for around 450,000 people during the main hunger periods this year and 112,000 children benefited from the school feeding programme that gives incentives for girls attendance in school. DFID approved funding for a UNICEF Emergency Nutrition Project (£0.362 million) in 2009.

¹⁸⁵ National Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

¹⁸⁶ Government of Nepal, CBS, World Bank and World Food Programme, 2006, Small Area Estimation of Poverty, Caloric, Intake & Malnutrition in Nepal.

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: Primary enrolment rate increased by 19% from 83.5%¹⁸⁷ to 91.9% (2004-2009)¹⁸⁸. The number of children enrolled in basic education has increased from 4.78 million to 4.87 million as of July 2009¹⁸⁹. However, continuation to grade 5 is a concern.

DFID contribution: DFID allocated £20 million over a five year period 2004 -2009 to the multi-donor sector wide approach supporting the government's Education for All (EFA) programme. DFID has approved a new School Secondary Reform Programme (2009-2014) to be managed by the EU under a Transfer Agreement.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Gender parity in primary enrolment increased from 0.87 to 0.98 over 2002-2009¹⁹⁰; for dalit students it increased from 0.98 (2008) to 1.01 (2009).

DFID contribution: DFID's support to the Education for All sector support helped government improve gender parity on primary enrolments. DFID financial support of £3 million (2008-2009) to the employment fund helped 13,800 people receive skills training of which 7,700 were women. With suicide the main cause of death for women of reproductive age in Nepal and over 80% of women admitting experiencing domestic violence¹⁹¹ DFID is working closely with the Prime Minister's Office on a major campaign to tackle Gender Based Violence (GBV). In 2009 DFID scaled up funding (£6.5 million) to the Paralegal programme to support local community justice mechanisms that tackle violence against women

and children, and discriminatory social practices¹⁹².

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Under five mortality has declined from 142 per 1,000 in 1990 to 51 per 1,000 in 2008¹⁹³.

DFID contribution: DFID's support to the health sector contributed to halving child mortality over 15 years (1991-2006)¹⁹⁴. DFID support helped government immunise 80.9% of children against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT) and 75% against measles. In 2009, DFID supported the government to scale up zinc supplementation to children to an additional 18 districts and scaled up the child health service package to all 75 districts with 48 districts expanded. DFID support helped the national immunisation campaign in 75 districts, special polio vaccination programme in 40 districts, and Japanese Encephalitis immunisation in an additional 8 districts.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality rates have halved over the period 1996 to 2006, from 539/100,000 to 281/100,000¹⁹⁵. Deliveries by skilled birth attendants increased to 18.7% in 2006 from 13% in 2001¹⁹⁶; and the proportion of maternal deaths at home has decreased considerably, from 67% in 1998 to 40% in 2009¹⁹⁷.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10, DFID's support to the government's health sector programme helped around 90,000 women receive free delivery care. In January 2009 the Government of Nepal introduced universal free delivery care in all government health facilities; DFID helped the government develop and implement this policy.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Nepal has the highest HIV prevalence in South Asia with 0.49% (2007) of the adult population infected with HIV¹⁹⁸.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID provided £4.19 million in support to the national HIV/AIDS programme through UNDP. In 2009 comprehensive prevention and care packages were implemented by 50 NGOs across Nepal's 75 districts. This led to 26,700 men who have sex with men and male sex workers being reached; 8,000 injecting drug users being reached by rehabilitation and harm reduction programmes; and 2,200 people living with HIV getting care and support.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: 94% of the urban and 88% of the rural population have access to an improved water source. 45% of the urban and 24% of the rural population have access to improved sanitation facilities – an increase from 35% and 6% respectively in 1990¹⁹⁹.

DFID contribution: DFID in partnership with the Gurkha Welfare Trust supported the Gurkha Welfare Scheme which in 2009-10 constructed 80 water schemes for 16,500 people. Around 25,000 people received improved access to water and sanitation services through other DFID programmes. DFID is helping the Government of Nepal develop a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to help the Country respond to the impacts of climate change. DFID supported forestry programme captures about 2.4 million tonnes of CO₂ annually.

¹⁸⁷ MDG progress Report 2005.

¹⁸⁸ Annual Report Education for All 2008/09.

¹⁸⁹ Annual Report Education for All 2008/09.

¹⁹⁰ Annual Report Education for All 2008/09.

¹⁹¹ Suicide data reported in the Nepal maternal morbidity and Mortality Study. According to the UNICEF GBV assessment recently conducted in Surkhet and Dang districts, over 80% of women surveyed experienced domestic violence from their husband and 74% have been forced to participate in non-consensual sexual acts in the past 2 years.

¹⁹² Such as early marriage, forced marriage, payment of dowry, caste discrimination etc.

¹⁹³ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

¹⁹⁴ Demographic Health Survey (DHS) 2006.

¹⁹⁵ DHS 2006.

¹⁹⁶ DHS 2006.

¹⁹⁷ Nepal Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Study, 2008/09, Suvedi B K. et.al. (2009).

¹⁹⁸ United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS, Country Report 2010.

¹⁹⁹ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

Pakistan

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Red	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Green

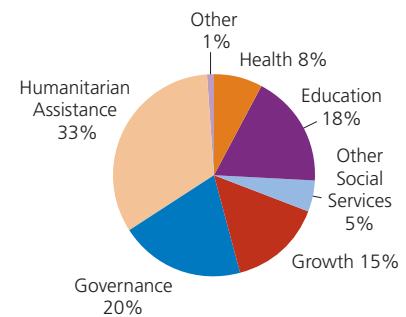
Increasing insecurity and faltering economic growth are two big challenges to reducing poverty in Pakistan. The economic situation deteriorated sharply in 2008 and remains weak and open to external shocks, despite signs of improvement. Heightened levels of insecurity have led to an increasingly challenging working environment.

DFID's Pakistan Country Plan for 2008 – 2013 focuses on sustainable growth, faster progress towards the MDGs, better governance and improving the effectiveness of the international community. It includes more work in areas bordering Afghanistan.

- Population: 180 million
- GNI per capita: \$950
- Human Development Index rank: 142 out of 182

Pakistan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £140.4 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Poverty levels declined from nearly 35% of the population below the national poverty line in 2000-01 to 22% in 2005-06, and probably further in 2007²⁰⁰. Since then, the global economic crisis, including increases in food and fuel prices has almost certainly increased poverty levels.

DFID contribution: DFID financial support to the Government of Pakistan's (GoP) budget helped achieve a doubling of overall spending on poverty reduction between 2006 and 2009. The Government of Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Programme (launched in 2008-09) aims to reach 20-30 million people, approximately 20% of the total number of poor people in Pakistan. It has already helped 2.24 million

families (with payments equivalent to £10 per month). DFID is providing £1.6 million of technical support to ensure money is targeted to those most in need.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Enrolment in primary education in Pakistan is among the lowest in the world: in 2006-07, only 55% of 5–9 year olds were enrolled in school. Despite some improvement, Pakistan still lags behind the rest of South Asia and the quality of education is poor.

DFID contribution: DFID's £13.6 million in 2008-09 provided free textbooks to all 4.3 million primary and secondary school children in North West Frontier Province (NWFP)²⁰¹, and stipends for 300,000 girls in secondary school. DFID's

²⁰⁰ Pakistan Planning Commission; Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey data.

²⁰¹ North West Frontier Province was officially renamed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in April 2010.

support to help the Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme, will help see 2.7 million more children enrolled at primary and secondary schools in Punjab by 2014, and improve learning achievements for girls and boys.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Although some progress has been made since 1990, gender inequality remains high in Pakistan. Pakistan ranks 132 out of 134 countries according to the UN 2009 Global Gender Gap Report.

DFID contribution: DFID support to education in NWFP helped improve girls' enrolment from 64 girls for every 100 boys in 2008-09 to 70 in 2009-10²⁰². DFID has helped establish a Gender Justice and Protection Fund and contributed £2.94 million. DFID helped provide training and awareness-raising for over 40,000 people (since October 2007), over half of which were women, on issues including honour killings, legislation on Violence Against Women, women's rights in marriage and under-age marriage. In addition, nearly 6000 women victims of violence have been provided with counselling, referral and/or legal aid.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Pakistan's under five mortality rates decreased from 130 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 94 per 1,000 in 2007²⁰³. Infant mortality also shows some improvement from 82 per 1,000 live births in 2001-02 to 69 per 1,000 live births in 2007-08²⁰⁴. Despite this progress, national data suggest Pakistan is severely off-track to meet this MDG by 2015.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported the Immunisation Programme and Lady Health Workers (LHWs). The number of LHWs has increased from 38,000 in 2003 to more than 100,000 in 2009. These women are now being trained as vaccinators in order to reach more people with immunisation services. More than 22,000 LHWs are providing

health services, mainly to women and children, in the rural areas of NWFP, Balochistan and Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: The maternal mortality ratio has declined from 533 per 100,000 live births (1999-00 survey²⁰⁵) to 276 per 100,000 (2006-07 survey). The proportion of births with skilled birth attendance increased from 36% in 2006-07 to 40% in 2007-08. Despite this progress, national data suggest Pakistan is off-track to meet this MDG by 2015.

DFID contribution: DFID support to the National Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Programme (50% total funds) has helped over 6,200 community midwives to enter 18 months training in 87 community midwifery schools. 113 district and sub district hospitals are now providing a wide range of emergency obstetrical care services and a further 265 sub district hospitals and health centres have been strengthened so they can provide basic emergency obstetrical services.

MDG 6: Combat HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: HIV prevalence is low among the general population (less than 0.05% are infected), but there is a concentrated epidemic among high risk groups (e.g. injecting drug users and male sex workers). TB prevalence decreased from 329 per 100,000 population in 2004 to 297 in 2009²⁰⁶.

DFID contribution: DFID support to the National AIDS Control Programme has helped high risk groups to protect themselves. DFID support helped the National TB Control Programme increase the case detection rate to above WHO standard levels.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: In 2008, 90% of households had access to an improved drinking water supply and 45% had access to improved sanitation. Pakistan is now slightly off-track to meet the water MDG target and significantly off-track to meet the sanitation target. In 2009-10, 200,000 beneficiaries gained access to water in NWFP and 100,000 gained access to sanitation.

Pakistan is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly in regard to its already stretched water resources.

DFID contribution: DFID currently has no active programme on water and sanitation in Pakistan following the closure of the previous programme. Other donors are active in this area. DFID provided support through the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for Pakistan's preparations, participation and follow-up for the December 2009 COP 15 in Copenhagen.

²⁰² 2009/10 Education Management Information System Data.

²⁰³ Pakistan: Demographic Health Survey (DHS) 2006/07.

²⁰⁴ Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2007/08.

²⁰⁵ Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey 1999-2000.

²⁰⁶ WHO: Global Tuberculosis Report 2009.

Cambodia

PSA Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Grey	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green

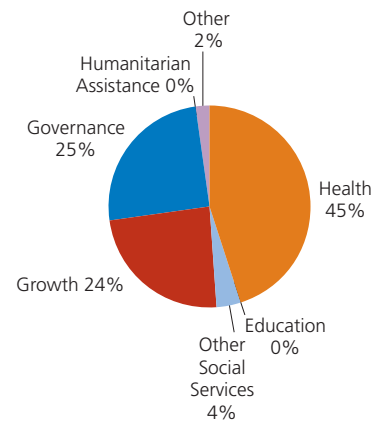
Despite a decade of rapid economic growth, Cambodia still faces challenges in reducing poverty and reaching the MDGs. The global economic crisis impacted Cambodia significantly, as foreign investment dried up and garment exports to the US fell dramatically resulting in rising unemployment and lower incomes for poor households. Maternal mortality remains the most off-track MDG and a key focus of DFID's work in Cambodia.

In May 2009, the decision was taken to gradually withdraw DFID support to Cambodia and close the office in Phnom Penh in 2011. DFID's support to the health sector will continue until 2013.

- Population: 13.4 million
- GNI per capita: \$600
- Human Development Index rank: 137 out of 182

Cambodia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £15.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: A quarter of the population, 25.8%, live on less than \$1.25 per day²⁰⁷; 90% of poor people in Cambodia live in rural areas²⁰⁸.

DFID contribution: DFID has supported the development of a nationwide social safety net scheme to support the extreme poor and insulate them from the impact of future economic crises. DFID also supported poor rural households to improve their livelihoods and manage natural resources which are crucial for their survival. DFID's livelihoods programme has provided funds to local government in over 600 communes for livelihoods and natural resources management activities – with a higher funding for the poorest communes. In 2009, over 300,000

people benefited from commune investments. The programme also supports over 500 community based organisations – with over 100,000 members. Membership provides access to training and small grants to strengthening people's voice in decision making, improve management of common resources and increase income through business support activities.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net primary school enrolment ratio is 89%, an increase from 72% in 1991²⁰⁹.

DFID contribution: DFID is exiting responsibly from all sectors in which it operates in Cambodia and will close its office in March 2011. DFID

²⁰⁷ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

²⁰⁸ World Bank (2009) Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia, 2007: Findings from the Cambodia Socio-economic Survey.

²⁰⁹ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

is therefore no longer working in education.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: In 2007, there were 93 girls enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys. This is an increase from 81 girls per 100 boys in 1991²¹⁰. However, gender parity has stagnated in recent years. Prevailing gender attitudes and relations are a significant impediment to increasing gender equality in social, economic and political spheres, and gender disparities remain sharp in health, education and livelihood outcomes.

DFID contribution: DFID is exiting responsibly from all sectors in which it operates in Cambodia and will close its office in March 2011. DFID is therefore no longer working in education.

On other aspects of gender equality, DFID is working through its support to governance reforms with particular attention to ensuring effective participation of women in planning and resource allocation processes, and ensuring local plans and budgets contribute to reducing gender inequalities.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Under five mortality in 2008 is 90 per 1000 compared with 117 per 1,000 in 1990²¹¹.

DFID contribution: DFID is exiting responsibly from all sectors in which it operates in Cambodia and will close its office in March 2011.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: Maternal mortality in Cambodia is amongst the worst in Asia (472 deaths per 100,000 live births)²¹². Unsafe abortions are a major cause of maternal deaths (estimated to account for around 30% of deaths).

DFID contribution: DFID's reduction in maternal mortality programme seeks to increase utilisation of sustainable and affordable reproductive and maternal health services by poor women. DFID supports the training of government staff in safe abortion care and counselling. By end 2009 an additional 345 midwives and doctors have been trained in the delivery of safe abortion care.

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

Progress: Cambodia represents one of the few 'success stories' in reversing the trend of the HIV epidemic, with a declining adult (15-49) prevalence rate, from 3% in 1997 to 0.8% in 2008²¹³.

DFID contribution: DFID's contraceptive commodities social marketing programme (£7.5 million jointly with USAID) supports the Cambodian Government's 100% condom use programme which is seen as a mainstay of Cambodia's HIV prevention strategy. The programme is funding 93% of all condom distribution in Cambodia and has contributed to the rapid increase in condom use, particularly amongst high-risk groups, with 94% of clients of sex workers using condoms.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: In 2008 47% of households had access to improved water sources²¹⁴. The sanitation MDG target in Cambodia is off-track with 80% of Cambodians without access to adequate sanitation²¹⁵.

DFID contribution: DFID support is through a £1.2 million programme led by UNICEF which is raising awareness and piloting innovative approaches working closely with communities. Preliminary findings indicate that 43% of households in the participating villages have access to and regularly use toilets and 93% of adults use soap to wash hands²¹⁶.

Unsustainable management of natural resources remains a concern in Cambodia. DFID's £13.6 million contribution to a joint DFID, Danish and New Zealand supported rural livelihoods programme has helped communities to gain secure legal title to land, forest and fisheries assets they depend on for a living. Since the start of the programme, 94 Community Forestry Agreements have been approved as well as 370 new community forestry areas and 173 community fisheries areas covering a total of 183,000 hectares. Many more are planned and in the process of registration. This enables community members to manage their resources in a sustainable way and the profits generated provide income to support their families.

²¹⁰ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010

²¹¹ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

²¹² Cambodia Demographic & Health Survey, 2005.

²¹³ UNGASS 2010 Cambodia Country Progress Report.

²¹⁴ 2008 General Population Census.

²¹⁵ Cambodia Demographic & Health Survey, 2005.

²¹⁶ Community-Led Total Sanitation, Final Evaluation Report, UNICEF Cambodia, January 2009.

Vietnam

PSA Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green

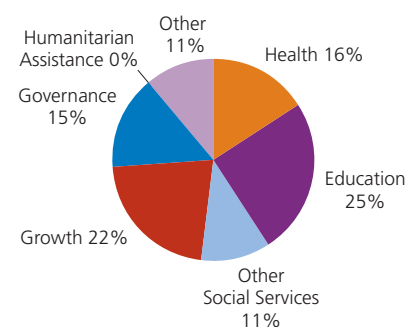
Vietnam coped relatively well with the financial crisis in 2009. Growth was 5.3% thanks to an active stimulus package and resilient domestic demand, despite large reduction in exports (11%) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) commitment (70%)²¹⁷. Poverty continued to be reduced, although at a slower pace. However Vietnam is going through testing times for its economic management and poverty reduction capacity with more complex challenges.

Key DFID activities included designing and approving three new large programmes to help Vietnam meet its MDGs in education, HIV/AIDS and sanitation, and maintaining general budget support to help fill the financial gap in dealing with the crisis.

- Population: 86.2 million
- GNI per capita: \$890
- Human Development Index rank: 115 out of 182

Vietnam: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009–10

Total spend: £54.3 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Provisional estimates suggest poverty has reduced from 16% in 2006 to 14.5% in 2008, against the government target of 12%²¹⁸. The poverty reduction rate slowed down as a result of surging inflation in 2008 and the global economic downturn. Poverty reduction for ethnic minorities remains stagnant.

The proportion of under-five underweight children in Vietnam is higher than the regional average but is declining, from 25.2% in 2005 to 21.2% in 2007. It is, however, still high in certain remote regions for example at 28.7% in Central Highland and over 40% in two provinces in this region. The proportion of under-five stunted children is still very high and

is increasing, from 29.6% in 2005 to 33.9% in 2007. Among ethnic minority children aged 2 to 5 years the rate increased from 54% in 1998 to 57% in 2006. Stunting among ethnic minorities children in Central Highland increased from 52% to 59% over this period²¹⁹.

DFID contribution: During 2009–2010, DFID helped the Government to better understand the impact of the economic crisis on labour, the informal sector and the effectiveness of social protection measures in responding to the crisis. The Labour Force Survey was completed in December 2009 and results are informing the Comprehensive Social Protection Strategy. DFID and other donors are engaging closely with Government on strategy implementation. DFID also provided £20 million of general budget support through the Poverty

²¹⁷ Vietnam General Statistics Office.

²¹⁸ Vietnam Living Standards Survey 2008.

²¹⁹ Calculations from VHLSS 1998 and 2006 by VASS in "Ethnic minority poverty in Viet Nam", 2009.

Reduction Support Credit 9 (PRSC 9) to Government's poverty reduction plans and accelerate policy reforms including those on social protection. PRSC 9 supported the development of the National Food Security Strategy based on economic incentives to ensure food security, nutrition and food accessibility for the people.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net primary school enrolment increased from 94.6% in 2004 to 96.1% in 2008 with equal numbers of boys and girls enrolling²²⁰. The completion rate has increased from 92.3% to 94.8% over the same period. The focus now is to improve the quality of education and ensure it reaches the poorest.

DFID contribution: DFID co-financed the Primary Education for Disadvantaged Children (with the Government of Vietnam, World Bank and other donors) from 2003 to 2009. This resulted in 14,000 new classrooms, 3,300 renovated classrooms, 12,000 teachers trained in child centres learning and inclusive education.

In 2009-2010, DFID designed support to the School Education Quality Assurance Project (SEQAP) by the Government of Vietnam with the World Bank and Belgium. SEQAP focuses on improving the quality of basic education, particularly for disadvantaged groups. The project is now up and running.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Gender parity in primary school enrolment has been achieved.

DFID contribution: Through the PRSC and a World Bank Trust Fund, DFID funds are helping to monitor the implementation of the Gender Equality Law and accelerate the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law by issuing further guidelines and establishing a monitoring framework. Through the One UN Initiative, DFID continues to be part of the donor coalition,

building the capacity of government departments to implement these laws. Gains have been achieved in the economic sphere. The percentage of the female labour force having a wage as primary or secondary occupation increased from 17.9% in 2004 to 24.3% in 2008²²¹. Also during 2008, 49% of new jobs were filled by women.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Under five mortality has declined from 56 per 1,000 in 1990 to 14 per 1,000 in 2008²²².

DFID contribution: DFID is not engaged in this area. UNICEF is active with a large programme.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: The maternal mortality ratio was 150 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005 and Vietnam is on-track to meet this MDG²²³.

DFID contribution: DFID is not engaged in this area, maternal mortality is covered by UNICEF and UNFPA.

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

Progress: The HIV epidemic in Vietnam is still in a concentrated stage with high prevalence among key populations at higher risk, mainly injecting drugs users (IDUs), female sex workers (FSWs), and men who have sex with men (MSM). The HIV epidemic has begun stabilising, with a decrease in HIV prevalence among IDUs, FSWs and other sentinel populations. However without expanded prevention programmes targeting key populations at higher risk there is still the potential for a spread to the wider population.

DFID contribution: DFID's first HIV prevention programme was completed in June 2009. DFID are now supporting a World Bank programme on HIV prevention with funding of £18 million over four years (2009-2012). DFID have secured a stronger focus on harm reduction. The programme will support the

Government targets in the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Control to keep HIV prevalence in IDUs below 20% and among Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) below 3%.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Sanitation remains one of two off-track MDG targets in Vietnam. While reasonable progress has been made in increasing access to water supply, investment and action on sanitation has lagged behind.

DFID contribution: DFID Vietnam has approved £17 million to support the Government of Vietnam in scaling up rural household access to water and sanitation during 2010-2013. In joining other donors to co-fund this programme, DFID aims to support increased access of households to sanitation, using innovative and market based measures to ensure sustainability and efficiency.

²²⁰ Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training.

²²¹ Calculation from Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey 2008.

²²² World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

²²³ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2010.

Yemen

PSA Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Grey	Red

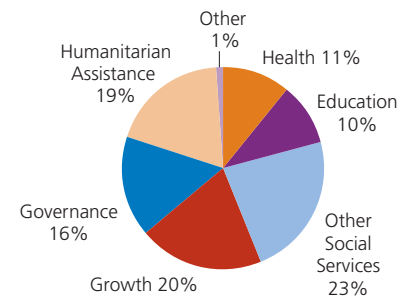
Yemen is a fragile state facing considerable challenges as it responds to increased threats from terrorism, fall-out from declining oil revenue and water resources and a need to improve governance and economic opportunity. It is the only low-income country (LIC) in the Middle East, and is under-aided by the donor community.

DFID assistance is part of a broader HMG strategy aimed at economic development and promoting stability. DFID scaled up its programme from £12 million in 2008 to nearly £30 million in 2009-10.

- Population: 23 million
- GNI per capita: \$950
- Human Development Index rank: 141 out of 182

Yemen: Bilateral aid by sector, 2009-10

Total spend: £29.8 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: The latest reliable figures show that 34.8% of Yemeni's live below the national poverty line²²⁴ and this figure will have increased due to rising food and fuel prices. In terms of food security, 46% of children under 5 are underweight for their age²²⁵.

DFID contribution: In 2009-10 DFID continued to support Yemen's Social Development Fund (SFD). The SFD runs health, education, and infrastructure projects that bring services and access to micro-credit for the poor. The SFD provides direct benefits by improving access to basic services (including schools, roads, health clinics, micro finances) for one third of the Yemen population (7 million people).

To date DFID has contributed to achieving the following:

- Improvement or rehabilitation of 491 km of gravel roads, and 218 km of paved roads. Costs of travel for beneficiaries have subsequently fallen by 45%.
- SFD's approach to improving governance now adopted as policy by the Ministry of Local Authorities and enshrined in 2008 National Strategy for Local Government.
- Provided 1.8 million cubic meters additional capacity to the national stock of water systems.
- In 2009, there were 33,554 active borrowers of micro credit provided by SFD demonstrating an annual growth rate of 98% from 2006.

In 2009-10, DFID also supported work by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to improve the environment for businesses and investment. Activities include small business training with a focus

²²⁴ UN Statistical Department (UNSD) (2006).

²²⁵ UN Statistical Department (2003).

on women, micro-finance, an international bank, and private public partnerships in ports and power.

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: Yemen still faces huge challenges in meeting the education MDG with latest figures showing net primary enrolment rate of 76%²²⁶.

DFID contribution: DFID supports a multi-donor project, helping the government of Yemen expand the provision of quality primary education. In 2009-10 167 new schools and 185 new classrooms were constructed and rehabilitated. More than 19,036 teachers were trained, and over 30,000 conditional cash transfers to girls were distributed resulting in a positive effect on enrolment and retention rates.

The SFD over the period 2004-2010 has achieved:

- 12,978 classrooms: 12% of the national stock of educational infrastructure.
- Enrolment in rural schools with SFD investments has increased by 91% for boys, and 122% for girls.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: There are 74 girls enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys (2005) an increase from 56 girls per 100 boys in 1991. In Yemen, the latest reliable figures show that only 21%²²⁷ of the workforce is made up of women and 88%²²⁸ of them are in the agricultural sector. In 2009 the Yemeni parliament passed a law setting the minimum marriage age for all Yemeni's at 17.

DFID contribution: To increase the enrolment of girls in schools DFID has supported conditional cash transfers to 32,961 girls. Since 1997 80% of the micro credit programmes through the SFD, have directly benefited women.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under 5 mortality rate is 73 in every 1,000 live births²²⁹ and the infant mortality rate is 55 in every 1,000 live births²³⁰. Access to health services is very limited in many parts of the country. The vast majority of child deaths are preventable, and malnutrition is likely to be a major contributory factor.

DFID contribution: DFID is providing £4.54 million to a Maternal and Neo-Natal Health programme through an agreement with the Government of Netherlands. This support is strengthening the Government's capacity to train midwives and doctors based in Government health facilities, in obstetric and newborn care, renovating centres for newborn children and developing manuals on neo-natal care.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Yemen has the highest maternal mortality ratio of the Middle East and North African (MENA) region with 430 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births²³¹. Health services suffer from poor distribution of health facilities, inadequate equipment, weak performance of health facilities and, poor human resource management.

DFID contribution: In 2008 the Maternal and Neo-Natal Health programme trained 441 midwives in Lahaj, Al-Dhale and Taiz governorate and this is expected to contribute to an increase in the proportion of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants from 25% to 50% by 2012.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in Yemen are not available.

DFID contribution: DFID does not have programmes in these areas as these are supported by others in the donor community.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: According to the Government of Yemen, 56% of the urban population has access to network supply water and only 31% to sewerage. In rural areas about 45% have access to safe water and 21% to adequate sanitation. Yemen is confronting a severe environmental crisis – it has one of the lowest rates of per capita water availability in the world²³². Almost 90%²³³ of water is used for agriculture, depleting the water tables at an unsustainable rate.

DFID contribution: In 2008 DFID agreed a partnership with the Islamic Development Bank on water and sanitation in Al-Howta City. In 2008-09 work on the drilling of 10 wells was completed and the project will ultimately provide clean water and sanitation for 36,000 people (by 2011). The Yemen Social Fund for Development is also scaling up its work in the water sectors. They combine improved access to drinking water, with rainwater harvesting systems and community led total sanitation.

²²⁶ UN Statistical Department (2005).

²²⁷ World Bank World Development Indicator 2008.

²²⁸ ILO 2005; Country Brief 3, Promoting Decent Work and Gender Equality in Yemen.

²²⁹ UNSD (2007).

²³⁰ UNSD (2007).

²³¹ UNSD (2005).

²³² <http://www.bicusa.org/en/Region.KeyIssues.24.aspx>

²³³ Water in the Arab World: Management Perspectives and innovations. 2009. Pg 234.

Chapter 4: Making bilateral aid more effective

4.1 DFID is accountable to Parliament and the public to ensure that UK aid achieves maximum effectiveness. Part of this is responding to the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006, which requires the Secretary of State to report on the progress made in the following areas:

- (i) promoting untied aid;
- (ii) promoting transparency in (a) the provision of aid and (b) the use made of aid provided;
- (iii) specifying future allocations of aid;
- (iv) ensuring that aid supports clearly defined development objectives, agreed between those providing and those receiving the aid;
- (v) promoting the better management of aid, including the prevention of corruption in relation to it; and
- (vi) securing improvements in the monitoring of the use of aid.

(i) Untying aid

4.2 DFID aid has been untied since 2001. Untying aid means that partner countries and DFID are able to ensure that goods and services are obtained in the most cost-effective way and has given greater opportunities for local providers. DFID operates no targets or quotas for business awarded to developing country suppliers.

(ii) Promoting transparency in the provision of aid

4.3 In 2009–10 DFID launched a searchable project database. This publishes information on conditions attached to DFID's aid projects.

4.4 DFID leads the new International Aid Transparency Initiative, which brings together donors, partner countries, civil society organisations and aid information experts to agree common strands for sharing information about aid. This will improve the transparency of international aid flows, helping partner country governments to better plan and manage aid; and allowing citizens in donor and partner countries to track spending and hold their governments accountable. During 2009–10, IATI undertook widespread consultations with partner countries and civil society organisations.

4.5 DFID continued to promote transparency through its country programmes. For example, in Ghana DFID worked with the Government to introduce annual assessments of donors' performance against their commitments.

4.6 In 2009–10 DFID continued to support the UN Development Cooperation Forum which brings together civil society organisations, parliamentarians and Governments to discuss the effectiveness of aid and other development cooperation. DFID also continued to offer support to the OECD-DAC (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee) Working Party on Aid Effectiveness as an important forum for giving partner countries more influence in international aid effectiveness.

(iii) Promoting transparency in the use made of aid provided

4.7 In 2009–10, DFID suspended, reduced or changed the form of aid because partner governments failed to meet conditions across 14 programmes in 12 countries (see table 3).

Table 3: Changes to programmes as a result of breach of conditions during 2009-10

Country	Programme	Issue	Consequence
Cameroon	Targeted Sector Budget Support – Cameroon	The necessary markers were not met for disbursement	Resulted in less funding being disbursed than had been planned.
Ghana	Poverty Reduction Budget Support 2009-2010	Necessary triggers for disbursement not met. Progress Assessment Framework reviewed in September 2009.	Originally agreed disbursement of £50 million was reduced by £2 million (£48 million was disbursed in March 2010).
Kenya	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP)	Fraud discovered in September 2009 by Government of Kenya Internal Audit Department	Resulted in £10 million not being disbursed to KESSP and the withdrawal of DFID funding through government systems.
Malawi	Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Purchase of Presidential plane	Planned PRBS of £22 million reduced to £19 million (equivalent to annual cost of plane over next 5 years).
Malawi	Support to Parliament	Concerns about misuse of funds, exposed in audit (Feb 2009)	£300,000 in funds remaining on project (out of £800,000) suspended pending full investigation into use of other funds. Requested return of funds spent outside agreed terms of Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU).
Niger	Support to girls' basic education	Necessary triggers for disbursement not met. Progress Assessment Framework reviewed in September 2009.	Resulted in 1 Million Euros less being disbursed than had been allocated under the MOU.
Sierra Leone	Support to National Revenue Authority (NRA)	A financial and forensic audit found that £50,000 of funds had not been used in line with the DFID/ NRA Memorandum of Understanding.	Funds of £620,000 under financial aid were suspended in October 2009, the grant has been terminated and the NRA will return the already spent funds to DFID Sierra Leone.

Country	Programme	Issue	Consequence
Sierra Leone	PRBS programme 2009-10 Performance Tranche component	Government of Sierra Leone only met 43% of benchmarks as set out in the Performance Assessment Framework	As only 43% of the benchmarks were met, only 43% of £5 million (the total performance tranche) amounting to £2.15 million was disbursed in December 2009.
Tanzania	Tanzania PRBS	Slow implementation of the main reform programmes and concerns about public financial management and the business environment	DFID Tanzania withheld the variable tranche of PRBS (£11.5 million) in 2009-10.
Uganda	PRBS – General Budget Support (GBS)	Lack of progress on high level corruption	Withholding of £2.5 million in 2009-10.
Zambia	PRBS II	Embezzlement of funds in the Ministry of Health	£11 million of DFID's total PRBS of £31.5 million in 2009 due to be paid in May was delayed due to uncovering serious embezzlement of funds. £9 million was subsequently released in July 2009. The remaining £2 million was released in October 2009 after agreed actions were carried out.
Cambodia	Poverty Reduction and Growth Operation (PRGO)	Necessary triggers for disbursement not met. Progress Assessment Framework reviewed in September 2009.	The second tranche of Budget Support of £2.5 million was not disbursed.
Pakistan	Maternal and Newborn Health.	Fiduciary risk and audit related concerns.	Delay. Intended making payment of £5.5 million in February or March 2010 to match the Government of Pakistan's releases to the Programme for the first three quarters of their financial year. DFID will now work with Ministry of Health to agree priority actions and benchmarks of progress on the fiduciary and audit related concerns.
Nepal	School Sector Reform Programme	Delay in donors signing the Education Joint Financing Agreement due to allegations of fraud	Minister of Finance leading Government investigation. Anticipate donors (including DFID) will be in a position to sign and hence release funding.

(iv) Specifying future allocations of aid

Providing poverty reduction budget support (PRBS)

4.8 PRBS is delivered directly to partner governments to support their poverty reduction programmes. In 2009–10, DFID provided PRBS²³¹ to 14 countries, of which 10 were in Africa and 4 in Asia. Of the total DFID bilateral programme, an estimated 27% was delivered through PRBS in 2009–10. See table 4 for details

Table 4: PRBS allocations and share of country programme provided as PRBS

£ millions	2008-09				2009-10			
	GBS	SBS	Total programme	PRBS as % of total programme	GBS	SBS	Total programme	PRBS as % of total programme
AFRICA								
<i>(Total DFID programme)</i>	342.7	160.3	1,304.3	39%	346.2	200.4	1,538.8	36%
Ethiopia	0.0	105.2	155.6	68%	0.0	125.8	219.9	57%
Ghana	59.5	18.0	95.1	82%	48.0	26.7	86.0	87%
Malawi	22.0	20.4	65.3	65%	24.0	25.4	83.1	59%
Mozambique	42.0	14.5	69.5	81%	44.0	16.8	78.0	78%
Niger	1.0	0.0	3.6	28%	0.9	0.0	3.1	29%
Rwanda	33.0	2.2	51.0	69%	33.0	5.7	51.7	75%
Sierra Leone	20.0	0.0	47.8	42%	24.3	0.0	44.2	55%
Tanzania	103.5	0.0	130.2	79%	103.5	0.0	140.4	74%
Uganda	35.0	0.0	73.2	48%	32.5	0.0	68.1	48%
Zambia	27.7	0.0	44.5	62%	36.0	0.0	49.0	73%
ASIA								
<i>(Total DFID programme)</i>	50.0	94.7	864.5	17%	80.0	89.3	907.8	19%
Cambodia	1.5	0.0	15.7	0%	0.0	0.0		0%
India	0.0	54.0	285.8	19%	0.0	52.0	285.3	18%
Nepal	0.0	9.0	52.6	17%	0.0	5.2	58.0	9%
Pakistan	30.0	25.7	119.9	46%	60.0	22.5	138.7	59%
Vietnam	20.0	6.0	51.5	50%	20.0	9.6	50	59%
REST OF WORLD								
<i>(Total DFID programme)</i>	0.0	0.0	197.9	0%	0.0	0.0	227.3	0%
TOTAL	392.8	254.9	2,363.5	27%	426.2	289.7	2,673.9	27%

Delivering aid predictably

4.9 Table 5 shows the actual disbursement of PRBS compared with commitments made to partner governments and explains why there are differences. It shows that of the £680.7 million PRBS committed for disbursement in the recipient government's financial year ending in 2009, £674.5 million (99%) was delivered in that year. Table 6 also shows that DFID disbursed 63% of planned PRBS resources in the first half of governments' financial years.

²³¹ Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget (General Budget Support) or can be earmarked to a discrete sector or sectors (SBS). In both cases the aid is spent using the government's own financial management and procurement systems and is accounted for using the government's own accountability systems.

Table 5: Predictability of PRBS in 2009 (by recipient government financial year (FY))

PRBS projects, £ million	Planned PRBS disbursements (indicated to government)	Estimated actual disbursements	Reasons for divergence	Amount disbursed in first half of recipient government's fiscal year	Reason
Africa					
Ethiopia Health Sector Budget Support	16.0	16.0		8.0	Remaining £8 million planned for second half of the year
Ethiopia Governance Sector Budget Support	3.0	2.8	£200,000 accrued from previous financial year	2.8	Planned disbursement
Ethiopia Human Development Sector Budget Support	62.0	62.0		62.0	Planned disbursement
Ethiopia Social Protection Sector Budget Support	30.0	30.0		0.0	Planned disbursement in second half of the year
Ethiopia Sector Budget Support					
Ghana PRBS	50.0	50.0		50.0	Satisfactory performance against 2008 Performance Assessment Framework
Ghana Education sector budget support	15.0	15.0		15.0	Satisfactory performance
Ghana Health sector budget support	8.0	8.0		8.0	Satisfactory performance
Malawi PRBS	22.0	27.0	£5m additional to help Malawi Government cope with external shocks including high fuel and fertiliser prices. Also helped Government cope with serious impact of exchange rate shifts.	22.0	In line with commitments
Malawi Health Sector budget support	14.2	17.5	Budget was revised during the year and the total agreed disbursement increased to £17.5 million	9.2	First tranche disbursement is between 60% and 65% of the budget (£9.2 million based on original agreement of £14.2 million)
Mozambique	44.0	44.0		44.0	In line with commitment
Niger	1.0	0.0	Benchmarks not met	0.0	Benchmarks not met
Rwanda PRBS	33.0	33.0		33.0	In line with commitment
Rwanda Education sector budget support	3.0	3.0		3.0	In line with commitment
Sierra Leone	15.0	12.2	Core tranche of £10 million disbursed; only £2.2 million of performance tranche disbursed.	10.0	Core tranche in line with commitment; performance tranche disbursed after assessment of performance against benchmarks.
Tanzania	115.0	103.5	Variable tranche of budget support withheld	103.5	In line with commitment
Uganda	35.0	32.5	£2.5 million withheld due to lack of progress in tackling grand corruption.	0.0	Design of new PRBS programme delayed into second half of GoU financial year.
Zambia	28.5	31.5	Increase of £3 million to help cushion impact of economic crisis	20.5	Delay in second payment of £11 million due to corruption in Ministry of Health
Africa total	494.7	488.0		391.0	
Asia					
Cambodia	2.5	0.0	Government failed to meet all agreed triggers and to adopt anti-corruption law	0.0	Government failed to meet all agreed triggers and to adopt anti-corruption law
India Health sector budget support	44.0	54.0	Revised on performance	0.0	Delay due to Annual Reviews and submission of claims by partner government
Nepal	5.2	5.2		0.0	In line with commitment
Pakistan PRBS	60.0	60.0		30.0	New phase of budget support approved September 2009.
Pakistan Health sector budget support	11.5	5.5	DFID's planned commitment revised to £5.5 million in February 2010 to match actual Government of Pakistan releases to the Programme. This is in line with agreed conditionality for the programme.	0.0	No disbursements pending progress on a number of audit and fiduciary risk related concerns.
Pakistan Education sector Budget support	30.0	29.0		10.0	In line with commitment. £4.5 million was disbursed in March 2010, another £14.5 million will be disbursed in June 2010 subject to results from a joint WB/DFID review mission
Pakistan Earthquake reconstruction budget support	7.5	7.5		0.0	Final sector budget support payment to ERR. Project ends March 2011
Vietnam	25.3	25.3		0.0	In line with commitment
Asia total	186.0	186.5		40.0	
Overall total	680.7	674.5		431.0	

(v) Development Partnership Arrangements

4.10 In 2009–10, DFID continued to work with partner country governments to review Development Partnership Arrangements on an annual basis.

(vi) Promoting better management of aid

4.11 Promoting better management of DFID aid includes: improving public financial management and tackling corruption.

Public financial management and fiduciary risk

4.12 In 2009–10 DFID updated its guidance on managing fiduciary risk. A standardised fiduciary risk assessment, evaluating the national public financial management system, remained a mandatory part of DFID's country planning process. These fiduciary risk assessments are reviewed by a panel of external independent financial management experts. This independent scrutiny now includes an assessment of the adequacy of any safeguards DFID intend to use in order to reduce the level of risk.

4.13 In 2009–10, DFID continued to work with partner countries and other donors to build stronger budgeting, accounting and auditing systems. This includes a joint government-donor assessment of the quality of public financial management systems; a country-led public financial management reform plan; and donor-coordinated assistance to implement reforms.

4.14 DFID may reduce or suspend aid or change the way in which aid is delivered in countries where there are significant doubts about the partner government's commitment to public financial management reform and accountability, or where there is a significant breakdown in the integrity of public financial management systems.

4.15 In 2009–10, DFID's engagement on international initiatives to strengthen public financial management systems included support to:

- the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) programme. This programme oversees the development and application of a method of assessing public financial management which, since its launch in 2005, has been applied in over 100 countries, providing donors and partner countries with a common basis for assessing public financial management performance and for measuring progress with reforms;
- the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) task forces on public financial management and on procurement;
- a new initiative to help improve the effectiveness of external audit, through a memorandum of understanding, signed in Brussels in October 2009, between the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and a group of donors, including DFID. DFID acts as Vice-Chair of the donor group on the Steering Committee.

4.16 At country level DFID support included strengthening budgeting in Pakistan, auditing in Sierra Leone and supporting comprehensive multi-donor reform programmes in Zambia and Vietnam.

Tackling Corruption

4.17 In 2009–10, DFID assistance to countries to reduce corruption included:

- Support to the recently upgraded Anti Corruption Commission in Sierra Leone. In 2009, the Commission more than doubled the number of corruption cases concluded – including prosecution of senior government figures such as the Minister of Health – and recovered 1.79 billion leones (cUS\$500,000) with a further 1.04 billion leones (cUS\$260,000) due by May 2010. The Commission has also established linkages internationally, including with UK law enforcement bodies, to pursue corruption cases where money has been taken outside Sierra Leone.
- Assistance to Nigeria’s Economic and Financial Crimes Commission through DFID’s Security, Justice and Growth Programme. This has helped Nigeria improve its compliance with international standards on anti-money laundering.
- Through funding the World Bank’s Governance Partnership Facility, DFID supported innovative work on anti-corruption, such as the use of Citizen’s Visible Audits to improve public investment transparency and accountability in Colombia, and new use of technology to monitor and improve government services in Afghanistan, India and Nepal.

4.18 In November 2009 agreement was reached on a peer review process for monitoring compliance with the UN Convention against Corruption.

4.19 In 2009–10 DFID continued to fund police units within the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police to investigate allegations of corruption relating to developing countries which involve British citizens, companies or financial institutions. The UK system has already demonstrated considerable success, recovering over £20 million of assets, freezing in excess of £140 million, and achieving the first UK convictions for foreign bribery.

(vii) Securing improvements in the monitoring of the use of aid

4.20 In 2009–10, DFID continued to improve its project and programme management procedures to ensure the Department can effectively monitor, measure, report and evaluate the results of its expenditure.

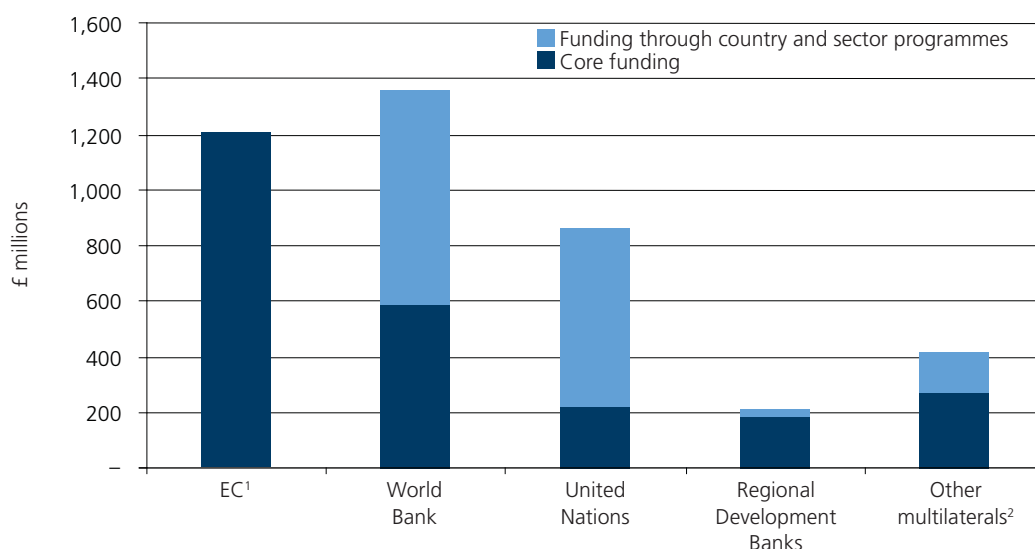
4.21 All DFID project and programmes identify what problems they will address, what the money will be spent on and who will benefit and include a measurement framework against which progress is monitored annually. DFID monitors the quality of its bilateral portfolio through its portfolio quality index. This is calculated based on scores given to projects at their annual review or at project completion. Scores are given based on an assessment of the likelihood of the projects objectives being achieved. Monthly portfolio quality (PQ) reports with breakdowns by division and sector are circulated across DFID. Trends in portfolio quality are discussed by the Management Board. Overall the success rate of DFID projects and programmes was 72.8% in 2009–10.

- 4.22** In 2009–10, DFID completed a review to streamline and cut-out unnecessary process and procedures. This has been supported by clearer guidance on mandatory requirements and best practice. Key changes included:
- A simplified project consultation record removing unnecessary transactions and details that don't improve the quality of the project.
 - Introduction of a strengthened logical framework (the main project monitoring tool), that details the expected goal, purpose, inputs and outputs from a project and that helps monitoring and reporting of results.
 - Delivery of a toolkit of suggested indicators covering a range of sectors including health, HIV and AIDS, climate change, conflict and education, to support the design of logical frameworks.
- 4.23** DFID's Investment Committee commissioned a series of sector portfolio reviews to examine how the Department can maximise the impact of its investments in sectors. In 2009–10 DFID completed portfolio reviews for education and health and started reviews of its governance and civil society portfolio.
- 4.24** In 2009 DFID published its first Evaluation Policy. The policy covers all evaluations undertaken in DFID, including those managed by Evaluation Department and those by other departments and country offices.
- 4.25** The Independent Advisory Committee on Development Impact (IACDI) commissioned an independent review of the quality of DFID's evaluations, benchmarking them against the work of other development agencies. The Quality Review found that most of DFID's evaluation work is good, and of similar quality to other leading bilateral aid agencies.
- 4.26** In 2009–10 published evaluations included:
- Country programme evaluations in: Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Yemen and Sudan.
 - Joint evaluation of the Paris Declaration Phase 1: Statistical Capacity Building.
 - Social transfers – two working papers: i) Evaluation Summary Report and ii) DFID and the Politics of Influencing.
 - DFID: Influencing in the Health Sector.
 - Voice & Accountability Working Paper, and
 - Project Completion Reports Synthesis Report.

Chapter 5: Making multilateral aid more effective

- 5.1 In 2009-10, DFID spent 38% of its programme budget on central or core funding to multilateral organisations. In addition, to the core funding, DFID works through multilateral organisations at country level to deliver its bilateral programme, with 38% of DFID’s bilateral programme channelled through multilateral organisations in 2009-10.
- 5.2 As shown in Figure 4 the main multilateral recipients of DFID funds were the European Commission, World Bank, United Nations and Regional Development Banks (including African, Asian, Caribbean and Latin American Development Banks).

Figure 4: DFID funding through multilaterals 2009/10



1. Includes the UK’s contribution to the EC development budget and the European Development Fund – a voluntary fund for 78 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) under the Cotonou agreement
 2. Includes the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Environment Facility

European Union

- 5.3 The European Commission (EU) aid programme (worth £7.4 billion in 2008) continued to work in most of the world’s poorest countries, including many where DFID does not have a programme. In 2009-10, 19% of DFID’s total programme funds were disbursed via the EU. In 2008, the UK contributed 15% to the EU development budget and additionally 13% to the European Development Fund (latest available figures).
- 5.4 DFID’s work with the EU in 2009-10 focused on improving the quality of aid delivered by the EU and making the EU’s wider policies more supportive of development.

- 5.5 In 2009 DFID was involved in the development of a new emergency fund called the Vulnerability FLEX. By the end of 2009 this had paid out €160 million to support people hit by the economic crisis. DFID also contributed to the conclusion of eight MDG contracts worth €235 million, in which the money is paid on the basis of MDG results.
- 5.6 DFID worked closely with Member States to achieve successful outcomes, including a shift in the emphasis of the EU's reporting from the amount of money disbursed to the benefits that its work has produced.
- 5.7 EU projects scored as performing at very good/good level increased from 74% in 2008 to 76% in 2009.
- 5.8 The legal basis for the European Investment Bank's (EIB) lending to non-EU and non-ACP countries was expanded in March 2009; and the Cotonou Agreement, which governs the EIB's lending to ACP countries, was revised in 2010. These revisions help to ensure that the billions of euros of Bank loans to countries outside the EU are used to contribute directly to EU development objectives and tackle poverty.
- 5.9 DFID also engaged with the European Parliament, particularly the Foreign Affairs and Development Committees, focusing on how the EU's policies on climate change, fisheries, trade and migration can be made to have a more positive impact on developing countries and how this impact can be monitored.

World Bank

- 5.10 The World Bank is the biggest global provider of development finance. The International Development Association (IDA) is the concessional arm of the World Bank that works in the poorest countries. In 2009-10, DFID gave £520 million to IDA.
- 5.11 Over the last year, a series of reforms have been initiated to improve the World Bank's effectiveness and performance. These include basing more staff in country, closer to their clients, and the introduction of less cumbersome procedures for investments.
- 5.12 In 2009-10, the World Bank established a pilot crisis response window to allow it to help the poorest countries when they experience a shock and protect the progress they have made on tackling poverty. In January 2010 the Bank launched the \$1.6 billion facility, which includes a £100 million contribution from DFID. 56 of the poorest countries will benefit from these additional resources.
- 5.13 In 2009-10, DFID invested £8.3 million to strengthen WB governance and anti-corruption work including on the joint Governance Partnership Facility. There has been a notable increase in WB governance staffing, as well as joint country strategies with other donors, and the use of political economy analysis to strengthen programme design.
- 5.14 The World Bank increased its portfolio quality in the last year, 81% compared with 75% in 2008-09 and all country strategies now have results frameworks. The World Bank has continued to decentralise with 29% of internationally recruited staff now based in country offices (25% in 2008-09) and to increase the proportion of its portfolio managed by country offices (37% in 2009-10 compared with 34% in 2008-09).

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- 5.15** DFID worked closely with Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) to encourage the IMF to ensure its assistance supports country led Poverty Reduction Strategies. The IMF has played a prominent role in helping poor countries through the financial crisis. The IMF has made \$4.5 billion in new concessional commitments to Low Income Countries (LICs) since the financial crisis began. Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Mozambique have all benefited from the higher level of finance that is now available from the doubling of access rights at the IMF for LICs.
- 5.16** DFID continued its commitment to the IMF Exogenous Shocks Facility (ESF), with a further £26.8 million contribution in 2009. The UK used \$2 billion of its Special Drawing Rights to top up the IMF's loan capital for lending to LICs.
- 5.17** 2009-10 saw major improvements in IMF conditionality and reforms to the IMF facilities for LICs. These measures will provide more flexibility to cope with different circumstances and better tailor facilities to meet the diversity amongst LICs. Poverty reduction will continue to be a focus of all the IMF's facilities for LICs.

Regional Development Banks

- 5.18** The African, Asian, Inter-American and Caribbean Development Banks provide loans, grants and advice to help countries achieve the MDGs. In 2009-10, DFID provided £181 million in core funding to the regional development banks.
- 5.19** Progress on improving the effectiveness of the Regional Development Banks has been positive. Both the African and Asian Development Banks have met targets to improve the quality of their portfolio and all country strategies now have results frameworks.
- 5.20** The African Development Bank has increased the proportion of internationally recruited staff based in their field offices to 8% and 23% of professional staff positions are now based in Asian Development Bank resident missions. Both have also increased the proportion of their portfolio managed by country offices.

United Nations

- 5.21** 2009-10 saw the first review of the new performance frameworks DFID adopted with UN agencies. Under these frameworks part of the agency's funding is contingent upon delivery against mutually agreed targets. UNAIDS and UNFPA received the full amount available, while UNDP and WHO received 50%. A performance framework was agreed with UNICEF and will be included in the 2010 Annual Review. Performance frameworks are under development with UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (new Institutional Strategy is being finalised jointly with Canada and Republic of Ireland) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Similar frameworks are in place or being prepared for United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UNESCO, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD).

- 5.22** DFID continued to push UN agencies to identify efficiency gains in their running costs. In 2009–10 UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA budgeted for efficiency gains equating to \$59.6 million during 2010–11 (\$18.8 million UNDP, \$6.4 million UNFPA, and \$34.6 million UNICEF).
- 5.23** UN Delivering as One is an initiative to improve efficiency, reduce duplication and strengthen leadership of the UN’s work at a country level. It draws together the operations of different UN agencies under one leader, one budget, one programme and one office. In 2009–10, DFID supported 17 countries²³² development efforts through the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window (jointly funded by DFID, Spain, Norway and the Netherlands). At an international meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, in October 2009, countries that have adopted a One UN approach said that there was “no going back” to the way UN business had been done before.

Global Funds

- 5.24** The **Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria** (GFATM) is one of the world’s leading funders of AIDS, TB and Malaria programmes. It contributes directly to MDG6 and impacts on MDGs 4 & 5 focussing on both prevention and treatment.
- 5.25** In 2009–10 DFID gave £163 million to the Fund as well as an additional £10 million specifically to support the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria which the Fund is managing.
- 5.26** GFATM recently approved reforms which will improve progress against Paris Declaration commitments. This includes National Strategy Applications and alignment to country reporting mechanisms.
- 5.27** The **GAVI Alliance** (GAVI; formerly called the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation) aims to save children’s lives and protect people’s health by increasing access to immunisation in poor countries. DFID’s contribution to GAVI was £10.8 million in 2009–10. GAVI is focused on the delivery of off-track MDG 4.
- 5.28** GAVI has agreed a results-based performance framework with DFID. DFID encouraged GAVI to develop a comprehensive resource allocation framework. This framework helps GAVI maximise value for money by assessing relative vaccine benefit and cost-effectiveness – looking at morbidity and mortality impact, contribution to MDG 4 and cost per death averted – to ensure focus on the highest priority and most cost effective vaccines. The GAVI Board decided in November 2009 to select certain vaccines as higher priorities and introduce them in a properly sequenced way.
- 5.29** Both GFATM and GAVI have taken further steps, in 2009, to embed gender throughout their organisation and operations with both now having approved Gender Strategies and Implementation Plans.

²³² Cape Verde, Comoros, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Bhutan, Kiribati, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Uruguay, Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro.

5.30 The UK is a founding member and key funder of **UNITAID** and provided £25 million in 2009. UNITAID is dedicated to bringing down the prices of drugs, diagnostics and other commodities to tackle AIDS, TB and malaria, and making them available more widely and quickly. It targets MDG 6 but also has a key role to play in addressing MDGs 4 & 5. DFID has been working to improve the way UNITAID operates – helping to develop a new strategy to ensure it has the largest possible impact on the availability and affordability of treatments.

Civil Society

5.31 DFID funds small, medium and large civil society organisations (CSOs) through a wide variety of channels, including multilateral organisations, intermediary fund managers (e.g. grant making foundations, challenge funds) and direct funding.

5.32 In 2009–10, DFID worked through UK CSOs in a variety of ways, including through 30 Partnership Programme Arrangements with major CSO partners such as Oxfam, Save the Children and Action Aid, helping to support their work in poor countries; through the Civil Society Challenge Fund supporting over 100 projects worldwide, on tackling humanitarian emergencies and also through our country offices and other DFID programmes.

5.33 DFID undertook a review of its civil society portfolio in 2009–10. This highlighted that levels of funding to civil society globally are much higher than those reported through UK CSOs. The review also showed that DFID’s level of funding to civil society varies across countries, with the highest levels of spend being in fragile states.

5.34 In terms of impact, the review found that at individual project level, civil society service delivery projects seem to do well. However, aggregation at portfolio level is difficult. Continuing to improve the effectiveness of CSOs and how they manage for, and learn from, results will remain a priority for DFID.

Annex A

Annual reporting of statistical information

- A.1** The International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State for International Development to report to Parliament on an annual basis. The schedule to the Act sets out the statistical reporting that is required. This information is published each autumn for the preceding financial year in DFID's publication Statistics on International Development. Provisional figures for 2009–10 are provided in the following tables.
- A.2** The statistical reporting requirements of the Act are itemised below with the tables within this Annex showing where the corresponding information can be located. Information is included for the most recent period and each of the four periods before.

Act schedule	Table number
Total UK bilateral aid broken down by	
Debt relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	Table A.1
Region	Tables A.2, A.3 and A.4
Country including humanitarian assistance breakdown	Tables A.2, A.3 and A.4
Sector	Table A.5
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral aid	Table A.4
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Tables A.2, A.3 and A.4
UK multilateral aid broken down by	
Debt relief	Table A.1
European Union	Table A.1
World Bank	Table A.1
United Nations and its agencies	Table A.1
Other multilateral organisations	Table A.1
UK bilateral official development assistance (ODA) broken down by	
Percentage of gross national income (GNI)	Table A.6
Country Table	Table A.6
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table A.6
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral ODA	Table A.6
UK multilateral ODA broken down by:	
Percentage of GNI	Table A.6
UK imputed share¹ of the aggregate amount of multilateral ODA provided by the bodies to which the UK contributed such assistance broken down by	
Country	Table A.7
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table A.7

1. UK imputed multilateral share is the share of all multilateral contributions to each recipient country which can be attributed to the UK.

Table A.1 Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)

	2004/05 £000	2005/06 £000	2006/07 £000	2007/08 £000	2008/09 £000	2009/10 £000
Total Bilateral GPEX¹	3 208 072	4 569 524	5 124 083	3 517 389	4 333 920	..
<i>of which: Bilateral Debt Relief</i>	656 764	1 631 713	1 961 041	10 616	299 762	87 102
<i>of which: Cancelled Export Credits</i>	583 187	1 570 193	1 776 468	3 760	280 037	36 630
Total Multilateral GPEX¹	1 748 406	1 915 506	2 222 010	2 246 995	2 600 365	..
<i>of which: Total Multilateral European Union</i>	1 222 018	1 191 961	1 123 215	1 200 319	1 407 901	..
<i> Total Multilateral World Bank</i>	150 000	364 909	493 333	493 387	573 652	..
<i> Total Multilateral UN Agencies</i>	211 638	252 745	245 019	296 940	308 154	..
<i> Total Multilateral Other Organisations</i>	164 750	105 892	360 443	256 348	310 659	..
<i>of which: Total Multilateral Debt Relief</i>	42 123	24 822	52 656	64 530	48 846	39 720
Total Admin	227 769	256 451	245 893	262 731	249 000	..
TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT¹	5 184 247	6 741 481	7 591 986	6 027 115	7 183 285	..
<i>of which: DFID Programme:</i>						
DFID Bilateral Programme	2 198 827	2 654 766	2 782 583	2 961 807	3 287 698	3 961 021
<i>of which pensions</i>	4 873	4 533	4 067	3 897	3 732	3 416
DFID Bilateral Programme exc Pensions	2 193 954	2 650 233	2 778 516	2 957 909	3 283 966	3 957 605
DFID Multilateral Programme	1 454 723	1 634 568	2 010 821	1 990 184	2 277 358	2 458 487
DFID Admin	192 864	237 008	234 468	247 683	237 899	238 465
TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME	3 846 414	4 526 342	5 027 872	5 199 673	5 802 955	6 657 972

.. Data not available

1. Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) is expenditure by all official sources (i.e government departments and public bodies such as CDC) on aid to developing countries. GPEX for 2009-10 is not yet available. This will be published in 'Statistics on International Development' in autumn 2010

Table A.2 Total DFID Bilateral Aid and Humanitarian Assistance by Recipient Country 2009-10

	£ thousand	
	DFID Bilateral Programme	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance
Africa		
Algeria	230	230
Angola ¹	3 741	348
Burkina Faso ¹	1 400	1 269
Burundi ¹	12 988	3 995
Cameroon	240	
Cape Verde	527	71
Central African Republic ¹	2 706	2 706
Chad ¹	5 793	5 793
Congo	1 181	1 181
Congo (Dem Rep) ¹	109 060	40 979
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	360	360
Djibouti ¹	443	443
Eritrea ¹	3 176	3 176
Ethiopia ¹	214 341	63 609
Gambia ¹	2 159	59
Ghana ¹	89 923	404
Guinea ¹	749	629
Kenya ¹	64 219	13 716
Lesotho ¹	5 075	83
Liberia ¹	11 965	739
Madagascar ¹	2 521	2 521
Malawi ¹	73 784	943
Mali ¹	10	
Mauritania ¹	325	325
Mauritius	11	
Mozambique ¹	67 891	237
Namibia	195	195
Niger ¹	5 143	4 275
Nigeria ¹	114 226	860
Rwanda ¹	52 829	
Sierra Leone ¹	44 915	433
Somalia ¹	44 431	31 925
South Africa	21 282	- 7
St Helena & Dependencies	22 701	
Sudan ¹	145 578	57 303
Swaziland	195	195
Tanzania ¹	143 648	8 321
Uganda ¹	68 042	8 236
Zambia ¹	49 191	18
Zimbabwe ¹	66 572	18 646
Asia and Middle East		
Afghanistan ¹	133 401	7 160
Bangladesh ¹	148 823	1 222
Bhutan ¹	71	71
Burma ¹	28 175	3 061
Cambodia ¹	15 871	
China	34 639	1 104
East Timor ¹	14	
India	295 125	
Indonesia	25 057	5 650
Iraq ²	20 238	7 648
Korea Dem Rep ¹	2 822	2 822
Kyrgyzstan ¹	4 395	
Laos ¹	720	567
Maldives	150	
Mongolia	331	
Nepal ¹	66 862	6 013
Pakistan ¹	140 398	48 444
Philippines	2 278	2 271
Sri Lanka	12 801	12 662
Syria	490	490
Tajikistan ¹	4 849	756
Thailand	52	
Vietnam ¹	54 317	
West Bank & Gaza ³	57 630	15 006
Yemen ¹	29 778	7 241

	£ thousand	
	DFID Bilateral Programme	of which Humanitarian Assistance
Rest of the World		
Albania	143	
Armenia	24	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 379	
Brazil	927	
Chile	250	250
Colombia	1 269	1 269
Cuba	250	250
El Salvador	372	372
Georgia	1 113	948
Guatemala	938	744
Guyana	1 629	
Haiti ¹	15 114	15 044
Honduras	300	189
Jamaica	1 783	
Kosovo	3 022	
Moldova	5 432	140
Montserrat	20 766	
Nicaragua	3 802	421
Papua New Guinea ¹	97	
Peru	311	
Pitcairn Islands	1 790	
Russian Federation	1 507	
Samoa ¹	215	100
Serbia ^{1,4}	1 721	
Turks and Caicos Islands	4 690	4 170
Ukraine	34	
Vanuatu ¹	40	
Total Africa	1 649 932	294 126
of which: Total sub-Saharan Africa	1 539 518	292 474
Total Asia	1 089 121	122 409
Total Rest of the World	87 685	19 792
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	3 957 605	471 420
Non Region Specific ⁵	1 130 867	35 093
Total Developing Countries ⁶	3 951 866	467 250
Low Income Countries (GNI per capita below \$935 in 2007) ¹	2 051 960	364 749

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. Income groups are classified using 2007 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$935 or less. India now classed as Middle Income.
2. Recorded flow to Iraq before 2003-04 are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSO's) for Iraqi citizens. No aid was provided to the government of Iraq during that period.
3. DFID also contributes around £15 million-£20 million annually to United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) whose work supports Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.
4. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. Expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro has been attributed between the two countries where possible. Thus, any spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro is reported under Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.
5. This includes grants to Voluntary Service Overseas, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations.
6. Developing countries are those that appear on the DAC list of ODA recipients, as well as non region specific expenditure.

Table A.3 Total DFID Bilateral Aid and Humanitarian Assistance by Recipient Country 2004-05 to 2009-10

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Africa							
Algeria	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6	–	–	–	–	230
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	6	–	–	–	–	230
Angola ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 874	7 848	7 713	4 322	3 265	3 741
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 187	4 105	1 442	956	1 048	348
Benin ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	1 241	–	–	–
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	193	49	35	–	–	–
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	56	–	1 391	9	127	1 400
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	105	–	–	1 269
Burundi ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 612	11 959	9 672	5 153	10 421	12 988
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	5 395	6 312	8 476	3 618	5 024	3 995
Cameroon	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 988	3 170	25 542	1 619	6 850	240
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape Verde	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	422	130	449	527
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	71
Central African Republic ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	2 197	1 134	3 615	2 706
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	1 000	834	3 615	2 706
Chad ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 000	–	1 310	5 140	6 331	5 793
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 000	–	1 310	5 140	6 331	5 793
Congo	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	500	106	466	61	9	1 181
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	500	–	–	–	–	1 181
Congo (Dem Rep) ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	29 284	58 832	75 251	82 711	93 892	109 060
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	16 372	44 171	52 116	46 156	32 778	40 979
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 062	2 011	3 066	572	–	360
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	966	1 080	530	–	360
Djibouti ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	3 944	176	–	443
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	443
Egypt	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 206	484	519	–	–	–
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 310	2 308	3 490	3 367	3 692	3 176
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 065	2 276	3 490	3 367	3 692	3 176
Ethiopia ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	62 364	62 558	90 496	139 519	165 521	214 341
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	6 719	9 175	1 968	5 000	33 699	63 609
Gambia ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	391	1 195	7 723	2 412	2 467	2 159
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	59
Ghana ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	71 827	94 921	81 943	92 208	99 448	89 923
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	400	426	1 781	404
Guinea ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	22	799	868	223	680	749
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	750	550	155	246	629
Guinea-Bissau ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	32	1	42	–
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	32	1	42	–
Kenya ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	34 682	62 624	64 981	44 348	102 331	64 219
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	5 517	16 577	13 240	4 735	15 795	13 716

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Lesotho ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 504	4 305	6 752	3 896	6 209	5 075
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	83
Liberia ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	8 455	6 081	8 364	7 606	16 698	11 965
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	6 249	4 918	5 943	2 332	4 757	739
Madagascar ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	7 712	1 852	15 672	1 477	9 341	2 521
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	200	–	–	851	311	2 521
Malawi ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	56 061	68 371	63 101	69 415	77 100	73 784
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	4 573	2 220	2 735	1 946	451	943
Mali ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	93	724	2 153	–	1 104	10
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	550	–	–	–	–
Mauritania ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	215	58	1 565	93	–	325
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	250	- 4	–	325
Mauritius	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	111	77	17	15	12	11
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	71	1	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	72	1	–	–	–	–
Mozambique ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	47 941	56 540	56 273	67 580	65 495	67 891
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	16	259	642	183	1 971	237
Namibia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 201	909	508	418	535	195
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	50	–	195
Niger ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 375	3 345	2 241	2 041	7 546	5 143
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	3 199	1 488	1 519	4 553	4 275
Nigeria ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	46 274	77 503	81 043	84 780	110 025	114 226
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	393	940	924	942	551	860
Rwanda ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	42 507	70 422	16 759	52 616	70 081	52 829
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	13	–	93	305	8	–
Senegal ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	54	1 532	2 383	1 090	163	- 1,002
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	37	–	–
Sierra Leone ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	27 260	34 120	37 620	54 056	47 770	44 915
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	800	–	–	–	1 794	433
Somalia ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 806	18 740	16 631	25 714	33 471	44 431
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	3 543	15 589	7 975	13 675	18 288	31 925
South Africa	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	30 514	28 978	25 031	27 300	40 679	21 282
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	74	776	- 7
St Helena & Dependencies	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	14 481	13 564	15 692	17 550	35 738	22 701
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	40	59	- 9	–	–	–
Sudan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	83 890	117 046	109 800	134 666	105 787	145 578
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	77 904	97 792	83 614	91 245	52 574	57 303
Swaziland	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	632	534	116	2 154	997	195
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	9	300	–	2 152	997	195
Tanzania ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	96 029	112 098	111 776	122 400	132 341	143 648
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	2 817	500	700	460	550	8 321
Togo ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	60	449	336	150	67	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	300	250	–	–	–
Uganda ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	60 953	71 610	77 547	68 915	70 672	68 042
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	11 783	20 831	18 108	14 059	15 508	8 236
Zambia ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	30 229	47 290	61 070	41 388	46 590	49 191
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	398	4 552	677	1 462	3 671	18

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Zimbabwe ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	27 355	35 376	34 072	43 266	56 048	66 572
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	14 426	26 029	15 991	17 987	21 004	18 646
Africa Regional							
North of Sahara Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	634	429
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
East African Community	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	389	1 555
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 618	8 601	10 485	3 167	10 057	7 275
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	113	129	128	0	150	–
South of Sahara regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 541	8 112	44 722	84 041	19 134	78 167
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	608	687	623	–	4 892	18 492
Africa regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	39 540	42 063	27 822	46 796	69 043	109 755
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	1 794	488	1 134	958	3 671	1 422
Asia and Middle East							
Afghanistan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	79 589	98 430	98 831	108 926	147 455	133 401
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	7 067	3 390	1 613	8 245	19 607	7 160
Bangladesh ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	127 904	123 368	109 313	129 392	132 941	148 823
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	25 038	55	–	13 341	7 324	1 222
Bhutan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	–	71
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	71
Burma ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 004	6 475	7 608	8 780	56 661	28 175
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	1 005	1 221	1 110	1 068	45 666	3 061
Cambodia ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	9 954	13 095	12 433	12 802	17 725	15 871
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	433	541	405	49	–
China	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	35 876	34 744	38 589	38 796	40 296	34 639
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	200	–	–	2 118	1 104
East Timor ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 512	1 641	4 016	1 321	2 129	14
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	106	55	–	–
India	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	257 645	252 755	233 853	275 402	297 028	295 125
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	413	3 757	1 398	1 013	386	–
Indonesia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	33 979	58 077	60 634	32 210	36 665	25 057
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	11 123	20 791	18 640	15 329	15 106	5 650
Iran	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 202	250	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	1 202	250	–	–	–	–
Iraq ²	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	49 107	86 869	49 569	39 527	32 812	20 238
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	21 337	4 759	10 085	19 958	16 000	7 648
Jordan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 181	3 318	8 801	100	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	300	100	–	–
Kazakhstan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	672	802	37	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea Dem Rep ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	712	–	–	649	–	2 822
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	712	–	–	649	–	2 822
Kyrgyzstan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 537	7 271	5 455	5 856	9 359	4 395
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	57	703	–
Laos ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	313	153	588	429	245	720
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	215	102	456	209	100	567
Lebanon	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	297	150	6 402	169	39	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	6 263	68	–	–

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Maldives	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	808	405	–	–	–	150
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	605	405	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	231	235	217	706	2 815	331
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	35 085	34 188	42 833	54 694	57 999	66 862
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	808	1 081	962	350	5 596	6 013
Pakistan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	31 371	97 407	101 114	86 958	119 942	140 398
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	140	38 849	15 699	7 866	10 775	48 444
Philippines	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 621	2 185	624	321	20	2 278
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	309	91	300	–	–	2 271
Sri Lanka	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 552	10 774	5 904	1 813	2 978	12 801
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	250	5 055	1 334	1 819	3 038	12 662
Syria	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	126	–	- 9	–	–	490
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	490
Tajikistan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 359	2 766	7 363	3 240	5 093	4 849
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	22	79	100	730	1 092	756
Thailand	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	223	77	–	–	–	52
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	28	20	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	613	277	11	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	40 425	57 502	52 401	50 968	55 055	54 317
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	50	–	–	–	–
West Bank & Gaza ³	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	17 565	15 058	15 196	45 033	41 314	57 630
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	1 800	–	213	29	12 847	15 006
Yemen ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 392	11 525	21 462	11 999	19 215	29 778
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	7	4	–	830	1 710	7 241
Asia and Middle East Regional							
Middle East Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 733	1 020	2 584	3 299	1 051	3 843
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	2 468	2 585	–	–
South & Central Asia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	3 455	1 706
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	927	–
Far East Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	803	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central Asia Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	18	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asia Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	45 475	22 042	13 892	17 190	4 644	4 284
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	36 690	6 607	584	1 582	0	222
Rest of the World							
Albania	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 183	1 795	2 537	1 514	686	143
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	4	–	–	–	–	–
Anguilla	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 216	895	127	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 453	3 887	4 089	3 082	2 798	24
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	0	–	–	400	–	24
Azerbaijan	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	49	14	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	7	–	–	–	–	–

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Belarus	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	128	29	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 619	1 179	976	644	8	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 402	3 103	3 610	487	1 283	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	98	–	–	–
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 224	3 282	3 975	4 905	4 112	2 379
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 989	2 387	733	436	860	927
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 175	168	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	50	–	–	–	–
Chile	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	437	790	500	–	–	250
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	437	790	500	–	–	250
Colombia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	541	382	284	259	219	1 269
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	110	–	–	–	1 269
Croatia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	984	674	71	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	17	6	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	184	- 10	–	–	–	250
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	250
Dominica	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 086	1 078	541	541	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	279	75	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	26	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	75	5	–	–	–	372
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	372
Ecuador	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	159	217	62	67	- 246	- 147
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 741	2 438	3 883	2 454	7 825	1 113
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	64	30	321	–	3 199	948
Gibraltar	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1	2	1	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5 995	328	533	56	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	196	85	119	225	256	938
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	744
Guyana	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	8 707	8 772	15 788	2 783	2 472	1 629
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	497	33	4	–	–	–
Haiti ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 027	1 283	0	–	824	15 114
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	1 913	1 271	0	–	824	15 044
Honduras	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	960	1 302	867	–	–	300
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	189
Hungary	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	- 3	–	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 218	6 129	5 576	5 646	3 352	1 783
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	343	–	–	–	–

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Kiribati ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	46	26	18	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 430	2 919	3 179	3 200	3 304	3 022
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macedonia (FYR of)	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 529	1 325	65	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	2	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	97	12	–	65	80	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	65	80	–
Moldova	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 576	1 505	3 730	1 790	4 820	5 432
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	81	156	165	40	–	140
Montenegro ^{1,4}	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	222	21	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montserrat	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	14 151	12 617	15 556	17 164	16 276	20 766
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	144	–	–	3	0	–
Nicaragua	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 808	4 218	9 699	4 158	3 854	3 802
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	100	2 255	421
Papua New Guinea ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	155	322	279	97
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	5	3	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	5	3	–	–	–	–
Peru	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	3 990	1 604	4 962	1 437	492	311
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	- 1	–	–	750	21	–
Pitcairn Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 314	2 582	1 837	1 460	2 115	1 790
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 240	826	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	75	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	15 133	5 684	5 945	373	190	1 507
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	1 374	299	1 306	–	–	–
Samoa ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	111	215
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	100
Serbia ^{1,4}	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	4 001	3 150	2 663	2 803	2 869	1 721
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	278	178	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Lucia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	357	418	166	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	9	338	263	263	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
States of ex Yugoslavia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	445	76	–	–	–	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	320	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 458	1 114	740	444	105	–
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turks and Caicos Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	1 187	357	149	178	1 000	4 690
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	4 170
Ukraine	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	6 113	5 935	5 686	3 086	279	34
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	400	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu ¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	–	–	–	–	33	40
	<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–

		£ thousand					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Rest of the World Regional							
North & Central America Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 041 –	807 93	687 159	31 –	110 –	- 53 –
Caribbean Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 999 854	2 878 707	1 377 6	6 020 4 291	10 319 7 979	10 960 - 4,178
Overseas Territories (cross territory programmes)	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	642 21	1 532 12	1 771 0	1 001 251	804 21	1 231 –
Latin America Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 929 –	3 625 –	5 623 –	7 077 –	5 895 82	276 –
Americas Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	774 754	750 750	748 748	749 749	– –	– –
Balkan Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	3 004 –	2 587 600	2 438 400	2 735 –	3 397 –	1 950 –
Europe Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	3 716 54	4 508 –	2 813 –	4 612 –	3 495 –	3 527 49
South Pacific Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 149 –	594 –	12 –	7 –	251 –	– –
Oceania Regional	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	38 –	18 –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Windward Islands	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 455 –	836 –	928 –	948 –	179 –	21 –
Total Africa	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	866 841 165 511	1 139 145 263 674	1 211 831 226 475	1 345 679 221 152	1 532 852 240 530	1 649 932 294 126
of which:							
Total sub-Saharan Africa	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	824 017 163 640	1 096 597 263 185	1 183 491 225 341	1 298 883 220 194	1 463 174 236 858	1 539 518 292 474
Total Asia	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	806 090 113 241	942 879 87 976	899 721 64 409	930 577 76 289	1 087 760 143 045	1 089 121 122 409
Total Rest of the World	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	135 180 6 475	103 338 5 167	115 481 3 542	83 023 6 650	84 706 14 460	87 685 19 792
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 193 954 317 134	2 650 233 437 567	2 778 516 375 796	2 957 909 424 650	3 283 966 449 163	3 957 605 471 420
Non Region Specific ⁵	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	385 843 36 412	464 871 81 549	551 483 83 607	598 630 120 558	578 679 51 128	1 130 867 35 093
Total Developing Countries ⁶	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 174 003 283 088	2 644 129 356 393	2 773 121 293 120	2 953 440 303 443	3 279 799 449 163	3 951 866 467 250
Low income countries (GNI per capita below \$935 in 2007)¹	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 130 094 201 096	1 503 300 308 546	1 539 406 245 398	1 683 937 251 753	1 415 110 271 787	2 051 960 364 749

.. Data not available

- Nil

1. Income groups are classified using 2007 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$935 or less. India now classed as Middle Income.

2. Recorded flow to Iraq before 2003-04 are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSO's) for Iraqi citizens. No aid was provided to the government of Iraq during that period.

3. DFID also contributes around £15 million-£20 million annually to United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) whose work supports Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

4. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. Expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro has been attributed between the two countries where possible. Thus, any spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro is reported under Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.

5. This includes grants to Voluntary Service Overseas, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations.

6. Developing countries are those that appear on the DAC list of ODA recipients, as well as non region specific expenditure.

Table A.4 Total Gross Public Expenditure (GPEX) by Recipient Country 2004-05 to 2008-09⁷

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Africa						
Algeria	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	127	585	–	285	1 169
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	–	0.01	0.03
Angola ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 874	7 848	7 713	4 712	3 428
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.08
Benin ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	1 241	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	0.02	–	–
Botswana	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	228	81	65	171	484
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Burkina Faso ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 518	1 424	1 507	9	127
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Burundi ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 612	11 959	9 672	6 653	10 421
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.24
Cameroon	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	16 547	3 170	115 408	2 013	7 907
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.52	0.07	2.25	0.06	0.18
Cape Verde	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	422	130	449
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	0.01	0.00	0.01
Central African Republic ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	2 197	1 134	3 615
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	0.04	0.03	0.08
Chad ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 000	–	1 310	5 140	6 331
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	–	0.03	0.15	0.15
Congo	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 928	106	466	61	9
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Congo (Dem Rep) ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	36 585	58 832	79 284	82 910	99 645
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.14	1.29	1.55	2.36	2.30
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 772	2 281	3 306	782	180
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.00
Djibouti ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	3 944	176	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	0.08	0.01	0.00
Egypt	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	42 725	3 116	10 728	2 135	6 529
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.33	0.07	0.21	0.06	0.15
Eritrea ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 310	2 308	3 490	3 498	4 049
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.09
Ethiopia ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	73 044	62 562	90 506	140 011	168 607
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.28	1.37	1.77	3.98	3.89
Gambia ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	406	1 212	7 788	2 455	2 573
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.06
Ghana ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	145 335	96 315	93 147	93 076	103 728
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	4.53	2.11	1.82	2.65	2.39
Guinea ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	239	809	878	267	951
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Guinea-Bissau ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	32	1	67
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	0.00	0.00	..
Kenya ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	37 824	65 486	67 054	52 135	109 829
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.18	1.43	1.31	1.48	2.53

⁷ Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) is expenditure by all official sources (i.e. government departments and public bodies such as CDC) on aid to developing countries. GPEX for 2009-10 is not yet available. This will be published in 'Statistics on International Development' in autumn 2010.

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Lesotho ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 522	4 319	6 765	3 908	6 292
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.15
Liberia ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	8 455	6 081	8 364	7 608	17 027
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.26	0.13	0.16	0.22	0.39
Libyan Arab Republic	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	146	630
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	0.00	0.01
Madagascar ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	22 016	1 852	15 672	1 543	10 245
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.69	0.04	0.31	0.04	0.24
Malawi ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	56 429	68 653	88 686	72 619	82 021
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.76	1.50	1.73	2.06	1.89
Mali ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	93	724	2 153	–	1 104
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.02	0.04	–	0.03
Mauritania ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	215	58	1 849	93	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	–
Mauritius	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	112	78	453	60	332
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Morocco	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	71	1	–	169	3 693
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	0.09
Mozambique ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	47 941	56 540	56 273	67 799	66 365
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.49	1.24	1.10	1.93	1.53
Namibia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 201	909	508	452	755
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Niger ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 888	3 345	2 241	2 041	7 546
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.17
Nigeria ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	73 113	1 227 717	1 750 694	157 722	131 637
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.28	26.87	34.17	4.48	3.04
Rwanda ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	45 053	70 427	16 799	52 769	70 570
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.40	1.54	0.33	1.50	1.63
Senegal ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 907	3 802	6 850	4 548	578
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.01
Seychelles	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	10	9	9	17	39
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leone ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	27 431	34 208	37 696	57 705	48 352
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.86	0.75	0.74	1.64	1.12
Somalia ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 820	18 753	16 643	25 799	33 600
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.18	0.41	0.32	0.73	0.78
South Africa	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	48 932	79 366	30 287	89 076	78 556
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.53	1.74	0.59	2.53	1.81
St Helena & Dependencies	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	14 481	13 564	15 692	17 591	35 738
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.45	0.30	0.31	0.50	0.82
Sudan ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	83 964	117 114	109 917	138 702	109 945
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	2.62	2.56	2.15	3.94	2.54

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Swaziland	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	665	556	136	2 178	1 029
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02
Tanzania ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	130 009	114 134	115 023	125 353	142 299
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	4.05	2.50	2.24	3.56	3.28
Togo ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	114	491	366	180	4 926
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11
Tunisia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	11 679	8 957	58	807
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	0.26	0.17	0.00	0.02
Uganda ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	62 928	72 064	79 035	77 231	72 131
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.96	1.58	1.54	2.20	1.66
Zambia ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	163 537	101 707	63 412	41 942	49 466
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	5.10	2.23	1.24	1.19	1.14
Zimbabwe ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	27 355	35 376	34 096	46 660	57 332
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.85	0.77	0.67	1.33	1.32
Africa Regional						
North of Sahara Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	5	7 748
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	0.00	0.18
East African Community	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	602	578	545	508	864
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 618	8 601	10 485	3 167	10 057
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.09	0.23
South of Sahara regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 541	8 112	45 457	84 141	19 200
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.18	0.89	2.39	0.44
Africa regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	55 325	46 970	46 460	72 579	160 365
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.72	1.03	0.91	2.06	3.70
Asia and Middle East						
Afghanistan ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	98 959	126 949	123 011	146 818	197 687
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	3.08	2.78	2.40	4.17	4.56
Bangladesh ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	149 152	128 258	109 313	129 725	135 686
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	4.65	2.81	2.13	3.69	3.13
Brunei	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3	3	3	3	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Burma ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 008	6 483	7 610	8 915	57 601
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.25	1.33
Cambodia ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	9 954	13 195	12 468	13 025	19 003
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.37	0.44
China	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	42 476	36 854	60 087	83 743	118 387
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.32	0.81	1.17	2.38	2.73
East Timor ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 512	1 641	4 016	1 321	2 150
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.05
India	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	267 510	270 065	293 707	312 751	402 239
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	8.34	5.91	5.73	8.89	9.28
Indonesia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	34 526	58 553	62 290	32 715	57 397
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.08	1.28	1.22	0.93	1.32
Iran	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 418	391	–	245	919
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.01	–	0.01	0.02
Iraq ²	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	391 507	426 249	71 829	40 649	337 477
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	12.20	9.33	1.40	1.16	7.79
Jordan	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 305	3 448	8 832	255	2 454
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.08	0.17	0.01	0.06

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Kazakhstan	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	672	802	37	328	2 996
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.07
Korea Dem Rep ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	712	–	–	732	185
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	–	–	0.02	0.00
Kyrgyzstan ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 537	7 271	5 455	5 908	10 683
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.25
Laos ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	313	153	588	429	245
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Lebanon	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	297	150	6 402	271	1 403
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.03
Malaysia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 199	897	5 643	10 500	11 922
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.30	0.28
Maldives	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	808	405	–	44	58
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.01	–	0.00	0.00
Mongolia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	231	235	223	844	3 170
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.07
Nepal ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	35 285	34 548	46 543	55 274	58 518
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.10	0.76	0.91	1.57	1.35
Oman	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	83	308
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	0.00	0.01
Pakistan ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	55 278	97 688	118 150	88 145	129 713
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.72	2.14	2.31	2.51	2.99
Philippines	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 621	2 457	3 781	796	844
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02
Saudi Arabia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	380	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	0.01	–
Singapore	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	42	8 548	34	29	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	–
Sri Lanka	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 217	11 450	8 672	3 708	3 552
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.22	0.25	0.17	0.11	0.08
Syria	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	126	–	- 9	46	1 263
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	0.03
Tajikistan ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 359	2 768	7 363	3 340	5 372
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.12
Thailand	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	223	77	1 294	101	1 207
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Turkmenistan	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	45	22	–	118	218
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	0.01
United Arab Emirates	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	53	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	613	277	11	24	551
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Vietnam ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	40 425	57 509	52 665	51 390	56 671
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.26	1.26	1.03	1.46	1.31
West Bank & Gaza ³	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	17 565	15 058	15 196	45 191	42 557
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.55	0.33	0.30	1.28	0.98
Yemen ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 496	11 616	21 545	12 279	20 313
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.17	0.25	0.42	0.35	0.47

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Asia and Middle East Regional						
Middle East Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 433	2 040	3 694	3 725	15 645
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.36
South & Central Asia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	–	13 601
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	–	0.31
Far East Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	–	803
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	–	0.02
Central Asia Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	–	18
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	–	0.00
Asia Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	51 125	30 357	41 036	62 680	20 851
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.59	0.66	0.80	1.78	0.48
Rest of the World						
Albania	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 195	1 927	2 537	2 688	1 516
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.03
Anguilla	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 216	895	127	113	28
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Antigua & Barbuda	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	42	3	2	3	11
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentina	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	479	574
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	0.01	0.01
Armenia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 453	3 887	4 089	3 156	3 204
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07
Azerbaijan	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	49	14	–	173	1 033
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	0.02
Barbados	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	178	1 334	18	1 249	97
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00
Belarus	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	128	29	–	408	601
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	0.01	0.01
Belize	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 642	1 198	991	670	53
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Bolivia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	32 079	3 241	3 610	562	1 376
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	1.00	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.03
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 224	3 282	3 975	5 454	5 100
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.12
Brazil	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 070	2 509	733	1 532	7 597
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.18
Bulgaria	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 457	168	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.00	–	–	–
Caymen Islands	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	–	–	–	–
Chile	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	437	793	500	18	264
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
Colombia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 156	731	309	744	1 836
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Croatia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	988	674	71	524	779
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Costa Rica	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 926	1 840	–	57	356
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	0.04	–	0.00	0.01

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Cuba	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 594	2 740	–	91	132
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.11	0.06	–	0.00	0.00
Cyprus	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	16	6	4	3	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Dominica	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 087	1 100	542	542	134
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Dominican Republic	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	279	75	5 131	56	818
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02
El Salvador	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	75	5	10 941	–	39
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.21	–	0.00
Ecuador	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	8 230	288	62	91	- 141
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fiji	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	296	283	268	315	409
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Georgia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 741	2 438	3 883	2 584	8 234
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.19
Gibraltar	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1	2	1	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–
Grenada	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 021	330	534	57	12
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Guatemala	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	196	85	193	344	292
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Guyana	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	8 733	8 814	15 795	2 939	2 640
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.27	0.19	0.31	0.08	0.06
Haiti ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 027	1 283	446	–	824
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	0.03	0.01	–	0.02
Honduras	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	960	16 673	867	–	18
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.03	0.36	0.02	–	0
Hungary	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	- 3	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	9 677	9 521	8 530	6 132	4 227
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.30	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.10
Kiribati ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	75	53	41	20	18
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Kosovo	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 430	2 919	3 179	3 397	3 668
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08
Macedonia (FYR of)	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 529	1 325	65	964	1 181
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
Mexico	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	97	12	–	1 170	3 713
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	0.03	0.09
Moldova	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 576	1 505	3 730	1 942	5 253
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.12
Montenegro ^{1,4}	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	222	21	–	143	407
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	–	0.00	0.01
Montserrat	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	14 151	12 617	15 556	17 295	16 383
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.44	0.28	0.30	0.49	0.38
Nicaragua	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	7 797	4 218	9 699	4 757	3 872
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.24	0.09	0.19	0.14	0.09

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Palau	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	–	55
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	–	..
Panama	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	16	31	15 190	25	20
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
Papua New Guinea ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	400	883	582
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	0.01	0.03	..
Paraguay	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	77	3	–	–	36
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	–	0.00
Peru	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 635	1 874	15 884	3 729	1 915
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.14	0.04	0.31	0.11	0.04
Pitcairn Islands	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 314	2 582	1 837	1 462	2 116
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	..
Romania	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 240	826	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.13	0.02	–	–	–
Russian Federation	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	15 133	5 684	5 945	373	190
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.47	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.00
Samoa ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	–	111
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	–	..
Serbia ^{1,4}	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 001	48 971	95 713	3 491	3 888
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.12	1.07	1.87	0.10	0.09
Solomon Islands ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	376	273	91	134	137
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	..
St Kitts – Nevis	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1	1	1	6	1
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Lucia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	362	422	248	4	38
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	12	354	265	264	9
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
States of ex Yugoslavia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	445	76	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	–	–	–
Tonga	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	–	–	–	277
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	–	–	–	..
Trinidad and Tobago	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	186	55	46	64	464
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Turkey	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 486	1 411	740	1 326	2 964
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.07
Turks and Caicos Islands	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 187	363	170	340	1 000
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Tuvalu ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	–	–	–	..
Ukraine	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	6 113	5 935	5 686	3 436	887
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.02
Uruguay	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	–	5	–	55	80
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	–	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
Vanuatu ¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	23	21	20	19	51
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..
Venezuela	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	229	83	–	59	285
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.01	0.00	–	0.00	0.01

		£ thousand				
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Windward Islands	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 455	836	928	948	179
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
Rest of the World Regional						
North & Central America Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 041	807	687	31	110
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Caribbean Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	4 399	3 015	1 377	6 142	11 876
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.14	0.07	0.03	0.17	0.27
Overseas Territories (cross territory programmes)	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	642	1 532	1 771	1 001	804
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Latin America Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 201	4 065	6 659	16 226	5 911
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.46	0.14
Americas Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 164	1 640	1 678	751	7 495
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.17
Balkan Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 004	2 587	2 438	4 100	10 880
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.25
Europe Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	5 866	6 398	3 643	5 336	3 495
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.18	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.08
South Pacific Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 149	594	12	7	251
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	..
Oceania Regional	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	38	18	–	3	–
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	..
Total Africa	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 282 423	2 425 880	3 071 676	1 552 123	1 761 343
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	39.97	53.09	59.95	44.13	40.64
<i>of which:</i> Total sub-Saharan Africa	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 184 174	2 363 529	3 005 533	1 476 746	1 580 402
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	36.91	51.72	58.66	41.98	36.47
Total Asia	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 243 004	1 356 415	1 091 488	1 116 528	1 733 667
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	38.75	29.68	21.30	31.74	40.00
Total Rest of the World	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	191 845	179 298	257 859	110 883	132 665
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	5.98	3.92	5.03	3.15	3.06
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 208 072	4 569 524	5 124 083	3 517 389	4 333 920
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	100	100	100	100	100
Non Region Specific¹	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	490 801	607 931	703 058	737 855	706 245
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	15.30	13.30	13.72	20.98	16.30
Total Developing Countries⁵	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 184 978	4 552 288	5 117 267	3 511 646	4 329 235
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	99.28	99.62	99.87	99.84	99.89
Low income countries (GNI per capita below \$935 in 2007)⁶	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	1 518 979	2 753 440	3 310 534	1 840 751	2 931 851
	Percentage of Total Bilateral GPEX	47.35	60.26	64.61	52.33	67.65

.. Data not available

- Nil

- Income groups are classified using 2007 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$935 or less. India now classed as Middle Income.
- Recorded flow to Iraq before 2003-04 are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSO's) for Iraqi citizens. No aid was provided to the government of Iraq during that period.
- DFID also contributes around £15 million-£20 million annually to United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) whose work supports Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.
- In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. Expenditure by Serbia and Montenegro has been attributed between the two countries where possible. Thus, any spend identified as only benefiting Montenegro is reported under Montenegro, all other spend as Serbia.
- This includes grants to Voluntary Service Overseas, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations.
- Developing countries are those that appear on the DAC list of ODA recipients, as well as non region specific expenditure.

**Table A.5 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector
2004-05 to 2009-10¹**

		£ thousands					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Education	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	297 269	321 491	382 775	361 603	450 973	395 320
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	297 269	321 491	382 775	386 667	471 035	..
Health	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	383 082	463 280	504 983	554 284	684 931	686 012
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	383 143	463 280	504 983	556 638	686 912	..
Social Services	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	76 271	126 006	101 952	136 842	164 822	234 379
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	80 240	126 006	101 952	137 553	165 670	..
Water Supply and Sanitation	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	31 180	48 144	60 356	71 629	88 467	107 746
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	31 180	48 144	60 356	71 629	88 549	..
Government and Civil Society	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	517 020	622 953	605 676	764 733	790 756	724 532
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	526 872	639 827	616 752	871 713	993 879	..
Economic ²	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	394 485	441 607	445 721	494 945	526 925	867 200
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	604 121	458 683	452 156	504 041	966 864	..
Environment Protection	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	35 436	34 227	26 347	37 738	60 536	93 971
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	35 436	34 227	26 347	39 298	114 534	..
Research	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	62 354	80 656	91 189	105 264	139 222	146 315
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	62 354	80 656	91 189	106 748	139 991	..
Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	245 082	369 241	323 781	314 749	317 395	430 755
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	279 752	399 291	375 071	314 999	318 023	..
Total Allocable	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 042 178	2 507 605	2 542 780	2 841 786	3 224 028	3 686 229
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	2 300 365	2 571 606	2 611 582	2 989 286	3 945 456	..
Non-Sector Allocable ³	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	151 776	142 628	235 736	116 124	59 969	271 376
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	907 708	1 997 918	2 512 501	528 103	388 464	..
Total	Total DFID Bilateral Programme	2 193 954	2 650 233	2 778 516	2 957 909	3 283 997	3 957 605
	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	3 208 072	4 569 524	5 124 083	3 517 389	4 333 920	..

.. Data not available

1. Since October 2007 projects can be classified by up to eight sectors.
2. The Economic Sector includes Economic Infrastructure, Production Sectors and Developing Planning.
3. Non-Sector Allocable includes core support to NGOs, Programme Partnership Agreements and debt relief.

Table A.6 UK Net Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country 2004 to 2009

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Africa							
Algeria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11	–	–	285	1 169	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	–	–	0.01	0.03	–
Angola ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 229	7 729	6 860	5 017	5 279	2 763
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.28	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.06
Benin ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	1 240	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.03	–	–	–
Botswana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	251	138	30	205	580	6
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Burkina Faso ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 531	1 419	1 510	–	88	126
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12	0.03	0.03	–	0.00	0.00
Burundi ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 162	8 130	14 620	6 616	7 834	9 218
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.18	0.18	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.20
Cameroon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	16 387	2 541	92 160	25 854	1 609	737
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.56	0.06	1.95	0.92	0.04	0.02
Cape Verde	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	290	270	444	456
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Central African Republic ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	500	2 523	3 126	1 560
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.03
Chad ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 398	- 402	1 310	2 563	6 361	3 564
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.15	n/a	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.08
Congo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 658	319	350	100	9	90
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Congo (Dem Rep) ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	164 239	42 671	76 040	60 579	106 590	136 377
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	5.64	0.95	1.61	2.16	2.62	2.89
Cote d'Ivoire ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 209	1 689	1 010	- 18 544	185	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.11	0.04	0.02	n/a	0.00	–
Egypt	UK Net Bilateral ODA	41 882	3 400	10 200	65	4 840	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.44	0.08	0.21	0.00	0.12	–
Eritrea ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 750	1 689	3 010	2 598	3 078	4 082
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09
Ethiopia ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	80 289	41 522	89 450	145 663	140 210	218 124
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.76	0.92	1.89	5.20	3.44	4.62
Gambia ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	267	831	2 230	2 513	2 081	2 307
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05
Ghana ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	143 808	65 869	90 840	76 089	83 332	93 471
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.94	1.47	1.92	2.72	2.05	1.98
Guinea ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 730	809	520	540	642	417
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Guinea-Bissau ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	10	25	70	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Kenya ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	24 999	47 463	58 580	55 617	50 507	72 908
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.86	1.06	1.23	1.99	1.24	1.54
Lesotho ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 951	4 197	4 120	4 033	4 374	5 184
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.11
Liberia ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 982	4 148	8 300	4 977	17 908	20 772
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.31	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.44	0.44

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Libyan Arab Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	–	–	145	630	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	–	–	0.01	0.02	–
Madagascar ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	14 990	7 399	2 780	849	1 338	830
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.51	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02
Malawi ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	65 211	56 088	92 890	66 820	81 165	68 042
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.24	1.25	1.96	2.39	1.99	1.44
Mali ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	202	721	2 240	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.02	0.05	–	–	–
Mauritania ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	278	–	530	35	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	–	0.01	0.00	–	–
Mauritius	UK Net Bilateral ODA	87	- 440	- 60	55	333	3
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.01	0.00
Morocco	UK Net Bilateral ODA	71	–	–	170	3 693	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	–	–	0.01	0.09	–
Mozambique ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35 973	44 470	53 990	57 805	109 367	34 670
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.23	0.99	1.14	2.07	2.69	0.73
Namibia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 490	710	810	440	559	260
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Niger ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 568	4 379	3 320	1 219	4 062	3 969
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.08
Nigeria ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	68 807	1 210 710	1 731 130	142 889	26 094	115 926
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.36	26.96	36.47	5.10	0.64	2.45
Rwanda ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	31 749	45 081	51 840	47 476	55 202	54 839
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.09	1.00	1.09	1.70	1.36	1.16
Senegal ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 960	3 801	5 490	5 856	537	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.17	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.01	–
Seychelles	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11	11	10	- 430	39	1
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leone ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	33 250	33 331	35 630	44 029	51 173	49 593
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.14	0.74	0.75	1.57	1.26	1.05
Somalia ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 417	5 870	28 880	13 177	42 077	26 682
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.22	0.13	0.61	0.47	1.03	0.56
South Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	47 509	38 650	810	- 10 179	62 728	26 123
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.63	0.86	0.02	n/a	1.54	0.55
St Helena & Dependencies	UK Net Bilateral ODA	14 221	12 350	12 560	19 863	30 961	21 246
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.49	0.27	0.27	0.71	0.76	0.45
Sudan ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	63 612	108 073	117 130	103 023	110 078	183 502
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.18	2.41	2.47	3.68	2.70	3.88
Swaziland	UK Net Bilateral ODA	780	- 5 132	130	1 114	1 374	3
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	n/a	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Tanzania ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	117 669	118 772	118 930	115 825	140 506	136 433
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.04	2.64	2.51	4.14	3.45	2.89
Togo ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	158	468	380	140	4,990	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.12	–
Tunisia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	11 679	8 960	60	807	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	0.26	0.19	0.00	0.02	–
Uganda ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	58 739	30 602	116 510	83 525	36 289	66 128
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.02	0.68	2.46	2.98	0.89	1.40

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Zambia ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	154 188	91 168	47 150	37 093	34 026	46 203
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	5.29	2.03	1.00	1.33	0.84	0.98
Zimbabwe ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	27 099	25 019	37 970	47 022	49 323	66 575
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.93	0.56	0.80	1.68	1.21	1.41
Africa Regional							
North of Sahara Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	6 105	928
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0.15	0.02
South of Sahara regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 151	8 472	18 600	21 732	26 104	85 745
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.31	0.19	0.39	0.78	0.64	1.82
Africa regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	49 391	1 579	16 450	50 250	113 947	178 274
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.70	0.04	0.35	1.80	2.80	3.77
Asia and Middle East							
Afghanistan ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	122 242	120 978	133 940	134 274	178 141	187 875
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.20	2.69	2.83	4.80	4.38	3.98
Bangladesh ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	137 909	111 819	75 570	122 711	139 575	157 733
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.73	2.49	1.59	4.38	3.43	3.34
Burma ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 537	5 820	7 320	8 980	45 517	33 174
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.32	1.12	0.70
Cambodia ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 610	11 811	12 120	12 273	16 796	20 548
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.44	0.41	0.44
China	UK Net Bilateral ODA	39 372	30 520	28 410	81 166	96 666	35 232
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.35	0.68	0.60	2.90	2.37	0.75
East Timor ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 611	600	2 290	1 999	127	50
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.16	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00
India	UK Net Bilateral ODA	201 991	318 640	189 810	255 112	338 869	285 960
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	6.93	7.10	4.00	9.11	8.32	6.05
Indonesia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20 387	13 252	55 190	34 844	55 652	37 251
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.70	0.30	1.16	1.24	1.37	0.79
Iran	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 619	391	–	245	919	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09	0.01	–	0.01	0.02	–
Iraq	UK Net Bilateral ODA	150 122	724 768	110 310	30 062	353 199	30 900
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	5.15	16.14	2.32	1.07	8.67	0.65
Jordan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 538	3 328	460	225	2 485	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.06	–
Kazakhstan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	960	908	90	–	2 996	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	0.02	0.00	–	0.07	–
Korea Dem Rep ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 222	–	–	585	149	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	–	–	0.02	0.00	–
Kyrgyzstan ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 432	5 149	6 080	6 471	7 577	5 495
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.12
Laos ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	289	132	150	834	172	263
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
Lebanon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	158	303	3 760	3 758	575	6
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.13	n/a	0.00
Malaysia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 022	721	5 400	- 10 074	10 458	39
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14	0.02	0.11	n/a	0.26	0.00
Maldives	UK Net Bilateral ODA	202	1 012	–	45	58	150
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.02	–	0.00	–	0.00
Mongolia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	191	149	240	585	653	331
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Nepal ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35 902	33 903	40 650	44 148	54 510	62 646
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.23	0.75	0.86	1.58	1.34	1.33
Oman	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	85	308	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.00	0.01	–
Pakistan ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	49 571	34 722	110 400	98 861	143 879	128 739
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.70	0.77	2.33	3.53	3.53	2.73
Philippines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 10 728	3 510	480	275	734	546
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Saudi Arabia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	380	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.01	–	–
Sri Lanka	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 179	7 547	3 730	5 747	965	9 053
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.32	0.17	0.08	0.21	0.02	0.19
Syria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	71	83	–	35	1 263	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	0.03	–
Tajikistan ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	829	2 420	3 780	2 259	4 265	2 903
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.06
Thailand	UK Net Bilateral ODA	218	160	- 1 250	100	1 207	30
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.03	0.00
Turkmenistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	60	28	–	120	218	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	0.01	–
Uzbekistan ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	791	303	70	25	551	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	–
Vietnam ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	36 928	53 151	44 640	48 546	69 575	58 731
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.27	1.18	0.94	1.73	1.71	1.24
West Bank & Gaza ³	UK Net Bilateral ODA	16 071	12 938	19 070	11 318	56 684	55 767
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.55	0.29	0.40	0.40	1.39	1.18
Yemen ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 909	11 162	8 170	12 647	18 353	22 099
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.24	0.25	0.17	0.45	0.45	0.47
Asia and Middle East Regional							
Middle East Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 970	1 381	4 560	60	15 308	3 774
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.38	0.08
Asia Regional (includes South Asia Regional)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9 790	66 711	37 160	56 421	28 555	933
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.34	1.49	0.78	2.02	0.70	0.02
Rest of the World							
Albania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 199	2 079	1 960	3 383	1 533	683
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.01
Anguilla	UK Net Bilateral ODA	742	1 502	150	115	28	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	–	–
Antigua & Barbuda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	38	–	–	5	11	1
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentine Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	480	541	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.02	0.01	–
Armenia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 580	3 422	4 560	3 733	3 647	267
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.01
Azerbaijan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	87	22	–	175	1 033	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	0.01	0.03	–
Barbados	UK Net Bilateral ODA	180	1 342	20	1 249	97	2
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Belarus	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	61	–	410	601	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.00	–	0.01	0.01	–
Belize	UK Net Bilateral ODA	229	1 095	190	25	52	3
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	27 738	- 13 362	4 720	- 52 563	566	83
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.95	n/a	0.10	n/a	0.01	0.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 992	3 609	3 190	4 752	5 161	3 413
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.21	0.08	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.07
Brazil	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 030	3 598	860	1 524	7 461	802
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.21	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.18	0.02
Chile	UK Net Bilateral ODA	578	578	470	260	264	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	–
Colombia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 102	688	350	750	1 836	72
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00
Croatia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 261	1 001	170	525	779	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	–
Costa Rica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 8 698	3 251	- 250	- 5 981	- 81	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.07	n/a	n/a	n/a	–
Cuba	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 812	4 967	- 1 590	- 2 429	132	250
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.11	n/a	n/a	–	0.01
Dominica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 1 981	490	100	–	134	0
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.01	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
Dominican Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	87	281	- 39 080	- 18 664	818	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	n/a	n/a	–	–
El Salvador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	98	11	6 130	- 48 341	18	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.13	n/a	–	–
Ecuador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 8 060	171	- 1 070	- 665	- 303	- 123
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fiji	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	270	320	414	55
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Georgia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 703	1 837	2 650	4 362	7 090	2 602
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.16	0.17	0.06
Grenada	UK Net Bilateral ODA	409	5 941	440	–	13	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.13	0.01	–	0.00	–
Guatemala	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 169	39	- 2 530	- 13 792	363	235
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.01	0.00
Guyana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11 072	6 651	3 440	2 314	2 576	1 283
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.38	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03
Haiti ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 921	748	1 090	–	–	4 398
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07	0.02	0.02	–	–	0.09
Honduras	UK Net Bilateral ODA	671	16 630	590	–	18	59
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	0.37	0.01	–	–	0.00
Jamaica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 082	12 729	7 870	1 064	3 326	3 437
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14	0.28	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.07
Kiribati ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	50	35	19	4
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Macedonia (FYR of)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 632	1 529	340	964	1 181	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	–
Mexico	UK Net Bilateral ODA	82	- 5 319	–	1 149	3 733	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	n/a	–	0.04	0.09	–

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Moldova	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 652	1 628	1 860	3 398	3 370	1 644
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.03
Montenegro ^{1,4}	UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	–	145	407	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	–	0.01	0.01	–
Montserrat	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20 322	13 841	13 510	14 981	17 827	23 797
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.70	0.31	0.29	0.54	0.44	0.50
Nicaragua	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 312	3 378	5 030	- 3 428	5 891	4 492
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.25	0.08	0.11	<i>n/a</i>	0.14	0.10
Palau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	55	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0.00	–
Panama	UK Net Bilateral ODA	22	28	- 5 820	- 81 091	20	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	–	–
Papua New Guinea ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	- 230	480	591	193
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	<i>n/a</i>	0.02	0.01	0.00
Paraguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 278	- 121	- 230	- 115	36	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	–	–
Peru	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 870	1 832	12 030	- 125 410	- 6 418	272
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.10	0.04	0.25	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.01
Samoa ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	111	115
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0.00	0.00
Serbia (including Kosovo) ^{1,4}	UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	98 080	7 730	6 660	5 058
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.07	0.28	0.16	0.11
Serbia & Montenegro ^{1,4} (including Kosovo)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	8 378	5 261	51 159	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	0.19	0.11	1.83	–	–
Solomon Islands ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	90	135	137	21
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St Kitts – Nevis	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	5	1	0
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Lucia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 15 050	88	–	20	38	1
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Vincent & Grenadines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	11	88	–	–	10	0
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	–	0.00	0.00
States of ex Yugoslavia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	939	2 167	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	0.05	–	–	–	–
Tonga	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	277	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0.01	–
Trinidad and Tobago	UK Net Bilateral ODA	191	61	50	65	467	9
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Turkey	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 2 019	- 589	- 770	705	2 515	24
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.03	0.06	0.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	600	1 040	30	240	–	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	–	–
Ukraine	UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	5 919	6 520	3 873	1 773	46
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	<i>n/a</i>	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.00
Uruguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	55	80	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.00	–	–
Vanuatu ¹	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	20	20	51	45
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	£ thousand 2009 ²
Venezuela	UK Net Bilateral ODA	229	83	–	60	285	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	–	0.00	0.01	–
Rest of the World							
Regional							
North & Central America Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	15 661	6 225	1 556
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.56	0.15	0.03
Caribbean Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 052	5 061	5 150	–	10 108	–
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.21	0.11	0.11	–	0.25	–
Americas Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 291	5 292	7 800	750	5 746	12 110
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.03	0.14	0.26
Europe Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 883	3 290	1 900	5 337	6 449	472
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.19	0.16	0.01
Oceania Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-2,259.00	4 159	1 870	1 704	1 843	2 363
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05
Total Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 327 317	2 087 993	2 968 240	1 227 593	1 433 822	1 738 139
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	45.56	46.49	62.53	43.86	35.21	34.94
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.11	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.12
Total Asia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	865 977	1 578 320	902 600	965 455	1 646 957	1 140 229
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	29.72	35.14	19.02	34.49	40.45	22.92
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08
Total Rest of the World	UK Net Bilateral ODA	90 445	153 995	141 980	-262 145	107 616	69 739
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	3.10	3.43	2.99	n/a	2.64	1.40
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.01	0.01	0.01	n/a	0.00	0.00
Unspecified Region	UK Net Bilateral ODA	629 618	670 737	733 786	870 173	883 243	2 025 872
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	21.61	14.93	15.46	31.09	21.69	40.73
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.14
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA BY REGION	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 913 356	4 491 045	4 746 606	2 799 085	4 071 638	4 973 980
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.24	0.36	0.36	0.20	0.28	0.33
Low Income countries²	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 558 688	2 401 285	3 247 060	1 606 406	1 749 761	2 002 210
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	53.50	53.47	68.41	57.39	42.97	42.39
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.14
TOTAL UK NET MULTILATERAL ODA	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 388 244	1 432 020	2 033 088	2 122 226	2 284 330	2 391 449
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17

- Nil

- Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$935 or less.
- Data for 2009 is provisional and final figures will be published in later in the year in Statistics on International Development 2010. 2009 data includes a higher amount of ODA in "Unspecified Region" because some country breakdowns were not available at the time of publication. Final figures will have more ODA allocated to regions or countries.
- Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.
- In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia.

**Table A.7 Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA by country
2003-04 to 2008-09^{1,2,3,4,5}**

Country	£ thousand					
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Afghanistan	36 668	33 071	31 166	43 897	34 460	25 181
Albania	6 167	10 359	6 872	6 552	6 402	10 774
Algeria	6 255	7 966	4 934	7 103	6 492	1 560
Angola	14 661	5 756	8 669	5 441	7 917	12 619
Anguilla	-	-	-	734	381	-
Antigua & Barbuda	504	45	212	-	52	-
Argentina	1 247	1 136	3 047	1 520	1 522	1 145
Armenia	1 266	3 638	4 047	6 964	8 571	4 030
Azerbaijan	1 197	2 981	2 937	9 003	2 981	8 296
Bangladesh	29 185	22 794	41 027	46 126	42 624	86 475
Barbados	150	1 443	51	232	1 214	845
Belarus	-	-	1 695	1 160	1 372	1 394
Belize	380	474	984	814	878	878
Benin	15 496	5 915	9 662	12 749	10 911	15 666
Bhutan	750	940	1 717	3 009	1 886	629
Bolivia	8 069	7 942	3 880	5 434	8 797	3 951
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10 279	11 335	7 054	8 480	9 173	8 490
Botswana	1 340	380	4 833	1 280	754	873
Brazil	1 392	499	3 161	2 808	506	2 622
Burkina Faso	20 764	6 963	21 138	20 628	16 761	46 482
Burundi	3 104	15 303	4 252	23 306	12 176	12 767
Cambodia	5 963	7 691	3 540	8 600	8 927	9 086
Cameroon	5 722	6 284	4 911	25 458	13 826	16 148
Cape Verde	1 584	1 478	3 349	3 881	1 703	7 338
Central African Rep.	7 395	1 533	2 360	13 025	6 062	5 745
Chad	14 107	4 762	14 653	6 528	11 779	6 978
Chile	2 938	1 552	1 164	229	4 947	720
China	2 772	16 527	5 507	15 870	7 390	12 678
Colombia	5 829	3 963	3 689	7 692	3 172	4 154
Comoros	346	651	2 942	824	890	734
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	30 766	29 199	41 584	33 518	35 226	38 602
Congo, Rep.	638	3 618	8 078	5 970	7 069	7 709
Cook Islands	210	-	45	-	96	35
Costa Rica	1 294	128	1 113	864	203	883
Cote d'Ivoire	5 363	5 580	4 945	13 710	11 327	28 421
Croatia	6 763	9 416	9 402	11 538	10 352	14 018
Cuba	493	344	741	252	822	471
Djibouti	471	1 710	1 162	1 667	3 012	2 408
Dominica	663	682	503	378	1 832	439
Dominican Republic	720	9 301	2 139	10 544	3 208	1 532
Ecuador	2 566	5 269	655	877	2 544	5 061
Egypt	11 996	19 266	10 493	12 045	14 376	15 065
El Salvador	587	165	4 745	851	297	626
Equatorial Guinea	137	492	534	1 240	892	278
Eritrea	6 091	4 370	7 361	3 238	7 382	2 857
Ethiopia	21 777	33 279	19 309	79 920	94 186	61 574
Fiji	355	3 380	533	1 233	925	2 165
Gabon	277	2 618	551	2 802	816	479
Gambia	209	1 583	4 890	2 681	1 799	923
Georgia	1 318	5 640	3 769	10 950	6 214	20 314
Ghana	10 054	20 856	20 940	28 545	25 130	54 288
Grenada	292	473	1 489	638	1 118	411
Guatemala	3 875	1 712	943	3 441	3 380	2 221

Country	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	£ thousand 2008/09
Guinea	3 772	2 162	2 263	6 164	11 877	1 789
Guinea-Bissau	838	1 811	1 889	3 135	6 219	3 657
Guyana	137	4 125	896	1 322	7 034	2 432
Haiti	5 066	7 139	19 790	7 860	14 378	8 691
Honduras	6 543	6 631	8 951	4 071	3 045	12 146
India	17 024	24 353	39 647	86 476	89 414	73 974
Indonesia	10 132	9 968	24 452	40 837	20 010	24 482
Iran	1 005	1 469	483	2 101	1 028	2 051
Iraq	11 378	10 952	6 241	14 022	9 180	14 012
Jamaica	633	6 277	669	2 009	5 890	8 351
Jordan	4 975	4 439	5 617	6 430	9 184	8 603
Kazakhstan	511	1 279	1 989	1 332	2 765	1 634
Kenya	11 601	27 179	13 033	24 032	34 433	4 921
Kiribati	10	1 003	9	108	212	72
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2 922	2 762	2 306	1 502	1 361	935
Kyrgyz Rep.	1 054	1 975	3 257	6 238	2 933	5 736
Laos	2 723	2 237	4 062	2 718	4 289	5 733
Lebanon	5 163	3 431	2 894	13 491	9 371	9 177
Lesotho	3 313	1 292	3 948	5 334	6 303	3 607
Liberia	6 297	3 988	4 626	9 457	27 897	7 859
Libya	–	–	103	143	200	691
Macedonia, FYROM	4 688	7 365	3 884	5 384	4 889	6 035
Madagascar	18 560	23 155	26 117	25 071	14 812	51 072
Malawi	5 632	9 579	22 410	25 968	10 938	14 390
Malaysia	412	205	352	148	239	995
Maldives	40	451	2 292	595	539	1 285
Mali	16 841	19 349	23 171	9 812	14 873	38 671
Marshall Islands	85	–	208	44	174	39
Mauritania	7 926	6 819	3 746	11 348	4 100	2 254
Mauritius	3 902	108	1 743	2 987	8 031	4 932
Mayotte	–	10	–	321	1 979	–
Mexico	3 419	1 747	454	7 469	957	2 107
Micronesia, Federal States	1	–	370	–	204	58
Moldova	4 053	2 065	6 552	4 258	10 701	9 270
Mongolia	810	622	1 334	4 388	3 458	1 509
Montenegro ⁶	–	–	–	1 996	4 019	2 665
Montserrat	775	–	–	974	634	–
Morocco	15 950	18 402	13 779	15 314	19 838	23 343
Mozambique	22 089	16 704	28 230	27 046	28 499	50 397
Myanmar	1 435	3 376	3 625	3 140	7 195	5 583
Namibia	2 443	8 935	311	1 095	5 425	2 924
Nauru	–	–	139	–	74	16
Nepal	5 436	6 181	4 850	9 530	19 008	11 048
Nicaragua	6 294	6 681	2 624	15 377	3 341	7 123
Niger	16 701	6 740	23 527	17 522	7 119	29 577
Nigeria	9 799	41 879	27 644	42 563	34 534	54 211
Niue	–	23	218	–	3	–
Oman	37	19	39	40	43	33
Pakistan	14 787	15 091	58 671	22 675	58 547	20 570
Palau	–	–	154	–	87	20
Palestinian Adm. Areas	42 281	26 650	28 354	39 317	61 499	50 933
Panama	1 647	197	383	722	776	271
Papua New Guinea	216	1 685	5 325	1 417	8 645	2 550
Paraguay	187	1 694	452	2 343	600	5 588
Peru	3 570	2 341	1 358	4 991	4 107	1 163
Philippines	2 027	2 385	5 137	4 395	3 434	4 837

Country	£ thousand					
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Rwanda	13 507	7 334	10 753	16 345	10 524	25 417
Samoa	675	553	1 817	564	648	573
Sao Tome & Principe	94	1 354	280	675	768	687
Senegal	4 546	15 689	16 817	16 628	9 731	22 862
Serbia	41 340	45 806	34 744	32 210	26 685	41 081
Seychelles	144	196	208	490	17	26
Sierra Leone	16 806	5 102	11 895	3 002	8 456	9 499
Solomon Islands	141	721	168	455	1 467	253
Somalia	12 335	3 019	2 298	11 220	9 229	12 192
South Africa	14 652	16 546	14 877	11 468	19 736	13 822
Sri Lanka	9 725	9 532	12 398	10 957	6 413	17 595
St. Helena	16	-	-	1 380	213	-
St. Kitts-Nevis	334	56	-	252	1 260	742
St. Lucia	941	1 001	2 739	514	993	768
St. Vincent & Grenadines	1 329	784	418	351	1 498	347
Sudan	4 636	15 714	40 487	38 484	25 304	23 435
Suriname	3 756	506	538	569	1 017	329
Swaziland	2 863	622	2 972	2 082	2 510	3 554
Syria	676	6 672	2 385	2 321	4 568	2 979
Tajikistan	3 974	4 742	6 370	7 699	5 844	3 031
Tanzania	35 176	21 978	35 231	58 495	42 354	52 243
Thailand	3 631	1 966	1 797	7 644	2 376	2 261
Timor-Leste	3 339	2 172	2 180	2 265	3 335	1 713
Togo	1 764	775	1 133	1 304	8 335	11 212
Tonga	608	-	42	45	330	251
Trinidad & Tobago	456	1 000	2 547	2 497	868	972
Tunisia	5 602	3 021	11 067	6 490	10 501	10 899
Turkey	16 539	29 283	26 407	42 392	46 747	155 971
Turkmenistan	168	411	727	570	868	752
Turks & Caicos Islands	2	-	-	942	386	-
Tuvalu	416	142	45	-	67	47
Uganda	9 883	18 263	26 614	29 617	38 577	44 763
Ukraine			14 873	15 047	18 086	14 088
Uruguay	993	439	1 181	613	2 185	383
Uzbekistan	587	2 324	1 599	3 216	2 006	4 746
Vanuatu	1 145	256	84	206	497	112
Venezuela	178	459	512	415	1 138	1 259
Viet Nam	16 805	26 049	37 792	34 812	42 453	65 532
Wallis & Futuna	-	76	-	-	1 574	-
Yemen	2 502	5 323	5 725	7 981	6 673	9 216
Yugoslavia, Sts Ex-Yugo.	-	114	174	209	729	23
Zambia	23 923	13 519	16 022	24 566	10 806	43 326
Zimbabwe	2 010	4 062	5 463	7 329	7 894	2 647
North Africa Regional	5 048	7 490	6 990	8 511	2 238	4 635
South of Sahara Regional	27 715	15 158	28 450	29 515	38 790	39 742
Africa Regional	10 905	11 575	5 057	96 622	58 766	1 130
North and Central America Regional	9 765	1 698	3 183	2 168	7 637	1 831
West Indies Regional	65	-	317	7 251	-	49
South America Regional	-	854	7 142	1 784	6 417	6 714
America Regional	8 526	12 134	6 296	11 418	20 149	6 166
Middle East Regional	6 207	7 635	12 298	8 511	2 445	979
Central Asia Regional	-	-	1 048	5 560	1 931	2 656
South and Central Asia Regional	6 014	3 372	4 879	1 436	733	
South Asia Regional	-	-	85	107	18	179
Far East Regional	654	1 986	1 680	620	62	

Country	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	£ thousand 2008/09
Asia Regional	6 668	6 280	13 875	8 948	7 874	7 161
Europe Regional	21 900	19 088	14 997	21 411	27 573	27 515
Oceania Regional	2 845	446	1 461	2 712	3 990	475
Unspecified Country	222 173	254 782	239 369	248 821	308 565	296 761
Low Income Countries	533 574	552 120	746 159	870 512	884 096	
Low Income Countries (Per Cent)	60.8%	57.2%	65.0%	59.3%	60.4%	

- Nil

- 1 UK funding to multilateral organisations cannot be directly attributed to any country; the estimates above are imputed shares based on each multilaterals distribution of Official Development Assistance and the UK's total core funding for each organisation.
- 2 ODA is defined as flows administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective, that are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Aid to countries on the DAC list of ODA Recipients is eligible to be recorded as ODA.
- 3 The list of organisations used to produce this table is not exhaustive; only multilaterals who provide the DAC with detailed information about their distribution of funds and to whom the UK provided funds to were analysed in the production of this table.
- 4 Negatives represent accounting adjustments, not a net flow to the UK. Zero figures are indicated with a dash.
- 5 Countries are defined as low income based on their Gross National Income (GNI) per head. In the table above countries are defined as low income if they have a GNI per capita of less than US\$935 in 2007.
6. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia.

Table A.8 Pensions paid by Country¹

Country	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	f thousand 2009/10
Antigua & Barbuda	3	3	2	3	2	3
Barbados	8	7	7	7	6	6
Belize	23	19	15	14	11	10
Botswana	35	32	30	28	26	24
Brunei	3	3	3	3	3	3
Burma	4	7	2	1	1	1
Cyprus	7	6	4	3	2	1
Dominica	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fiji	296	283	268	249	228	208
Gambia	16	15	14	13	11	11
Ghana	45	38	34	29	25	22
Grenada	2	2	2	2	1	1
Guyana	10	9	7	6	5	6
India	4	4	4	4	3	3
Jamaica	203	194	202	225	281	221
Jordan	123	130	31	-	-	-
Kenya	506	449	307	377	354	329
Kiribati	29	27	23	20	18	18
Lesotho	18	14	13	13	12	11
Malawi	221	217	208	201	193	180
Malaysia	230	209	192	178	159	142
Mauritius	19	19	18	16	13	12
Nigeria	563	535	510	483	457	420
Pakistan	5	6	5	3	3	2
Seychelles	10	9	9	7	5	4
Sierra Leone	19	18	16	14	12	11
Singapore	42	37	34	29	26	25
Solomon Islands	98	95	91	88	86	84
Somalia	14	13	12	11	9	8
Sri Lanka	6	6	5	4	3	3
St Kitts – Nevis	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Lucia	4	4	4	4	3	3
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3	3	2	1	1	-
Sudan	74	68	62	57	53	52
Swaziland	33	22	20	16	14	12
Tanzania	517	467	444	424	402	378
Trinidad and Tobago	59	55	46	44	38	33
Uganda	501	453	435	413	390	370
Vanuatu	23	21	20	19	18	18
Yemen	104	90	83	70	76	60
Zambia	356	330	298	272	263	236
Non Specific Country	637	613	584	545	514	484
Grand Total	4 873	4 533	4 067	3 897	3 732	3 416

¹ The British Government announced in 1970 that it would assume responsibility from overseas governments for the payment of pensions due to expatriate colonial civil servants who had been appointed by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Annex B

Glossary and abbreviations

Administrative costs

DFID administrative costs include the running costs of DFID Headquarters, overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time aid administration, including Staff Appointed in Country employed by DFID; expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatisation of DFID's former next steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute; and those elements of Foreign and Commonwealth Office and CDC Capital Partners, formerly known as Commonwealth Development Corporation, administration costs which are related to aid delivery.

Aid effectiveness

A measure of the quality of aid delivery and maximising the impact of aid on poverty reduction and development.

Aid untying

Aid that is given where donors do not insist that it is spent on goods and services from the donor country in favour of giving unrestricted access to those who can compete best on price, quality and service.

Alignment

When donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

Bilateral aid

Bilateral aid is provided to developing countries and countries in transition of the Development Assistance Committee List on a country to country basis, and to institutions, normally in the United Kingdom, working in fields related to these countries.

Civil society organisations

All civic organisations, associations and networks, which occupy the 'social space' between the family and the state who come together to advocate their common interests through collective action. It includes volunteer and charity groups, parents' and teachers' associations, senior citizens' groups, sports clubs, arts and culture groups, faith-based groups, workers' clubs and trade unions, non-profit think-tanks and 'issue-based' activist groups.

Concessional resources

A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms, is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element.

Conditionality

When donors require their developing country partners to do something in order to receive aid. If the condition is not fulfilled it will generally lead to aid being interrupted or suspended. The UK policy on conditionality is that DFID's aid is based on three shared commitments with partner governments: poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs; respecting human rights and other international obligations; and strengthening financial management and accountability and reducing the risk of funds being misused through weak administration or corruption. If partner governments move away from these conditions, DFID can suspend, interrupt, delay or change how it delivers its aid. DFID does not use conditions to impose specific policy choices on countries.

Debt relief

Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, refinancing or re-organisation. Interest and principal foregone from debt cancellation forms part of DFID programme expenditure whilst other debt relief is funded from other official sources.

- a. Debt cancellation (or Retrospective Terms Adjustment) is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans.
- b. Debt rescheduling is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal or interest payments are due, delayed or rearranged.
- c. Official bilateral debts are re-organised in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors, in which the UK plays its full part. The Paris Club has devised increasingly generous arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries, most recently agreeing new terms for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Developing countries

See *Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients*.

Development Assistance Committee

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries and the European Union on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the United States.

Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients

This list used to be in two parts (Part I for countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA) and Part II for countries and territories eligible to receive official aid (OA)). From December 2005 there is only one list. Those countries eligible for ODA and details of these countries are shown in Annex 1 of Statistics on International Development. The list is designed for statistical purposes and not as guidance for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities.

Donor

See *Development Assistance Committee*.

European Community

The 27 member states and the common institutions, notably the European Commission, co-operating on a range of economic and other issues in supra-national integration.

European Development Fund

The European Development Fund is the main route through which funds committed under the EU's Cotonou Convention are channelled.

European Union

Created by the Treaty of Maastricht 1992, which enhanced the integration of the European Community but also enabled the member states to co-operate together in an inter-governmental, not supra-national, way in the areas of Common Foreign and Security Policy Justice and Home Affairs.

Financial aid

Financial aid in the wider sense is defined as a grant or loan of money which is the subject of a formal agreement with the recipient government or institution. In practice it is all bilateral aid except technical co-operation and administrative costs.

Fragile states

Those states where the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people, including the poor.

General budget support

See *Direct budget support and Poverty reduction budget support*.

G7/G8 Group

The G7 Group of major industrialised democracies comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the United States. The Group of Eight (G8) includes Russia. Their heads of government meet annually at the G7/G8 Summit to discuss areas of global concern.

Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance comprises disaster relief, food aid, refugee relief and disaster preparedness. It generally involves the provision of material aid (including food, medical care and personnel) and finance and advice to save and preserve lives during emergency situations and in the immediate post-emergency rehabilitation phase; and to cope with short- and longer-term population displacements arising out of emergencies.

Income groups

The categorisation of recipient countries by income groups is based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita figures as reported by the World Bank. The income groups used in the statistical tables in Annex A of this publication are based on the 2007 GNI per capita data and according to the thresholds set out below:

- low income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$935 or less;
- lower middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$936 or above but not exceeding \$3,705;
- upper middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$3,706 or above but not exceeding \$11,455;
- high income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$11,456 or above.

International Development Association

Part of the World Bank Group that makes loans to countries at concessional rates (i.e. below market rates) of interest.

Least developed countries

Least developed countries are those assessed as having particularly severe long-term constraints to development. Inclusion on the list of least developed countries is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life.

Low income countries

Countries in the low income group, as defined in Income groups.

Middle income countries

Countries in the lower middle and upper middle income groups (see Income groups).

Millennium Development Goals

A set of eight international development goals for 2015, adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000, and endorsed by IMF, World Bank and OECD.

Multilateral aid

Aid channelled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries. Aid channelled through multilateral agencies is regarded as bilateral where DFID specifies the use and destination of the funds.

Non-governmental organisations

Private non-profit making bodies, which are active in development work. To qualify for official support, UK non-governmental organisations must be registered charities.

Official development assistance

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, which meet the following tests:

- a. It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.
- b. It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%.

From 2005 only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

A group of major industrial countries promoting growth and high employment among its members, fostering international trade and contributing to global economic development.

Ownership

Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and co-ordinate development actions.

Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration is an international agreement in which over one hundred countries and organisations committed to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators. Source: www.oecd.org.

Poverty reduction budget support

Poverty reduction budget support is a form of financial aid in which funds are provided directly to a partner government's central exchequer to support that government's programmes. This can be in the form of general budget support (not directed at particular sectors) or sector budget support.

Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs)

PRSs are prepared by partner country governments, often in collaboration with development partners. They describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty.

Predictability

A measure of how predictable flows of aid to developing partner countries are. This includes the extent to which aid promised within a given year is delivered and how many years in the future donors provide information about aid to be provided.

Programme aid

Programme aid is financial assistance specifically to fund (i) a range of general imports, or (ii) an integrated programme of support for a particular sector, or (iii) discrete elements of a recipient's budgetary expenditure. In most cases, support is provided as part of a World Bank/International Monetary Fund co-ordinated structural adjustment programme.

Public financial management

A public financial management (PFM) system has three key objectives: to maintain fiscal discipline (*securing stewardship*), keeping spending within limits created by the ability to raise revenue and keeping debt within levels that are not prohibitively expensive to service; to promote strategic priorities (*enabling transformation*) – allocating and spending resources in those areas that make the greatest contribution to the government's objectives; and to deliver value for money (*supporting performance*) – efficient and effective use of resources in the implementation of strategic priorities.

Regional development banks

International development banks, which serve particular regions, for example the African Development Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Remittances

Remittances are monies sent from one individual or household to another. International remittances are those sent by migrant workers who left their home country. Domestic remittances are those sent by migrant workers who left their home village or town to work elsewhere in their home country (e.g. rural-urban migration; sometimes also referred to as national remittances). Communal or collective remittances are monies sent by migrant associations or church groups to their home communities. Typically remittances are in cash rather than goods. Imports or goods purchased on location are, however, also common.

Scaling up

Identifying the most effective ways to channel additional resources in order to maximise impact on the MDGs.

Sector

One of the areas of recipient countries' economic or social structures that aid is intended to support. DFID categorises its aid into eight broad sectors: Economic, Education, Health, Governance, Social, Rural Livelihoods, Environment and Humanitarian Assistance.

Security sector

The security sector is defined as those who are, or should be, responsible for protecting the state and communities within the state. This includes military, paramilitary, intelligence and police services as well as those civilian structures responsible for oversight and control of the security forces and for the administration of justice.

Spending review

A fundamental re-evaluation of priorities, objectives and targets by the UK government, which establishes a three-year planning cycle including spending plans, for all Departments. The 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review runs from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Technical co-operation/technical assistance

Technical co-operation is the provision of advice and/or skills, in the form of specialist personnel, training and scholarship, grants for research and associated costs.

Untied aid

Aid that is given where donors do not insist that it is spent on goods and services from the donor country in favour of giving unrestricted access to those who can compete best on price, quality and service.

World Bank

The term World Bank is commonly used to refer to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. Three other agencies are also part of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

World Trade Organisation

The World Trade Organisation exists to ensure that trade between nations flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. To achieve this, the World Trade Organisation provides and regulates the legal framework that governs world trade. Decisions in the World Trade Organisation are typically taken by consensus among the 146 member countries and are ratified by members' parliaments.

Abbreviations

ACP Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific

ACTs Artemisinin Combination Therapy

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AMFm Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria

ARTF Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

ARV Anti-retrovirals

BSF Basic Services Fund

CDC CDC Group plc formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation

CSOs Civil Society Organisations

DAC Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DECC Department of Energy and Climate Change

DDA Doha Development Agenda

DFID Department for International Development

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

DPA Development Partnership Agreement

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

EFA Education For All

EIB European Investment Bank

EPAs Economic Partnership Agreements

ESSPIN Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

FCO Foreign and Commonwealth Office

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

FTI Fast Track Initiative

G7/G8 Group of seven/eight leading industrialised nations

GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation

GBS General Budget Support

GDP Gross domestic product

GEF Global Environment Facility

GEQIP General Education Quality Improvement Programme

GFATM Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

GNI Gross national income

GTLP Global Trade Liquidity Programme

HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HMT Her Majesty's Treasury

IDA International Development Assistance

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC International Finance Corporation

IHP International Health Partnerships

IMF International Monetary Fund

LEAP Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty

LHW Lady Health Workers

LIC Low income country

LLINs Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets

MDG Millennium Development Goal

MDTF Multi Donor Trust Fund

MENA Middle East and North Africa

MoD Ministry of Defence

NGO Non-governmental organisation

NREG Natural Resources and Environmental Governance

OCHA United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA Official development assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PBS Protection of Basic Services Programme

PEFA Public expenditure and financial accountability

PFM Public Financial Management

PMTCT Prevention of Mother to Child Treatment

PQ Portfolio Quality

PRBS Poverty Reduction Budget Support

PRSC Poverty Reduction Support Credit 9

PSI Population Services International

SBS Sector Budget Support

SEQAP School Education Quality Assurance Project

SPW Student Partnership Worldwide

TB Tuberculosis

UK United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

UN United Nations

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

UNITAID United Nations International Drug Purchasing Facility

USAID United States of America Agency for International Development

VPA Voluntary Partnership Agreements

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme

WB World Bank

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WTO World Trade Organisation



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